ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Wednesday, March 12, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (as mentioned by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' consecutive insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death and" "In Memoriam" announcements readers are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern crew the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4; to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1; to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 65, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAGWELL-PUREFOY.—On March 7, 1930, at a nursing home, Rugby, to PHYLLIS ERNESTINE, wife of JOHN BAGWELL PUREFOY, 85, Hillmorton-road, Rugby—a son.

BENTLEY.—On March 10, 1930, at 13, Westlecott-road, Swindon, Wilts, to ELSIE, wife of W. H. BENTLEY—a daughter.

BRITTAIN.—On March 9, 1930, at North Oaks, St. George's Bay, Auckland, New Zealand, to LIEUT.-COLONEL and Mrs. W. R. BRITTAIN—a son.

BURGE.—On March 10, 1930, at 4, Dunsor-mead, Wetling, Kent, to MARGT. ALICE, wife of H. W. SOUTHCOTT BURGE—a son.

CAMPBELL.—On March 9, 1930, at a Bournemouth nursing home, to SHEILA (née Wickham), the wife of DOUGLAS ST. ALBANS CAMPBELL, The East Surrey Regiment—a daughter.

CAWTHORN.—On March 10, 1930, at 39, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, to MARY, wife of CAPTAIN W. J. CAWTHORN—a son.

CONGLETON.—On March 11, 1930, at Minstead Lodge, Lyndhurst, the LADY CONGLETON, of a son.

DOWDALL.—On March 10, 1930, at Son Hollow, North Park, Gerrards Cross, to JOAN, wife of E. S. DOWDALL—a daughter.

EDWARDS.—On March 10, 1930, at "The Warren," Tiverton, to KATHLEEN (nee Gardiner), wife of KENNETH EDWARDS—a daughter.

GRAHAM.—On March 9, 1930, at Lowestoft, to EDITH, wife of MICHAEL GRAHAM—a son (Jock).

HIGHAM.—On March 9, 1930, at 43, Warren-road, Chingford, to GLADYS JULIA (nee Bessey), wife of CECIL HIGHAM—a daughter.

LEWIS.—On March 11, 1930, at Stone Field, Kidbrook-grove, Blackheath, to JOAN, wife of CAPTAIN R. S. LEWIS—a son.

LINDSAY.—On March 8, 1930, at "St. Michael's," Norwood, to MORIVENNA, wife of J. C. LINDSAY—a daughter.

PURDY.—On March 11, 1930, at Villa Cellini, Malden-head, to ACHSA, wife of CAPTAIN E. L. PURDY—a daughter.

RUSSELL-SMITH.—On March 10, 1930, at Heath-field, Little Heath, Potters Bar, the wife of W. RUSSELL SMITH, of a son.

WALKER.—On March 11, 1930, at 90, Hampstead-way, N.W.11, to LOUISE (née Roysardo), and ALEX. WALKER—a son.

WRIGHT.—On March 10, 1930, at Guildables Park, Edenbridge, Kent, to DAISY HELEN, wife of LT.-COL. T. KNOX WRIGHT—a son.

MARRIAGES

AINSWORTH : McKINLEY.—On March 4, 1930, at West Kirby Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. W. Milburn, M.A., of West Kirby, assisted by the Rev. D. Morton, B.A., of Newtownstewart, RICHARD MURRAY AINSWORTH, M.R.C.S., eldest son of Richard Ainsworth, M.A., M.B., of Kirkby, near Liverpool, to SARAH MARGARET, second daughter of Mrs. A. B. McKINLEY, of West Kirby, Cheshire.

BARCLAY : KILKELLY.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Nakuru, Kenya, CAPTAIN HUGH BROMFIELD, M.C., late R.A., only son of the late HUGH BARCLAY, of Cadder Manse, Glasgow, to MARCIA, elder daughter of Colonel Cumberland, late Dragoons, only daughter of COLONEL C. H. KILKELLY, C.M.G., M.V.O., and Mrs. Kilkelly, and granddaughter of the late Honble. Henry William Petre.

BELOE : STOCK.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at the British Church of St. James, Onorio, JOHN HENRY BELOE, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beloe, of Tunbridge Wells, to JOSEPHINE STOCK, daughter of the late George D. Yale and Mrs. Tait, of Oporto.

BLACKMAN : de BOER.—On March 8, 1930, at St. Alban's Church, Golders Green, RONALD ARTHUR, only son of the late Mr. ARTHUR BLACKMAN, J.P., formerly of Gresham House, 2nd Road-street, E.C., and Sidcup, Kent, to MARGUERITE MAGDALENA, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GERARD DE BOER, of 87, The Ridgeway, Golders Green.

ORME : LEE.—On March 10, 1930, at All Saints', Thornton Heath, EDWARD ROBERT ORME, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Orme, of Thornton Hough, to HOPE, widow of GERALD D. LEE of Leighton Banastre, Preston.

QUINTON : WALKER.—On March 8, 1930, at H.M. British Consul-General's Office, Mandalay, WILLIAM GEORGE QUINTON, Indian Service of Engineers, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Quinton, of Twyford, Hampshire, to LINDA EMILY WALKER, second daughter of the late Francis and Mrs. Southby Walker, of The Manor House, Compton, Hampshire.

SIMPSON : KEITH-JONES.—On March 8, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, by the Rev. J. F. Kendall, Canon of Norwich, assisted by the Rev. H. F. Waller-Bridge, Rector of Worth, Sussex, and the Rev. Oswald Brenton, AUBREY OLIVEAR SIMPSON, Royal Artillery, elder son of the late Captain O. B. Simpson, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, and of Mrs. Simpson, 11, Bigwood-avenue, Hove, to LAURA VIOLET, second daughter of CAPTAIN and Mrs. F. KEITH-JONES, 1, King's-gardens, Hove.

VIVIAN : OLIPHANT.—Quietly in London, the HON. ANTHONY VIVIAN to Miss VICTORIA OLIPHANT.

WITHERS : BIBBY.—On March 11, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, CAPTAIN B. H. WITHERS, O.B.E., of The Loyal Regiment, son of the late Henry John Withers and Mrs. Withers, to LILIAN ELSIE BIBBY, elder daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Herbert K. Bibby, (Australian papers, please copy.)

DEATHS

AGNEW.—On March 8, 1930, in London, EWAN STOURTON AGNEW, of Barn House, Broadway, Worcestershire, beloved husband of Constance Mary Agnew and only son of Philip and Georgette Agnew. A Memorial Service will be held in St. Martin-in-the-Fields to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.30. No flowers, by request.

BARON.—On March 10, 1930, at "Charewood," Hitchin, SARAH ANN, the dearly loved wife of CHARLES GEORGE BARON, aged 54 years. Funeral Stevenage Parish Church to-morrow (Thursday) at 3 p.m.

BOYD.—On March 10, 1930, at Upper Norwood, DANIEL CALLAGHAN BOYD, F.A.I., youngest and last surviving child of the late Capt. Archibald and Harriet Boyd, of the barque Vera, W.I. trade, partner in the firm of Mansell and Rowe, Auctioneers, 99, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.; in his 80th year. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), service at All Saints' Church, Upper Norwood, 1.30; interment at Elmers End, 2.15 o'clock.

BRONNER.—On March 9, 1930, MARIAN, only and beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. MILTON BRONNER, 9, Pembridge-square, W.2.

BRYCE.—On March 11, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Twickenham, IDA, second daughter of the late J. A. BRYCE and of Mrs. Bryce, formerly of St. Faith's, Lensmead-road.

BUSS.—ROBERT W. BUSS, of 8, Haydelgh-gardens, Anerley, Author of "Fleetwood Family Records" and other genealogical works. Will friends accept this intimation. (Overseas and foreign papers, please copy).

CHANTLER.—On March 8, 1930, JANE CHANTLER, for 45 years faithful servant to the late Mr. and Mrs. John Milne, of Cheadle and Malvern.

CLARKE.—On Feb. 27, 1930, suddenly, at Rabaul New Guinea, ARTHUR WILLIAM (TONY), beloved husband of CLARICE CLARKE and much-loved elder son of Anthony and Nellie Clarke, of Dene Court, Withdean, Brighton, aged 35 years.

Till we meet again.

CONCANON.—On March 5, 1930, at Tuam, Co. Galway, JENNIE PEARSON, widow of HENRY J. CONCANON, whom she survived three weeks.

COSTEKER.—On March 10, 1930, at 15, Marlborough-road, Bournemouth, EDITH MARY COSTEKER, for over 50 years the wife of the late Charles Costeker, of Blackburn and Darwen, Solicitor, aged 81 years. Funeral, the Cemetery, Bournemouth, to-morrow (Thursday), at noon.

CROCKET.—On Tuesday, March 11, 1930, at 83, Granville-road, Wandsworth, JOHN HUME CROCKET, Vice-Chairman of John Lane, The Bodley Head, Ltd.

CROSS.—On Sunday, March 9, 1930, at Horningsholm, Friendsbridge, THOMAS Cross, of Horningsholm, and of Langbank, Renfrewshire.

DE JANASZ.—On March 8, 1930, at Dinard, EDITH DE JANASZ, of Kilmorna, County Kerry, dearly loved wife of D. J. de Janasz, of Wolfen, Poland, and only daughter of the late Colonel W. H. Vicars, 61st Regiment. Funeral service, Lockhampton Church, Cheltenham, 2.30 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

DUFF.—On March 11, 1930, at 35, Augusta-gardens, Folkestone, GEORGE ALEXANDER, son of G. S. DUFF, in his 80th year.

FITZGERALD.—On March 7, 1930, at 94, The Grove, Ealing, ANNIE, widow of AUGUSTUS FITZGERALD.

FITZGERALD.—On March 6, 1930, at 94, The Grove, Ealing, GERTRUDE, beloved younger daughter of Mrs. AUGUSTUS FITZGERALD.

GORDON-FORBES.—On March 10, 1930, at 2, York-avenue, Hove, ARTHUR, fourth son of WILLIAM GORDON-FORBES, late Government Agent of Point de Galle, Ceylon, aged 77. No flowers.

HARCOURT.—On March 10, 1930, suddenly in Paris, ADA VAN HAMM, beloved daughter of VIVIAN and LILY HARCOURT, of New York.

HASLUCK.—On March 10, 1930, at 25, Homefield-court, Maida Vale, suddenly, after a short illness, ALICE HASLUCK, dearly loved "Little Mother." Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Thursday), at 3.20.

HELLYER.—On Sunday, March 9, 1930, at Wolborough, Brixham, South Devon, CHARLES HELLYER, in his 94th year. Funeral service at Brixham Parish Church on Friday, March 14, at 11.30 a.m., leaving the house at 11 o'clock. No flowers, by request. Friends please accept this as the only intimation.

HEWITT.—On March 11, 1930, at 88, Georges, Bellevue-road, Southbourne-on-Sea, Bournemouth, LETITIA MARIANNE HEWITT, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Thomas Hewitt, of St. Georges, Bishop's Waltham, aged 80. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Bishop's Waltham, at 2 p.m. on Friday, March 14.

HILLYARD.—On March 9, 1930, at Crockerhill Aldershurch, ELIZABETH HARRIET GRACE, widow of Col. GEORGE ANSON HILLYARD (late The Rifle Brigade). Funeral to-day (Wednesday), 2.15 p.m.

HOLT.—On March 7, 1930, at Cannes, HILLIER HOLT. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, Golders Green Jewish Cemetery. Flowers to be sent to the cemetery. No cortège. Memorial service, Berkeley-street Synagogue, 12.45 Saturday, March 15.

JONES.—On March 10, 1930, at Kildermorie, Highgate, MAJOR ROBERT THOMAS JONES, J.P., late Queen's Westminster Rifles, aged 72 years. Funeral announcement later.

JOYCE.—On March 10, 1930, at Park Avenue, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, the residence of his son-in-law, Major the Hon. Leonard Cripps, the RIGHT HON. SIR MAURICE INGLE JOYCE, in his 91st year. Funeral Breedon-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, 2.30 p.m., Saturday.

KERR.—On Jan. 23, 1930, in London, DAVID STEWART, third son of the late Mr. ROBT. KERR, Londonderrace, Glasgow, and brother of Mrs. Wigstone and Miss Grace Kerr, 5, Pemberton-gardens, Upper Holloway, London.

LAMB.—On March 9, 1930, at 8, Selwyn-gardens, Cambridge, ELIZABETH, wife of HORACE LAMB, F.R.S., aged 84 years.

LEATHAM-LOCKE.—On March 1, 1930, EDWARD HENRY LEATHAM-LOCKE, Vicar of Kirk Patrick, Isle of Man.

LEVICK.—On March 8, 1930, GEORGE KENNY LEVICK, M.B., B.S., of Havant, Hants, in his 62nd year. Memorial service Havant Parish Church to-day (Wednesday), 3 p.m. It is particularly requested that instead of sending flowers donations may be sent to Victoria Cottage Hospital, Emsworth.

LILLINGTON.—On March 10, 1930, at Elmgrove, Weston-super-Mare, WADSWORTH BURROW LILLINGTON, aged 70 years. Funeral Weston-super-Mare, 2.15 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

LINDSAY.—On March 7, 1930, at 23, De Vere-gardens, London, after a long illness gallantly borne, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WALTER LINDSAY, K.C.B., D.S.O., Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery. Funeral service Brompton Parish Church, 12 noon to-day (Wednesday).

LONGE.—On March 10, 1930, MINNIE ARABELLA LONGE, of Springfield House, Ipswich, aged 69. Funeral at Coddenham to-morrow (Thursday). No flowers, by request.

LUKER.—On March 9, 1930, suddenly and peacefully, at Summerdale, Grayshott, ANN AUGUSTA, widow of WILLIAM LUKER, of 22, Campden-hill-square, W., in her 91st year. Funeral arrangements later.

MACDOWALL.—On March 9, 1930, at Avonhurst, Burgess Hill, Sussex, MARGARET MACDOWALL, in her 69th year. Funeral at St. Andrew's, Burgess Hill, 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

NEEDHAM.—On March 9, 1930, BERTHA MARY NEEDHAM, elder daughter of the late Edward Moore Needham, of Duffield, Derby, aged 78. Funeral at Belper Cemetery to-day (Wednesday), 3.30.

PARKER.—On March 9, 1930, at 24, Combe-park, Weston, Bath, after an operation, Mr. WILLIAM JAMES PARKER, late of the Stock Exchange, aged 82 years.

PERCIVAL.—On Monday, March 10, 1930, WILLIAM GEORGE, beloved husband of EMMA PERCIVAL and Minister of the Congregational Church, Brackley, Northants, in the 79th year of his age and 50th year of his ministry. Funeral at Brackley to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30.

PORTER.—On March 8, 1930, at The Church Close, Louth, Lincs, EDITH MARY, only daughter of the late GEORGE HENRY PORTER, F.R.C.O.

REED.—On March 9, 1930, at Ridgeway House, Mill Hill, ELIOT PYE-SMITH REED, of Marlborough Court, Hove, and 9, Draper's-gardens, E.C., aged 78. Funeral at Hove Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday) at 12 noon.

ROBINSON.—On March 11, 1930, at Rockcliff, Milford-on-Sea, ELIZABETH LOUISA ROBINSON, aged 93. Funeral Milford-on-Sea, Friday, 1.30.

SMART.—On March 9, 1930, at "Selworthy," New Wanstead, ANNIE ELIZABETH SMART, for 10 years a trained nurse and nurse-attendant in the family of Miss Blosam, Hazelhurst House, Painswick. R.I.P.

SMYTH.—On March 6, 1930, suddenly, at Ealing, W., GARNIE SMYTH, late of Earsham, Norfolk, dearly loved husband of Helen Smyth and only son of the late J. G. Smyth, Bedford Manor House, Suffolk.

SPENCER.—On March 8, 1930, in Spain, EDITH ELIZABETH STANHOPE, wife of Charles Talbot Spencer, late of Harmondsworth Hall, Middlesex.

SQUAREY.—On Monday, March 10, 1930, after a short illness, ELIZABETH CLAYTON, beloved elder daughter of MARY and F. G. SQUAREY, Middleton-cheney, Oxon, Durham.

STOCKLEY.—On March 8, 1930, at Monkton Combe, near Bath, GEORGE STOCKLEY, for 44 years the trusted friend and servant of Monkton Combe School. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) at 2.30 p.m.

STUDHOLME-BORRETT.—On March 10, 1930, at Crofiway, 296, Finchley-road, N.W., MARIE STUDHOLME, beloved wife of HAROLD G. BORRETT. Funeral service, Emmanuel Church, Lowndes-square, Hampstead, 12.15 to-morrow (Thursday), followed by interment at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley.

THYNE.—On March 10, 1930, at Hampstead, RACHEL ISABELLA, widow of THOMAS THYNE, M.D., F.R.C.S., aged 84 years.

TREMENHEERE.—On March 10, 1930, at Trevean, Reigate, ANNE, the dearly loved wife of the REV. W. B. TREMENHEERE.

van STRAUHENZEE.—On March 8, 1930, at Kingston, Canada, ANNIE MACAULEY, widow of LIEUT.-COLONEL BOWEN VAN STRAUHENZEE, in her 93rd year.

VORES.—On March 8, 1930, at East Dereham, BENJAMIN HERBERT VORES, aged 70 years. Service at Dereham Parish Church to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30. Interment Dereham Cemetery.

WARD.—On March 8, 1930, at 24, Halifax-road, Cambridge, CHRISTIANA WARD.

WELDON.—On March 10, 1930, at 132, Maida-vale, HARRY, beloved husband of HILDA GLYDER WELDON. Funeral at Hampstead Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday) at 4 p.m.

WILLIAMS.—On March 10, 1930, at "The Lodge," Worle, Somerset, ASHTON WILLIAMS, aged 86 years.

WILLIS.—At Phillippines, Brasted Chart, Kent, JOHN WILLIS, aged 86 years. Funeral at Ide Hill Church on Friday, March 14, at 3.15 p.m. Cars at Sevenoaks to meet train leaving Charing Cross at 2 p.m.

WINTERBURN.—On Sunday, March 9, 1930, MAJOR HENRY WILLIAM WINTERBURN, 1st C.B., K.R.R.C. Funeral Service at St. Agatha's at 2 p.m., and interment at Abney Park Cemetery, 2.45 p.m. on Friday, March 14.

WOOD.—On March 9, 1930, at a nursing home in London, ALEXANDER JOHN WOOD, late of 36, Abercornplace, N.W., and 62, Cruched Friars, E.C., beloved husband of Edna Maud Wood. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery to-day (Wednesday), at 12.30 p.m. Memorial service to-morrow (Thursday) at Church of St. Olave, Hart-street, E.C., at 11 a.m. Flowers to Garstin, 11, Baker-street, W.1.

YATES.—On March 10, 1930, at a nursing home, Southport, ALICE GERTRUDE, widow of SIMON YATES, of Preston, in her 76th year.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ELIOTT-LOCKHART.—In loving memory of LIEUT.-COL. P. C. ELIOTT-LOCKHART, D.S.O., O.B.E., Corps of Guides and 10th Rifles, F.F., killed in action, Neuve Chapelle, March 12, 1915.

KENNEDY.—To the dear memory of DOUGLAS STEWART KENNEDY, M.C., Captain, R.A.F., killed in France, March 12, 1918.

MAINPRISE.—In proud and loving memory of my dear husband, BERTIE WILMOT MAINPRISE, Major, Royal Engineers (Brigade Major).

MEADOWCROFT : MANKS.—In ever-loving memory of NORMAN MEADOWCROFT, aged 23, and MARCUS MANKS, aged 19, lifelong chums, both killed in France, March 12, 1918.

PARKINSON.—In dear and proud memory of REAT PARKINSON, Lieut., R.N.R., and the Officers and Men of H.M. Submarine E.49. March 12, 1917.—BLUE.

ROSS.—In love and honour to the dear memory of WILLIAM MUNRO ROSS, Lieut., 2nd Batt. The Gordon Highlanders, who was killed in action in the attack on Neuve Chapelle, March 11, 1915.

SLADEN.—In proud and loving memory of my husband, LT.-COL. ST. BARBE RUSSELL SLADEN, The Queen's Royal Regiment, of Heathfield, Reigate, and Hampton Dene, Hereford, killed in action on the Passchendaele Ridge, March 12, 1918.

ALLER, AKKIE CLARA.—In ever-loving memory of Mother, who died March 12, 1928.

CALROW.—In ever-loving memory of darling FAUNTLE. God bless her, who passed on, suddenly, March 12, 1929. Also of her dear Mother, Feb. 11, 1930.—T.

GOLDNER.—On March 12, 1888, S. GOLDNER, aged 52. In loving memory.

HARRIS.—To the dear memory of FENIAR JAMIESON HARRIS, who died in Leicester, March 12, 1929, in his 81st year. Well beloved.

HAYMAN.—In ever-loving memory of MAX HAYMAN, March 12, 1920.

HOWARD.—In ever-loving memory of my father, ALFRED HOWARD, who passed peacefully away at Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, March 12, 1914.

KINKEAD.—In memory of FLIGHT-LIEUT. S. M. KINKEAD, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C., who was killed at Calshot, March 12, 1928.

McCARTHY.—In loving memory of ROBERT HENRY MCCARTHY, C.M.G., J.P., who passed away March 12, 1927.

MAC MICHAEL.—In loving memory of SOPHIA CAROLINE MACMICHAEL, who passed away on March 12, 1929.

ROBERTSON.—In very loving and constant remembrance of our boy, HUGH WILLIAM JOHN ROBERTSON, who left us March 12, 1928.—W. E. R., M. A. R.

WRIGHT.—In ever-dear memory of our Mother, ELIZA WALTON WRIGHT, who passed to her rest at Wold Newton, Lincs, on March 12, 1927.

DEATHS (continued)

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SQUAREY.—On Monday, March 10, 1930, after a short illness, ELIZABETH CLAYTON, beloved elder daughter of MARY and F. G. SQUAREY, Middleton-cheney, Oxon, Durham.

STOCKLEY.—On March 8, 1930, at Monkton Combe, near Bath, GEORGE STOCKLEY, for 44 years the trusted friend and servant of Monkton Combe School. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) at 2.30 p.m.

STUDHOLME-BORRETT.—On March 10, 1930, at Crofiway, 296, Finchley-road, N.W., MARIE STUDHOLME, beloved wife of HAROLD G. BORRETT. Funeral service, Emmanuel Church, Lowndes-square, Hampstead, 12.15 to-morrow (Thursday), followed by interment at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley.

THYNE.—On March 10, 1930, at Hampstead, RACHEL ISABELLA, widow of THOMAS THYNE, M.D., F.R.C.S., aged 84 years.

TREMENHEERE.—On March 10, 1930, at Trevean, Reigate, ANNE, the dearly loved wife of the REV. W. B. TREMENHEERE.

van STRAUHENZEE.—On March 8, 1930, at Kingston, Canada, ANNIE MACAULEY, widow of LIEUT.-COLONEL BOWEN VAN STRAUHENZEE, in her 93rd year.

VORES.—On March 8, 1930, at East Dereham, BENJAMIN HERBERT VORES, aged 70 years. Service at Dereham Parish Church to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30. Interment Dereham Cemetery.

WARD.—On March 8, 1930, at 24, Halifax-road, Cambridge, CHRISTIANA WARD.

WELDON.—On March 10, 1930, at 132, Maida-vale, HARRY, beloved husband of HILDA GLYDER WELDON. Funeral at Hampstead Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday) at 4 p.m.

WILLIAMS.—On March 10, 1930, at "The Lodge," Worle, Somerset, ASHTON WILLIAMS, aged 86 years.

WILLIS.—At Phillippines, Brasted Chart, Kent, JOHN WILLIS, aged 86 years. Funeral at Ide Hill Church on Friday, March 14, at 3.15 p.m. Cars at Sevenoaks to meet train leaving Charing Cross at 2 p.m.

WINTERBURN.—On Sunday, March 9, 1930, MAJOR HENRY WILLIAM WINTERBURN, 1st C.B., K.R.R.C. Funeral Service at St. Agatha's at 2 p.m., and interment at Abney Park Cemetery, 2.45 p.m. on Friday, March 14.

WOOD.—On March 9, 1930, at a nursing home in London, ALEXANDER JOHN WOOD, late of 36, Abercornplace, N.W., and 62, Cruched Friars, E.C., beloved husband of Edna Maud Wood. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery to-day (Wednesday), at 12.30 p.m. Memorial service to-morrow (Thursday) at Church of St. Olave, Hart-street, E.C., at 11 a.m. Flowers to Garstin, 11, Baker-street, W.1.

YATES.—On March 10, 1930, at a nursing home, Southport, ALICE GERTRUDE, widow of SIMON YATES, of Preston, in her 76th year.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ELIOTT-LOCKHART.—In loving memory of LIEUT.-COL. P. C. ELIOTT-LOCKHART, D.S.O., O.B.E., Corps of Guides and 10th Rifles, F.F., killed in action, Neuve Chapelle, March 12, 1915.

KENNEDY.—To the dear memory of DOUGLAS STEWART KENNEDY, M.C., Captain, R.A.F., killed in France, March 12, 1918.

MAINPRISE.—In proud and loving memory of my dear husband, BERTIE WILMOT MAINPRISE, Major, Royal Engineers (Brigade Major).

MEADOWCROFT : MANKS.—In ever-loving memory of NORMAN MEADOWCROFT, aged 23, and MARCUS MANKS, aged 19, lifelong chums, both killed in France, March 12, 1918.

PARKINSON.—In dear and proud memory of REAT PARKINSON, Lieut., R.N.R., and the Officers and Men of H.M. Submarine E.49. March 12, 1917.—BLUE.

ROSS.—In love and honour to the dear memory of WILLIAM MUNRO ROSS, Lieut., 2nd Batt. The Gordon Highlanders, who was killed in action in the attack on Neuve Chapelle, March 11, 1915.

SLADEN.—In proud and loving memory of my husband, LT.-COL. ST. BARBE RUSSELL SLADEN, The Queen's Royal Regiment, of Heathfield, Reigate, and Hampton Dene, Hereford, killed in action on the Passchendaele Ridge, March 12, 1918.

ALLER, AKKIE CLARA.—In ever-loving memory of Mother, who died March 12, 1928.

CALROW.—In ever-loving memory of darling FAUNTLE. God bless her, who passed on, suddenly, March 12, 1929. Also of her dear Mother, Feb. 11, 1930.—T.

GOLDNER.—On March 12, 1888, S. GOLDNER, aged 52. In loving memory.

HARRIS.—To the dear memory of FENIAR JAMIESON HARRIS, who died in Leicester, March 12, 1929, in his 81st year. Well beloved.

HAYMAN.—In ever-loving memory of MAX HAYMAN, March 12, 1920.

HOWARD.—In ever-loving memory of my father, ALFRED HOWARD, who passed peacefully away at Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, March 12, 1914.

KINKEAD.—In memory of FLIGHT-LIEUT. S. M. KINKEAD, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C., who was killed at Calshot, March 12, 1928.

McCARTHY.—In loving memory of ROBERT HENRY MCCARTHY, C.M.G., J.P., who passed away March 12, 1927.

MAC MICHAEL.—In loving memory of SOPHIA CAROLINE MACMICHAEL, who passed away on March 12, 1929.

ROBERTSON.—In very loving and constant remembrance of our boy, HUGH WILLIAM JOHN ROBERTSON, who left us March 12, 1928.—W. E. R., M. A. R.

WRIGHT.—In ever-dear memory of our Mother, ELIZA WALTON WRIGHT, who passed to her rest at Wold Newton, Lincs, on March 12, 1927.

FUNERAL

GUNTON.—The funeral service for the late ALDERMAN GUNTON will take place on Friday, March 14, at 12-10 at Golders Green Crematorium. Cortège will leave Messrs. Harrods, 114, Knightsbridge, before 12 noon Friday. There will also be a memorial service at St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, E.C., on Tuesday, March 18, at 12.30.

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Ship.	Tons.	Overnander	London.	Marseilles.
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	—	Mar. 14
**Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja	21,000	Bruning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,800	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
**Macedonia	16,000	Carter	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
**Concordia	13,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
**Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
**Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britton	June 6	June 13

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Moultan	21,000	Townshend	—	Mar. 14
†Chitral	15,000	Sievers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
‡Medina	16,500	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Orcha	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19

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Parima (cargo)	7,045	—	Mar. 14	—
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Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
†Novara	7,000	French	Apr. 25	—

†Taking passengers for *Algiers, †Malta, ‡Port Sudan.

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Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
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Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Kampura	16,800	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Robb	May 1	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

† From Tyne Mar. 17.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MALDA	9,000	—	—	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MADURA	9,067	Mar. 22	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	May 6	May 20	May 27
MATIANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mids'bro.	Immingham.	LONDON
—	—	—	—	—

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City of York	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Poona	7,446	Mar. 29	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore	8,983	April 14	Calcutta

(a) Calls Marseilles.

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*ASCANIA .. Mar. 14 *ALAUNIA Mar. 21

* Calls Cobh.

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*ANDANIA - - - MAR. 15

†ANTONIA .. Mar. 22 CARONIA .. Mar. 29

* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.

† Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*ASCANIA - - - MAR. 14

*ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21 †AUSONIA .. Mar. 28

* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

†ANDANIA - - - MAR. 15

‡ANTONIA .. Mar. 22 *CARONIA .. Mar. 29

* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Glasgow.

‡ Calls Galway.

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† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.

(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22 Albertic .. Sat., Apl. 5

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TO CANADA.

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Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Southampton	Due Liverpool.
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA ..	11,462	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA ..	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO ..	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—

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THE PACIFIC LINE to WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

	Via	
CHILE,		PERU,
BERMUDA,	France,	PANAMA
HAVANA,	Spain.	CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORITA	9,285	Mar. 13
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,486	May 1

‡ Calls Jamaica and Tocopilla, and omits Santander and Coruña.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES

from Southampton, 15th March, 25th April, from Villefranche, 26th March, visiting MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c.

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MONTROSE	.. ..	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	.. ..	Mar. 22
METAGAMA	.. ..	Mar. 29
MONTCALM	.. ..	Apl. 5

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (R.C.)	.. ..	Mar. 14
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (R.)	.. ..	Mar. 21
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (R.C.)	.. ..	Mar. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK	.. ..	Apl. 4

(R.) Via Belfast. (C.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

D. OF ATHOLL	Mar. 15	D. OF BEDFORD	Mar. 29
MINNEDOSA	Mar. 24	MELITA	Apl. 5

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF JAPAN	.. ..	Mar. 29
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Mar. 14.		
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	.. ..	Apl. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apl. 4.		

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"Patroclus"	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	July 19th
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‡KILDONAN CASTLE	Mar. 20	—
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HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Apl. 2	Apl. 12	Apl. 14
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COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

RHODESIA, N.W., 140 miles north of Livingstone, on the main trunk road, near proposed site for new township. Improved farm, 1,000 ACRES, mixed AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of 6,800 ACRES; rivers and two sides, cattle dip, dam and irrigation furrow; 300 acres cultivated; small house, four rooms, outbuilding, ready for occupation. Exceptional investment; owner obliged to dictate low price £3,000. Part may remain.—Apply J. Freeman, 122, Minories, E.C.3.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL for CHILDREN with HIP DISEASE. (Established in Queen-square, W.C., 1867.) London Offices: 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Help urgently required for a Nurses' Home.—Stanley Smith, Secretary.

"THE DUMB TAUGHT TO SPEAK."
Patrons:—
His Majesty the King.
Her Majesty the Queen.
Treasurer: LORD ALDENHAM.
ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN, MARGATE.
Founded in 1792 in Old Kent-road, London.
466 DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN FED, CLOTHED, and EDUCATED.
DONATIONS and LEGACIES EARNESTLY REQUESTED.
F. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.
Offices, 92, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CITY of NOTTINGHAM.
APPOINTMENT of RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT of NOTTINGHAM CITY INFIRMARY.
The Nottingham City Council invite APPLICATIONS from duly qualified persons (married or married) for the APPOINTMENT of RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT at the Nottingham City Infirmary.
Salary £900 per annum, rising (subject to satisfactory service) by two annual increments of £50 to a maximum of £1,000 per annum. An unfurnished house, with light, fuel, and laundry will be provided, but this will not include food or servants.
The above-mentioned salary is inclusive of all duties, and the person appointed will not be allowed to engage in private practice.
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health.
Applicants, in addition to possessing the usual professional qualifications, must (1) have held the position of House Physician or House Surgeon in a public General Hospital and (2) have had considerable experience as a Medical Officer in a Poor Law Infirmary or similar Institution.
Further particulars as to the terms of the appointment and of the duties to be performed in connexion therewith may be obtained on application to me, the undersigned, and the successful candidate will be deemed to have had notice of and to have accepted such terms.
The appointment will be subject to the Superannuation Scheme in force, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.
Applications, stating age, qualifications, and full particulars of present and past experience, together with copies (which will not be returned) of not more than three recent testimonials, endorsed "Resident Medical Superintendent," to be delivered at my Office not later than first post on Wednesday, the 19th day of March next.
Canvassing, whether directly or indirectly, is prohibited and will be deemed a disqualification.
Dated this 26th day of February, 1930.
W. J. BOARD, Town Clerk.
Guildhall, Nottingham.

COUNTY COUNCIL of the EAST RIDING of YORKSHIRE.
APPOINTMENT of COUNTY SURVEYOR.
The County Council of the East Riding of Yorkshire invite APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of COUNTY SURVEYOR.
The salary will be at the rate of £1,300 per annum, with an allowance of £250 per annum for travelling, &c.
The Local Government and Other Officers Superannuation Act, 1922, has been adopted by the County Council and the appointment is a designated post for the purposes of the Act, and the person appointed will be required to pass a medical examination.
A form of application, together with conditions of appointment, may be obtained from the undersigned, and applications, endorsed "County Surveyor," must be received by me not later than Saturday, the 29th March, 1930.
J. R. PROCTER, Clerk of the Council.
County Hall, Beverley, 8th March, 1930.

THERE is a VACANCY for a WOMAN on the HOME VISITING STAFF of the METROPOLITAN SOCIETY for the BLIND, 62, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1. Candidates must be between the ages of 25 and 45, and should apply by letter before March 19th to the Secretary, giving name and address, qualifications, previous experience, age and date when free, and enclosing copies of two recent testimonials. Commencing salary, £2 10s. weekly. Experience in social work desirable.

THE COUNCIL of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE expects to appoint in June to the APPOINTMENT of an ASSISTANT SECRETARY, to hold office in the first instance for a probationary period not exceeding two years. Applications will be considered from men not over 30 years old who have taken B.Sc. or equivalent degree with honours. Salary £300-£350 per annum according to age and qualifications. Particulars on application to Secretary, British Association, Burlington House, London, W.1.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.—The Senate invite APPLICATIONS for the UNIVERSITY CHAIR of MODERN HISTORY tenable at Bedford College. Salary £1,025 a year. Applications (eight copies) must be received not later than first post on 10th April, 1930, by the Academic Registrar, University of London, S.W.7, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum): Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' Testimonial Typed per Return Post, 1/-d. per copy, 12-18 copies 1d. each, 21 copies 1s. 9d.—White, 17a, Promenade, St. Annes-on-Sea.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER for old-established window-dressing business in Lancashire; must be known to the trade, thoroughly experienced in costing, and a good organizer.—State salary, age, and experience to Box G.325, Lee and Nightingale, Liverpool.

ADVERTISEMENT Canvassers.—Retired gentlemen of good social position; part time; 33 1-3 per cent. commission.—Write Box T.1346, The Times, E.C.4.

A Large manufacturing firm require the services of several young men not over 25 years of age, with good education and with knowledge of engineering, for eventual service home and abroad.—Write Box A.285, The Times, E.C.4.

APPLICATIONS will be considered from energetic young men for representation in London of well-known Scottish Paint Manufacturers.—Write Box P.1002, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT to General Manager of large organization; preference given to Public School man, age 30-35, with some practical knowledge of factory routine and sales organization.—Write, giving details of education, experience, and salary desired, Box G.755, The Times, E.C.4.

A Vacancy occurs in a well-known Engineering establishment (London district) for a man of good education, address, and personality, for work in connexion with engineering publications. Applicants should be aged 35-38, and be able to direct the work with tact and discretion.—Write in the first instance, giving full particulars of previous experience, age, and salary required to Box P.1060, The Times, E.C.4.

BENDIEN'S World Service wants energetic Salesman with international business experience, to sell Service, 22 gn. Bishopsgate, E.C.

CLARITH Reproducers, Limited, have decided to enlarge their sales force throughout the country to push the new 1930 range of receiving sets and radiogramophones. Applicants should be keen salesman. Clarith Reproducers, Limited, East-street Mills, Leeds.

FIRST-CLASS experienced Salesmen required by world-wide organization for London territory; excellent terms and prospects for man with initiative, executive ability, education, and good sales record.—Write Box N.102, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGH-CLASS Saleswoman required for West End Sales Room; ability to drive and knowledge of cars desirable.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box N.120, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Demonstrators wanted by leading refrigeration company to operate in London and large stores on salary and commission basis; previous selling experience essential; past records will be considered.—Write in first instance to "F," Box A.205, The Times, E.C.4.

MALE Shorthand Writer and Typist wanted in Engineer's office, N.W. district; one with fluent German preferred; must be English, and not over 30.—Write Box T.1343, The Times, E.C.4.

ORGANIST and Choirmaster wanted for Heaton Parish Church, Bradford; experienced; salary £100 per annum.—Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to John Garnett, Wilmer-Field, Heaton, Bradford, Yorks.

REQUIRED, first-class Sales Manager; some electrical knowledge; in touch with Corporation Public Lighting Undertakings.—Write Box 1356, L. P. E., 112, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

SECRETARY wanted; must be first-rate shorthand writer, fast typist, well educated, able to draft letters on all subjects including politics; men of exceptional qualifications only considered. Write, giving particulars and copies of references to Box P.1002, The Times, E.C.4.

SPECIALITY Salesmen required to sell Oronite Products made by the Standard Oil Company of California. Applications only considered from first-class salesmen possessing established connexions among retail chemists, ironmongers, grocers, and garages.—Give full details of past record in confidence to Oronite, care of Seldon-Jones Advertising, Ltd., 80, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

WELL-KNOWN proprietary house requires Representative to call on hotels and restaurants in the South of England; not over 35 years of age.—Write, stating experience and salary expected, to "J. R.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

WANTED, two well-educated smart young Representatives for progressive London business.—Apply before 11 a.m. or after 5 p.m. any day to J. Arundell House, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning Day, Evening, or Postal Course, to 109, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A Number of Public School Men are wanted to be coached to represent British Manufacturers at home or abroad.—Write or call Business Careers Association, Ltd., 24, South-molton-street, W.1.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining men, and others should write for free booklet particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes. Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Phone 1105.

EARN £3-£6 Weekly by qualifying as a Certificated Bookkeeper; our home-study postal courses quickly train you for these well-paid positions. Fees moderate, easy monthly payments. Success guaranteed at two final exams. Booklet free.—The Regent Correspondence College (D.44), 89, New Oxford-street, London.

EQUIP yourself for a higher post by studying at home in your spare time. Practical business training in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Law, Costing, Salesmanship, &c., Matric., B.Com., Professional and Prelim. Exams.—Write for Guide to Careers" (124 pp.) free, stating which interests you.—The Regent Institute.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier Telegraph College in the British Isles. Individual tuition. Expert advice and a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Forty-four students out of a total of 47 passed qualifying wireless certificates at first attempt in the last seven Government examinations. Apply for prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum embraces the most practical modern works' experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Commencing April 14th. Prospectus and particulars, also dates of fill for short courses; next term commences April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

LONDON Chartered Accountants with varied practice have vacancy for Articled Pupil; progressive training under direct supervision of principal; excellent facilities given for examination study.—Write Box 07986, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SECRETARY of an important golf club near London has vacancy for Premium Pupil.—Write Box F.1008, The Times, E.C.4.

VACANCY for well-educated Youths in Service Station (Surrey). Opportunities given to attend Polytechnic classes, including Motor Engineering, &c., and good pocket money first year.—Box 777, Williams' Bookstall, 5, High-street, Guildford.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Young Lady (junior) required for Telephone and Office Work.—Call Mrs. Lines, 165, High-street, Kensington.

WELL-EDUCATED Shorthand-Typist (lady) required for general secretarial duties.—Apply only by writing, giving full experience, age, and salary required, Hankey, Kensington House, Bayswater-hill, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE posts for ambitious women! Men of 40 offered secretarial training. Our Personal Secretary's Course will give you the required knowledge to fill you for an independent post. Qualified students offered secretarial vacancies. Call or write The Personal Secretary, free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

MECHANIZED Accounting.—A unique opportunity for young girls to become expert book-keeping machine operators; thorough course of training.—Write for particulars to Box N.116, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY (31), eight years' experience, seeks position with firm of chartered accountants followed by seven years present position as Accountant and Assistant Secretary large private company in London, wishes to obtain more progressive appointment; excellent testimonials.—Write Box 0648, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Capable Senior Clerk seeks engagement with progressive firm; first-class certificate R.S.A. advanced bookkeeping exam.; salary £4 weekly.—Write Box P.1025, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISING and Sales Executive desires important appointment with commercial organization.—Full particulars on application to Box 713, Tower Publicity Co., Ltd., 45-45, Kingsway, W.C.2.

ADMINISTRATIVE Post wanted; large experience of buildings, housing schemes; public works; take sole charge; excellent references.—Write Box N.70, The Times, E.C.4.

AGENT, Public School, College degree, 20 years' experience, used big responsibilities, age 39, unimpeachable references, desires appointment.—Write Box T.1112, The Times, E.C.4.

A Keen young business man, aged 25, single, in perfect health, desires any progressive position; well educated, good address and personality, for work in connexion with remuneration; welcomes responsibility; excellent references.—Write Box N.60, The Times, E.C.4.

BARRISTER (35) wants Business or Secretarial Post; 5 secretarial years; will train help boys' business.—Write Box 07991, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CHARTERED Accountant, Public School, 25, varied commercial experience and sound knowledge of Australia, desires employment in line of constructional manufacturing, merchanting or professional; would also entertain appointment involving only part-time service.—Write Box T.1362, The Times, E.C.4.

CONFIDENTIAL Clerk and Bookkeeper (male) requires change; South country preferred; 30 years' experience.—Write Box G.259, The Times, E.C.4.

ELECTRICAL Engineer, 8 years' experience in erection and maintenance of all classes of electrical plant, requires responsible position. Full details to interested firms.—Write Box 06536, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ENGINEER, mechanical; extensive experience layout, extension and maintenance of industrial plants and buildings, structural steel, locomotives, electric power and light; excellent references available now.—Write Box T.1364, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISHMAN, 24, desires change; present situation as Secretary to directors six years; shorthand, typing, company law, accounts; highest references; 3 years' driving licence.—Write Box G.771, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-NO., aged 28, good driver, four years' sound commercial experience Colombo, requires private employment, Secretary or similar capacity, or any capacity with firm offering good prospects.—Write Box T.1283, The Times, E.C.4.

ENERGETIC and ambitious young man of very good family, age 27, wishes to obtain a stationary billet in or near London, for domestic reasons, as his present position—Director of Sales—necessitates his continual travelling in Europe and Great Britain; qualifications: Matriculated, one year university, sound knowledge accountancy, bookkeeping, typewriting, thorough knowledge Netherlands, German and Afrikaans languages, working knowledge Spanish; travelled all over world; own car; several splendid references, each emphasizing adaptability; would take anything suitable, indoor or secretarial billet preferred.—Write Box 02918, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENERAL Manager of important manufacturing company, with 25 years' comprehensive business experience (engineering trades), seeks opportunity to change present position.—Write Box N.41, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 40, Public School, Varsity, many years' experience in Colonies, desires post East Africa; first class sheep and cattle man; engineer, business training; capable handling natives; able, courageous, and honest; veteran Finance and Cashpol; money no object if post is congenial.—Write Box T.1171, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, aged 25, B.N.C. and Cambridge B.A., four years' general experience manufacturing concern, knowledge Continental, good at figures, expert driver, requires hard work any kind.—Write Box P.1014, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN seeks post; sound business knowledge; managerial experience; has car; exceptional ability, appearance, personality.—Write Box A.329, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (29), of tact and initiative, easily adaptable, possessing good connexions, seeks suitable opening; would legal (including Canada); experience; reasonable commencing salary provided adequate scope for progression.—Write Box N.115, The Times, E.C.4.

MAN, 24, enthusiastic, adaptable, requires post; used to 12-hour days; five years' good all-round experience. Public school education.—W., Bookstall, Bradford Mid. station.

OXFORD Honours Graduate, 22, Old Etonian, requires appointment home or abroad.—Write Box N.110, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

SOLICITOR, hard worker, Public School, aged 25, admitted two years, desires position with good prospects in first-class London office; experienced in Common Law, especially as to advocacy; can introduce business.—Write Box 06356, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

UNIVERSITY Man (28), at present holding responsible Secretarial post, but which is being absorbed, seeks appointment; experience and qualifications: schoolmaster, lecturing, secretarial, and organizing; any locality.—Write Box G.766, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Solicitor, just qualified, wishes to take temporary position, not necessarily legal.—Write Box G.44, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, 24, passed London matriculation first division and wishing to attend University evening lectures, desires work any description in London.—Write Box T.1791, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG lady, 23, business experience, seeks temporary or permanent position as Hostess in hotel; university education; county tennis player; tactful and capable.—Write Box T.1260, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG man, aged 25, nine years' experience in all classes of hardware, five years' service with large London wholesale house, desires position with retail or manufacturing concern. North Country origin; public school education.—Write Box P.1016, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

TO Newspaper Proprietors.—Journalist, 31, married, holding comfortable but unprogressive post Fleet-street, seeks wider scope for ambition and enterprise; proved record; daily, evening, weekly, and agency experience; widely travelled.—Box 33, care of Cummins' Library, Muswell Hill.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

ALL-ROUND Business Woman, good correspondent, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, requires post Secretary or Supervisor; no agents please.—Write Box N.108, The Times, E.C.4.

AN intelligent, adaptable Young Lady of good family has good business reorganisement as Private Secretary; experienced interviewer; keen business abilities, possesses initiative and tact; has held very responsible and trustworthy post; highest references; would travel.—Write Box A.320, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Secretary-Shorthand-Typist desires post; Intermediate B.Sc., French, German; seven years' banking.—Write Box 07960, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PRIVATE Secretary, tact, personality, expert stenographer, 10 years' business experience, excellent references, some German, desires post; agreeable temporary engagement.—Write Shepherd, 55, Cranbourn-gardens, Golders Green.

YOUNG lady, 22, good education and appearance, 2 shorthand; typing fluent French, knowledge Spanish; three years' office experience; £3.—E. N., 23, Nottinghamplace, W.1.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

DRESSMAKING.—Visiting ds. 6d. daily (French cut); Knightsbridge experience.—T., 124, Warwick-road, W.14.

EXPERIENCED Dressmaker; visiting or home; ensembles, renovation, costs; good-class work.—Mattie, 2, Stanford Brook-avenue, W.6.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady thoroughly recommend young Nursery Governess for one girl, just 7? Child sad country lover and needlewoman essential.—Write Mrs. Wentworth Reed, Manor Hall, near Gainsborough.

EXPERIENCED English Governess for service abroad and Colonies; good musician essential and highest references absolutely.—Write Box 4256, The Times, 2, Chaussé d'Antin, Paris.

FRENCH Governess, young, experienced, May; girls 8, 10, going school daily; music, sewing; references.—Mrs. Hughes, Shrewsbury.

FRENCH Nursery Governess required to take charge two boys age 6 and 4; must have kindergarten training and be fond of country; required for end of April; good references.—Write Box P.1004, The Times, E.C.4.

GOVERNESS required for two girls of 12; good Latin, French, mathematics, able to take games; 25 miles from London.—Write Box P.1028, The Times, E.C.4.

HOLIDAY Governess wanted about April 10th; no teaching.—Elm Glen, Sylvan Way, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

NURSERY Governess, for March 17th; boys 7 and 8, girl 5; must help boys' homework; good wages; age 30 to 40.—Hay, Nashleigh House, Chesham, Bucks.

SPAIN.—Wanted immediately, young lady (18-24) of good appearance, with slight knowledge French and piano; girl 11, boy 9.—Write, with photograph, Valenti, 15, Paseo de Gracia, Barcelona.

WANTED, beginning April, Nursery Governess or Lady Help, experienced, with children; C. of E.; 25-35; true girl (four and five); capable take entire charge; well educated, good needlewoman; personal references essential; good wages.—Mrs. Wheway, 64, Murtlake-road, Kew.

WANTED immediately for boy of 10, in Sutton, Surrey, Morning Tutor or Governess; must be young and well qualified to teach Latin and mathematics.—Apply, letter only, Hill, The Grange, Sutton.

COMPANION required for elderly lady.—Apply before 11 a.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. 215, Willesden-lane, Brondesbury, Willesden 1281.

COMPANION wanted for lady and daughter; must be good domesticated; good needlewoman; Church of England; age 30 to 40; must be fond of country; salary £50; small household; term commence; two parentage, experience, Tubbs Southwood, Augmering-on-Sea, Sussex.

WANTED by Nursing Nurse-Companion for young lady, with little knowledge of nerves. Apply mornings from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m. at 12, Marlborough-mansions, Cannon Hill, Hampstead, N.W.

LADY to look after 14 months and boy 5½, years, attending morning school, also help mother when necessary with invalid boy 2½; must be trustworthy, bright, and really fond of children; for Sutton, Surrey.—Apply Mrs. Bowdler, 11, Southern-road, Southbourne, Bournemouth.

WALES.—Companion-Nursery-Governess; girls 13, 12, 9; dressmaker, Ditto, Governess, all rooms; children 9, 6.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Young Lady (junior) required for Telephone and Office Work.—

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS VACANT

CHAUFFEUR required, Hampstead Garden Suburb; experienced; running repairs; willing for useful work; well mannered; abstainer preferred.—Apply, particulars experience, wages expected. Box 18, care of Smith's, 440, Finchley-road, N.W.2.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wanted for Surrey; age 26-40; married, no children; Daimler car; highest references required; cottage provided.—Write full particulars and wages required Box 525, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Conduit-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER wanted, S.W. London (Daimler); rooms, light, coal provided; wages £2 10s.; wife to help in house when required; good reference necessary.—Write Box F.31, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Chauffeur-Valet; good personal references essential; living in: Town; also travel; £2-£2 15s.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

CHAUFFEURS supplied.—First-class drivers of all types are supplied by the Employment Medium for the Motor Industry; 'Phone, Victoria 6091 (Extn. 2.)—B.S.M., 4, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR (26); London; excellent references; repairs; R.A.C. B.S.M. certificated; married; from suburbs; Crewe, Southport, Liverpool district preferred.—Harry Weald.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER; nine years' excellent reference; single; repairs; moderate wages; Town or country.—Chauffeur, 3, Bay-cot Cottages, Bay-cot-lane, G.-g., Jones', High Park, Northlan, nursery.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC-ELECTRICIAN; 17 years' Rolls-Daimler; experienced London, Continental; R.N.V.R.; married; no children.—D. F., Pantile Cottage, Scarnes-hill, Haywards Heath.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, age 28; 10 years' car experience; 13 years' private service; leaving London; clean licence; excellent reference; had place four years; Town or country; used to 3-litre Sunbeam; can decarbonise 3-litre Sunbeam.—Apply Bowry, 20, Carrington-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (25); single, tall; eight years' shop and driving experience; any make; excellent references.—H. K., 6, Friarsfield-grove, Sydenham, S.E.26.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, young, experienced, knows London; any make; private or commercial.—J. Upfold, 1, Elsynge-road, Ashford, Middx.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, disengaged, passed Rolls-Royce tests; keen, capable, willing worker; anxious to give utmost satisfaction at all times; single; has smart, well-appointed car; driver wants quickly prove worth.—M. C. Nice, 21, Lochaber-road, Lee, S.E.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; Rolls, &c.; personal references; steady and reliable; Continental experience; married; age 46.—Cox, 7, Chesham-mews, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 34, married; excellent type; capable; Rolls, Crossley, Daimler, &c.; country or Town; £3 and rooms.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

AVAILABLE for immediate employment and strongly recommended, Chauffeur-Mechanic, Clerks, Caretakers, Handymen of trust, &c.—Apply Secretary, R.A.S.C. Association, Aldershot.

EX-MARINE, single, 40, holding R.A.C. Certificate; 20 six years' driving experience; go anywhere.—Morgan, 60a, Lawrence-road, South Ealing, W.5.

EXPERIENCED Lady Chauffeur requires position in Town or near Marlow.—Maidenhead, willing to undertake duties; highest references.—Write to Box P.1017., The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN obliged give up car wishes highly recommend Chauffeur; married; no children; R.A.C. certificate; willing to make himself useful; good references. Write T. Clift, 279, Wandsworth-road, S.W.8.

LAUNDRIES

FOR perfect collar dressing and high-class laundering try Pier House Laundry, Strand-on-Green, Chiswick 0378 and 1675. On park frontage.

PUBLIC NOTICES

COLLEGE of PRECEPTORS.—The ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Corporation will be held at the College, Bloomsbury-square, W.C., on FRIDAY, the 28th of March, at 5.15 p.m.

G. CHALMERS, Secretary.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—The ANNUAL MEETING of members of the Corporation, which will be held in the Library of the Medical School (Gower-street entrance) on Wednesday, March 19th, 1930, at 3.30 p.m. precisely, for the following purposes:—

BUSINESS.

(a) To elect a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, 12 members of the Corporation to serve on the General Committee, and a Public Accountant, for the year 1930.

(b) To receive the Committee's Report and the Accounts for 1929.

PATENTS and DESIGNS ACTS, 1907 to 1923.—Notice is hereby given that JOSEPH CORLENTZ GROFF, of 111, North 4th Street, Allentown, State of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., Inventor, has filed a Petition for leave to AMEND the SPECIFICATION of the APPLICATION for LETTERS PATENT No. 280,413, for an invention entitled "Improvements relating to fuel injection apparatus for engines," and that the particulars of the proposed amendment were set forth in No. 2146 of the Illustrated Official Journal (Patents), published on the 5th March, 1930.

Any person, or persons, may give Notice of Opposition to the amendment by leaving Patents Form No. 19 at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, within one calendar month from the date of publication of the said Journal.

W. S. JARRATT, Comptroller-General.

THE ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, Incorporated by Royal Charter. Founded 1866. (Formerly the New Hospital for Women.) Euston-road, N.W.1.

Notice is hereby given that the Governors will hold their ANNUAL MEETING at the Hospital on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of March, at 3 p.m., to receive the Report and Accounts for 1929 and to transact other business.

The Chair will be taken by SIR ALAN GARRETT ANDERSON, K.B.E.

JEAN E. MURRAY, Acting Secretary.

THE GROCERS' COMPANY RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS, 1930-1933.

With the object of encouraging Original Research in Sanitary Science, the Grocers' Company offer Scholarships, each of £300 per annum, tenable for three years, the cost of apparatus and other expenses in connexion with the work, tenable for one year, but renewable for a second or third year, subject to the conditions of the scheme, to be provided for out of the Scholarship.

The next election will take place in May, 1930.

Applications must be sent in before the end of April to the Clerk of the Grocers' Company, Grocers' Hall, London, E.C.2, from whom a form of application and further information may be obtained.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

ANTIQUE SILVER, JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD, &c., purchased for cash; best prices given.—Le Chemineau and Co., 97, Wigmore-street, W.1. Hol. 1662.

BRASS TRAYS, hand-worked; peacock centrepieces, 27 ordered, direct from Indian bazaars, 15s. 6d.; 24 in. rings and packing 1s. Cash with order. Delivery about six weeks.—Apply Mahomed Hussain, Yeovil, Somerset.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE.—IMPORTANT PRIVATE SALE of new and new condition bedroom, dining, and other fine articles of quality, removed from GROSVENOR GARDENS, S.W., and YEOVIL, SOMERSET; also a consignment of New Furniture manufactured for the EXPORT TRADE to NEW ZEALAND. Among these goods are several well-made bed room, dining, and drawing room suites. Every item for furnishing equal to new. 45 solid oak bedroom suites, comprising wardrobe, dressing chests, cupboard stand, the lot £5 15s.; 20 doubleended ditto in waxed oak, mahogany, walnut, Queen Anne and other periods, from 11gns. to 150gns.; 25 bureau bookcases, beautifully waxed in oak linen's from 25s. to 70gns.; Chesterfield to match; 130 real hide club chairs, fully sprung, fitted with feather cushion; 44 15s. each, cost double; few suites to match; 40 settees in Queen's-gate style; wardrobes from 24 10s.; 120ins. solid mahogany Queen Anne dining-room chairs, covered real hide, made for above club, 57s. 6d. each; cost double; arms to match.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the following goods, only in use six months, comprising Italian figured walnut bedroom suite, complete with full size wardrobe, and Stanley spring, 26gns. the lot, cost double. Similar lot in French-grey walnut, equally cheap. Any of the above items sold separately.

All goods bought can remain stored free and packed for country. On view 9-7.30 daily.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,

Furniture Depositories (patronised by the Crown Agents for the Colonies), 114-118, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD, N.W.1. 10min. Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Mus. 1857. North 0734, after hours.

SALE OF FURNITURE AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

PROPERTIES removed from numerous West End Residences, comprising

Lounge chairs from 35s., settees from 6gns., dining tables, mahogany sideboards, writing tables, leather tops, large quantity of Enfield bedsteads, full size, complete with Tubs interior spring mattress, 45s. 6d., double 31s. 6d.; including breakfasts, service, and electric light; gas fires, dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square, Kensington 8071.

THE MADRID,

SOUTH KENSINGTON (Prebister 4907). 147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential hotel for its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3gns.

SAYES COURT,

94, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meals; constant hot water, gas fires in bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2040.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

A Beautifully furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL: quiet, comfortable, central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms, open fireplaces in public rooms; constant hot water; full board, single 3gns. double 5gns. weekly; double 10gns. per week. Tel. Fre. 3045.—H. C. Broun, Proprietor. 'Phone, Frobisher 6740.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; bathe, squash courts; lounge; quietness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the ground. 'Phone, Park 4400. The Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A BED-SITTING ROOM or FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE from 2½gns.; overlooking gardens and tennis court; constant hot water.—Park 1419.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water, gas fires, bright rooms; close Park and 'bus. From 2½gns. Padd. 1769.

PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF

HOLLAND COURT,

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cooking, and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week. 'Phone, Park 0264.

A Newly decorated and modernised home near Bayswater; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 2395.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive, comfortable rooms with private 'phones, gas fires; lounge, restaurant, and roof garden. Kensington 6767.

A SERVICE SUITE consisting sitting room, double bed room, bath room; charmingly furnished; one floor; partial board; lady's private house; use large garden.—25, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

A Very comfortable FURNISHED BED ROOM (close Harrods), breakfast, light, gas, bath, 'phone; moderate; references required.—Write Box N.112, The Times, E.C.4.

ABSOLUTE COMFORT, quiet, freedom in private maisonette, W.2.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, double, sprung divans, &c., from 22s. 6d.; breakfast optional. Park 5576.

RIVIERA, 73, ROLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most A up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 4gns. single, 6½ double. Park 9172.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY newly decorated BED-SITTING A ROOMS just opened; running hot and cold water; from 35s.; 2 gns.; meals optional. Phone, Paddington 5001.

ACCESSIBLE WEST END and PARK.—Quiet Suite, bath, two, with board, £6. Other rooms.—Mrs. Hay, 40, Norfolk-square, W.2. (Padd. 0121.)

REGENT'S PARK.

ALBANY HOUSE, 14, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED. ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fire all rooms; one minute Tube, omnibus, and Kensington Gardens. From 35s. Breakfast optional. Park 7375.

SURREY HILLS, CROYDON.

AMERICANS, Overseas Visitors and those desiring real comfort, service, good food. A beautifully furnished COUNTRY MANSION in large grounds. Lovely Park Victoria, five station; golf, tennis; central heating; hot, cold water all bed rooms.—Hillcroft." Park-hill-rise, 'Phone, Croydon 2698.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. LADIES ONLY. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 73, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8697.) 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Park 1075.)

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, 136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night; gas fires, most comfortable home; really good liberal table. From £3 7s. 6d. full board.—1-3, Radnor-gardens. Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

APARTMENTS, also suite with bath room; very well furnished; South aspect. Campden Hill; excellent cooking and attendance; no public rooms.—Park 2973.

APARTMENTS and Breakfast; well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; large garden, tennis; gas fires.—21, Putney-hill. Putney 2240.

ARMY & NAVY.

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; box spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special rate for permanent guests. Inclusive terms from 4½ gns. 6d., £3 13s. 6d. double, 6, 7, and 8 guineas; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 2528.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 5gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; butler.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE BED-SITTING ROOMS at 125, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park; single and double, from 32s. 6d.; with breakfast; inexpensive meals available; excellent for all parts; near shops, parks; beautiful house and position.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road), furnished as sitting room; divan beds, cookers, &c. Electric light, fires, and service included. Meals optional. Moderate double and single.—12, Bina-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kens. 9055.

ATTRACTIVE AMERICAN FLATLETS, with hot and cold running water, divans, gas fires in bedrooms; convenient all parts. From 2½ 10s.—61, Kensington Gardens-square, W.2. Park 9036.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 25s., double 35s. each, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (Western 0250), and adjoining, 8, Grenville-place, S.W.7 (Western 1256). (Close Gloucester-road Tube.)

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; 28s., including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating; loaded windows.—3, Cheniston-gardens, W.8 (close Barkers). Kelvin 8228.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED DOUBLE and SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water; meals by arrangement; dining room; every convenience; near Marble Arch. 'Phone, Padd. 5797.

DRAYTON HOUSE.

AT 40, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2, for young business and professional people; constant hot water, service lift, and house telephone; bed and breakfast or partial board only. 'Phone, Park 2068.

QUEEN'S COURT.

AT 25 and 27, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, KENSINGTON, S.W.5.—Passenger lift, gas fires, central heating; some bath rooms; excellent cuisine. Terms from 3gns. Kens. 3040 and 3041. Resident Proprietor.

NORLAND HOUSE.

AT 51-58, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK, overlooking gardens, minute Tube; bed-sitting rooms; good catering; bridge; tennis; moderate. Park 6497.

AT 54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Comfortable ROOMS with full or partial board; very reasonable terms; innerётion invited. Ambassador 1340.

AT 2, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Quiet HOME; cheerful atmosphere; meals; good food, well served; gas fires; from 2gns. Padd. 0970.

AT 6, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Large front Bed-Sitting Room, ground floor; gas fire, constant hot water; breakfast.

AT 22, HYDE PARK-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON, attractive, quiet, select FURNISHED FLAT; LETS 2 gns.; constant hot water; grillers; SUITES 5gns.—Western 6470.

AT WIMBLEDON COMMON; private family offer SINGLE BED ROOM with; adjoining sitting room; opportunity French conversation; 'phone; meals if desired; terms by arrangement.—Write Box A.317, The Times, E.C.4.

BACHELOR'S SERVICE ROOMS.—Inclusive terms; valet; telephone; references given and required.—23, Manchester-street, W.1.

BACHELOR GROUND-FLOOR and other Bed-sitting rooms. Also suites; 'phone; valet; catering.—10, Harrington-gardens, Gloucester-road Station.

BACHELOR ROOMS, Furnished, 35s., including breakfast; bath, lights, attendance, valeting, gas fires; other meals if required; near Gloucester-road Tube.—88, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7.

EMBASSY.

BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2, facing Park; minute Tube; 70 rooms; garage; gas fire, hot and cold water, 2 gns., double 3 gns. Park 3181. Night Porter.

BEAUTIFUL bright sunny BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast optional.—18, New Cavendish-street, facing Welbeck street. Welbeck 7068.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with divan and concealed beds, running hot and cold water, fitted basin and screen in every room; easy chairs. Two persons sharing, 16s. each, including service, electric light, hot baths day and night, and use of lounge; breakfast if required. Gas fires, lounge, central heating.—Regency-lodge, 17, St. Stephen's-square, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 1024.

BED-SITTING ROOM, large single, 25s., inclusive breakfast, baths, light, attendance.—9, St. Stephen's-square, W.2. Park 5090.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare four minutes Earl's Court Tube. 23, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3147.

IDEAL RESIDENTIAL. Standing in own grounds.

Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 2½gns.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 21, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4220.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, and centre, 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast and bath from 9gns. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone Padd. 6776.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Tube, Hyde Park. Stay one day at 45s. and you will linger longer. Young society. Large double from 4½gns., single 3½gns. weekly. Padd. 8868.

A RARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS with new sitting room furniture, new artistic decorations; bath rooms on every floor; divan beds, enclosed washstands; everything new and first class. Single 37s. 6d., double 31s. each; including breakfasts, service, and electric light; gas fires, dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square, Kensington 8071.

THE MADRID,

SOUTH KENSINGTON (Prebister 4907). 147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential hotel for its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3gns.

SAYES COURT,

94, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meals; constant hot water, gas fires in bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2040.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

A Beautifully furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL: quiet, comfortable, central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms, open fireplaces in public rooms; constant hot water; full board, single 3gns. double 5gns. weekly; double 10gns. per week. Tel. Fre. 3045.—H. C. Broun, Proprietor. 'Phone, Frobisher 6740.

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A BED-SITTING ROOM or FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE from 2½gns.; overlooking gardens and tennis court; constant hot water.—Park 1419.

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A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water, gas fires, bright rooms; close Park and 'bus. From 2½gns. Padd. 1769.

PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF

HOLLAND COURT,

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cooking, and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week. 'Phone, Park 0264.

A Newly decorated and modernised home near Bayswater; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 2395.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive, comfortable rooms with private 'phones, gas fires; lounge, restaurant, and roof garden. Kensington 6767.

A SERVICE SUITE consisting sitting room, double bed room, bath room; charmingly furnished; one floor; partial board; lady's private house; use large garden.—25, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

A Very comfortable FURNISHED BED ROOM (close Harrods), breakfast, light, gas, bath, 'phone; moderate; references required.—Write Box N.112, The Times, E.C.4.

ABSOLUTE COMFORT, quiet, freedom in private maisonette, W.2.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, double sprung divans, &c., from 22s. 6d.; breakfast optional. Park 5576.

RIVIERA, 73, ROLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most A up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 4gns. single, £6 double. Park 9172.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY newly decorated BED-SITTING A ROOMS just opened; running hot and cold water; from 35s., 2 gns.; meals optional. Phone, Paddington 5001.

ACCESSIBLE WEST END and PARK.—Quiet Suite, bath, two, with board, £6. Other rooms.—Mrs. Hay, 40, Norfolk-square, W.2. (Padd. 0121.)

REGENT'S PARK.

ALBANY HOUSE, 14, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED. ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fire all rooms; one minute Tube, omnibus, and Kensington Gardens. From 35s. Breakfast optional. Park 7375.

SURREY HILLS, CROYDON.

AMERICANS, Overseas Visitors and those desiring real comfort, service, good food. A beautifully furnished COUNTRY MANSION in large grounds. Lovely Park Victoria, five station; golf, tennis; central heating; hot, cold water all bed rooms.—Hillcroft." Park-hill-rise, 'Phone, Croydon 2698.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. LADIES ONLY. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 73, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8697.) 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Park 1075.)

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, 136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night; gas fires, most comfortable home; really good liberal table. From £3 7s. 6d. full board.—1-3, Radnor-gardens. Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

APARTMENTS, also suite with bath room; very well furnished; South aspect. Campden Hill; excellent cooking and attendance; no public rooms.—Park 2973.

APARTMENTS and Breakfast; well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; large garden, tennis; gas fires.—21, Putney-hill. Putney 2240.

ARMY & NAVY.

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; box spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special rate for permanent guests. Inclusive terms from £3 3s. 6d., £3 13s. 6d. double, 6, 7, and 8 guineas; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 2528.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 5gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; butler.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE BED-SITTING ROOMS at 125, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park; single and double, from 32s. 6d.; with breakfast; inexpensive meals available; excellent for all parts; near shops, parks; beautiful house and position.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road), furnished as sitting room; divan beds, cookers, &c. Electric light, fires, and service included. Meals optional. Moderate double and single.—12, Bina-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kens. 9055.

ATTRACTIVE AMERICAN FLATLETS, with hot and cold running water, divans, gas fires in bedrooms; convenient all parts. From 2½ 10s.—61, Kensington Gardens-square, W.2. Park 9036.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 25s., double 35s. each, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (Western 0250), and adjoining, 8, Grenville-place, S.W.7 (Western 1256). (Close Gloucester-road Tube.)

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; 28s., including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating; loaded windows.—3, Cheniston-gardens, W.8 (close Barkers). Kelvin 8228.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED DOUBLE and SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water; meals by arrangement; dining room; every convenience; near Marble Arch. 'Phone, Padd. 5797.

DRAYTON HOUSE.

AT 40, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2, for young business and professional people; constant hot water, service lift, and house telephone; bed and breakfast or partial board only. 'Phone, Park 2068.

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AT 2, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Quiet HOME; cheerful atmosphere; meals; good food, well served; gas fires; from 2gns. Padd. 0970.

AT 6, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Large front Bed-Sitting Room, ground floor; gas fire, constant hot water; breakfast.

AT 22, HYDE PARK-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON, attractive, quiet, select FURNISHED FLAT; LETS 2 gns.; constant hot water; grillers; SUITES 5gns.—Western 6470.

AT WIMBLEDON COMMON; private family offer SINGLE BED ROOM with; adjoining sitting room; opportunity French conversation; 'phone; meals if desired; terms by arrangement.—Write Box A.317, The Times, E.C.4.

BACHELOR'S SERVICE ROOMS.—Inclusive terms; valet; telephone; references given and required.—23, Manchester-street, W.1.

BACHELOR GROUND-FLOOR and other Bed-sitting rooms. Also suites; 'phone; valet; catering.—10, Harrington-gardens, Gloucester-road Station.

BACHELOR ROOMS, Furnished, 35s., including breakfast; bath, lights, attendance, valeting, gas fires; other meals if required; near Gloucester-road Tube.—88, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7.

EMBASSY.

BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2, facing Park; minute Tube; 70 rooms; garage; gas fire, hot and cold water, 2 gns., double 3 gns. Park 3181. Night Porter.

BEAUTIFUL bright sunny BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast optional.—18, New Cavendish-street, facing Welbeck street. Welbeck 7068.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with divan and concealed beds, running hot and cold water, fitted basin and screen in every room; easy chairs. Two persons sharing, 16s. each, including service, electric light, hot baths day and night, and use of lounge; breakfast if required. Gas fires, lounge, central heating.—Regency-lodge, 17, St. Stephen's-square, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 1024.

BED-SITTING ROOM, large single, 25s., inclusive breakfast, baths, light, attendance.—9, St. Stephen's-square, W.2. Park 5090.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, superior (divans); 'phone, all conveniences; terms moderate. Apply before 2 p.m. or after 5 p.m. Millard, 56, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold running water, electric light, gas fires; with breakfast, bath; attendance, from 35s.; double 2½ gns.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast; single and double, 25s., 30s., to be Let, quiet locality; all modern conveniences; close Queen's-road Tube, Hyde Park.—38, St. Petersburgh-place. Park 6371.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; moderate throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, light, baths, from 25s.; consistant hot water.—4a, Moreton-terrace, Old Brompton-road, S.W.7; near Sloane Station. (Kens. 7560.)

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated and furnished in well-appointed private house; breakfast and good service; dinners when required; ideal for business gentlemen.—20, West Cromwell-road, Earl's Court. S.W.5.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (quiet); single 25s., double 42s.; gas fires and range; close Park and Queen's road (Tube).—26, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET (entrance floor) in refined private house; constant hot water, telephone, electric light, &c.—Call 78, West Cromwell-road, Earl's Court (Tube), after 6 p.m.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, large single 35s., large double 25s. 6d. each, including breakfast, gas fires, geyser.—92, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, near Victoria.

CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-gate, Regent's Park. (Mus. 0051.)—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light, and service, from 50s.; double 5gns.; other meals as required.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL. Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

MARBLE ARCH.

CHARMING FURNISHED SUITES, with private bath rooms; furnished and decorated on the most up-to-date lines; constant hot water; telephones; first-class cooking and service; meals to order; suitable for City or professional men.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

CHISWICK.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM (gas fire) offered gentleman, quiet house, kitchen use and trays; 'bus, milk, breakfast; other meals arranged. GOOD COOKING.—Apply after 1, 9, Hadley-gardens, Dukes-avenue.

CHELSEA, 44, Halsey-street; Cadogan-square.—Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOMS and bed. Rooms also Bed-Sitting Room; house newly decorated.

CLEVELAND COURT.

NO EXTRAS.

16, 17, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.—Beautifully appointed High-class RESIDENTIAL; every comfort; RUNNING WATER, gas fires all bed rooms. From 3gns. single, 5½gns. double.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

THE KENYA.

CONVENIENT for business or pleasure. Furnished flat or comfortable bed-sitting rooms; every convenience. From 2½gns.; bed, breakfast 7s. 6d. Kens. 8137.

"DEEPDENE" 18-19, HANGER-LANE, EALING, W.5.—Attractive GUEST HOUSE, excellent cuisine and service; central heating; large public rooms; lounge, restaurant, and roof garden. Kensington 6767.

A SERVICE SUITE consisting sitting room, double bed room, bath room; charmingly furnished; one floor; partial board; lady's private house; use large garden.—25, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

A Very comfortable FURNISHED BED ROOM (close Harrods), breakfast, light, gas, bath, 'phone; moderate; references required.—Write Box N.112, The Times, E.C.4.

ABSOLUTE COMFORT, quiet, freedom in private maisonette, W.2.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, double sprung divans, &c., from 22s. 6d.; breakfast optional. Park 5576.

RIVIERA, 73, ROLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most A up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 4gns. single, £6 double. Park 9172.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY newly decorated BED-SITTING A ROOMS just opened; running hot and cold water; from 35s., 2 gns.; meals optional. Phone, Paddington 5001.

ACCESSIBLE WEST END and PARK.—Quiet Suite, bath, two, with board, £6. Other rooms.—Mrs. Hay, 40, Norfolk-square, W.2. (Padd. 0121.)

REGENT'S PARK.

ALBANY HOUSE, 14, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED. ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fire all rooms; one minute Tube, omnibus,

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WAY & WALLER, FLATS,

3, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

EXCLUSIVE MAYFAIR SERVICE FLAT, beautifully appointed and decorated; double bed room, large reception room, small lounge, and modern bath room; constant hot water and the finest service. Rental £450 per annum including service.—Mayfair 8022 (extension 1).

NEW CAVENDISH-STREET.—First-floor Unfurnished Mansion Flat, facing South: three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; passenger lift; new lease at £300 per annum; no premium.—Mayfair 8022 (extension 1).

FACING KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Beautifully Furnished Maisonette, comprising four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room and kitchen; central heating; constant hot water. Rent £290 per week, or offer.—Mayfair 8022 (extension 5).

WAY and WALLER, 3, Hanover-square, W.1.

73, PORTLAND-PLACE.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BLOCK OF MANSION FLATS

luxuriously fitted with every modern convenience, including central heating, constant hot water, lifts, &c.

PROVIDING THE ACME OF COMFORT. FOUR-FIVE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, TWO-THREE BATHS. SERVANTS' SITTING ROOM, AND THE USUAL OFFICES.

RENT £750-£1,000 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS AND ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE, APPLY

WARING & GILLOW, LTD., 164-182, OXFORD-STREET, W.1. Museum 5000 (Estate Department).

FLATS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF LONDON.

Bryanston Court, Rodney Court, Portman Court, Portland Court, Priory Court, Abbey Lodge, Grosvenor House, Sutherland House, Bickenhall-mansions, Maida Vale-mansions, Hanover gate-mansions, Montagu-mansions, Cumberland-mansions, Cardinal-mansions, Lorraine-mansions, Morpeth-mansions, and many other prominent mansions.

ALSO FLATS AVAILABLE IN:—Grosvenor-square, Gloucester-square, Piccadilly, Eccleston-square, Harrington-gardens, Hertford-street, Park-lane, Queen's-gate, Bruton-street, and all other parts of London.

FURNISHED FLATS AND SERVICE FLATS A SPECIALITY.

APPLY STAFFORD and Co. (Flat Specialists), 77, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1. REGENT 1688.

WRIGHT & VERNON,

9, MARGARET-STREET, W.1. 'Phone, Museum 7650.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED.

SOMETHING UNIQUE.

KENSINGTON.—Detached FLATS to be LET, communicating with well-known Hotel. Two bed, one reception and bath room; passenger lift; long leases; rents from £200 per annum including all rates, taxes, constant hot water, full service (day and night); electric light included in the rent.—Sharing Agents, WRIGHT and VERNON, as above.

NO PREMIUM.

BAKER-STREET (close).—Very bright TOP-FLOOR MANSION FLAT, with lift; two reception, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; rental £220 per annum; only £80 required for fittings.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

BAKER-STREET STATION (close).—A well FURNISHED FLAT in modern mansions to be LET at rental of 4gns. per week. Reception, two bed rooms, bath room, constant HOT WATER, 'phone, &c. CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

BAKER-STREET STATION (stone's throw).—Compact FLAT in FAVOURITE MANSIONS, with CONSTANT HOT WATER SUPPLY: two reception, two bed rooms, and kitchen; rental only £175 per annum; moderate sum required for long lease and fittings.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

RICHMOND.—Beautiful FIRST-FLOOR FLAT in well-known 18th-Century Mansion, surrounded by lovely parkland; six bed-room suites, two bath rooms; constant hot water; garage if required. £300 per annum.—Full particulars JARMAN, Spring Grove House, Richmond.

Also:—

RICHMOND-HILL, opposite Terrace.—Beautifully expensively FURNISHED 6-ROOM MAISONETTE with garage; 4 guineas; garage if required.—JARMAN, Eton-street, Richmond.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. FOUR BED ROOMS, &c. £200 PER ANNUM.—NO PREMIUM.—CRANLEY-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Bright UPPER MAISONNETTE (two floors); four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen and bath.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

44 GNS. PER WEEK. FOUR BED ROOMS, &c.—Well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE; four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, and bath; telephone.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

WESTMINSTER.—A FLAT; three large reception, four-five good bed rooms, bath, kitchen, &c. Rent £400. Fittings, &c., £100.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

ASHLEY-GARDENS.—Fine FLAT in open position; unfurnished; two large reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, pantry, &c. Rent £350. Sole Agents, ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

PALL MALL.

A Most Attractive SERVICE FLAT with unusually large rooms, containing bed room, bath, and sitting rooms (an additional bed room if required); very bright and sunny; passenger lift; to be LET Unfurnished; 3 guineas.—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

MAYFAIR.

A beautifully FURNISHED FLAT (never let before) is available from April for three-four months; three bed, bath, two reception, kitchen; central heating, constant hot water, lift.—Apply D. B. GRAY and PARTNERS, 129, Mount-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED MAISONNETTE, with own street door, Weymouth-street; two bed, one reception, kitchen, bath rooms, &c. Only 2gns. Maid could be found.—J.—Address, CROMWELL-ASH, 58, Marylebone-lane, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available FLATS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (just off).—Charmingly FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET; three-six months; four bed, two reception, bath room, and kitchen; telephone.—Write Box 3179, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BLOOMSBURY.—Several very attractive FLATS at rents ranging from £125 to £275 inclusive; accommodation from one bed, one reception room to three bed, two reception rooms.—For full particulars apply 2, GODARD, SON and BUDGEN, 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

CADOGAN-SQUARE (close to).—Small SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE to be LET, FURNISHED for six months if desired; three bed rooms, kitchen and bath room, constant hot water, every convenience; £4 4s. a week.—Phone Sloane 4991, or write Mrs. Mackintosh, Rockville, Lowfield-heath, Surrey.

CHELSEA.—SMALL FLAT, well FURNISHED, including plate; three rooms, kitchen and bath; telephone. Restaurant on premises. Low rent.—Apply Office, Holbein House, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

CORNWALL-GARDENS. — REDECORATED ENTRANCE-FLOOR MAISONNETTE to be LET; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c. Rent £250 per annum. Premium £75.—Agents, TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 90, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

HAMPSTEAD.

CHARMING FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, with Westerly aspect; extremely light and sunny; five bed rooms, bath room, two splendid reception rooms, lounge hall with polished oak floors; constant hot water; electric power. Lease 7, 14, 21 years. Moderate sum for curtains and fittings. Rent £485 per annum inclusive.—Keys with ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 246, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

WESTMINSTER.

Close to the House.

CHARMING FLAT, in modern building adjoining Embankment to be let furnished; four bed, two reception; and three bath; every convenience; moderate rental.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, S.W.1.

CLARE'S COURT.—Charming unfurnished MAISONNETTE, two bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; £140 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.1.

EATON-SQUARE (adjoining).—An exceptionally well FURNISHED FLAT; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, drawing room and dining room, offices with servants' sitting room; available from April for any period or a good Lease could be secured on extremely moderate terms.—Sole Agents, WHITE, BERRY and TAYLOR, 40, Sloane-street.

EMBASSY COURT.

91-93, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.

FLATS from seven guineas.

With two bed rooms from 10 guineas.

High-class cuisine and service.

References to former tenants supplied.

Gerrard 1035-7.

EXCEPTIONALLY bright and cheerful SERVICE FLAT few seconds Kensington Gardens. North side; lovely sunny views, broad, quiet thoroughfare, open outlook over small gardens. Rent 6 gns. per week including full service. Highly recommended.—11, Palace-court, W.2. 'Phone, Park 5024.

A RARE MINUTE FROM GLOUCESTER-ROAD STATION.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE UNFURNISHED ROOM, in quiet well-run house. Will be redecorated to taste. Every convenience. Hot, cold, gas fire, rent, meter, phone, bath, quick service (tube), and service. 21s. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 30, Harrington-gardens, S.W.7.

FLAT, Unfurnished, at ALEXANDRA COURT, Queen's Gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; radiator heating and every convenience; £425 per annum.—Apply Office on premises.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD (close to).—A particularly attractive FLAT, with two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, kitchen, &c., to be LET UNFURNISHED; low rent.—Apply CLAUDE M. LEIGH, F.A.I., 16, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 5454.

HAMPSTEAD.—SECOND FLOOR facing South, unfurnished; three reception, four bed, two bath rooms, balcony, garden rooms, new freehold; garden, tennis court; one minute Metro.; rent £300 inclusive; long or short lease; no premium; possession about first week in March.—Write E. H. 9, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

ONLY £150 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.

HAMPSTEAD.—Delightful MANSION FLAT, commanding two-three bed rooms, bath room, one-two reception rooms, &c.; passenger and service lifts, porter; constant hot water. To view apply Porter, Wellesley-court, West Hampstead-road, West Hampstead.

HAMPSTEAD.—Compactly planned MANSION FLAT; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; convenient situate for shops, &c.; small premium asked for lease of 7, 14, or 21 years; rent £230 per annum.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

NEWLY CONVERTED AND WELL DECORATED. HAMPSTEAD, Upper West Heath. Exceptionally attractive SELF-CONTAINED UPPER MAISONNETTE to be LET; three bed, two reception, bath rooms, &c. £170.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15a, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HYDE PARK MANSIONS.—Unfurnished FIRST-FLOOR CORNER FLAT; three bed, two reception, bath; £185. Paid. 8232.—Write Box G.790, The Times, E.C.4.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

CONSTANT HOT WATER AND LIFT.

KENSINGTON (close to High-street Station).—Four bed, bath, two reception rooms and offices. MANSION FLAT to be LET on new lease at £350 per annum without premium.—Agents: HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

NO PREMIUM.

KENSINGTON (close High-street Station).—An exceptionally light LOWER MAISONNETTE to be LET, comprising four bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen; electric light.—Keys with STOREY and Co., 40, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON.—TWO unfurnished FLATS available, in attractive building; quiet position, near Underground Stations and shopping centre, and close to high-class boys' and girls' schools. Accommodation, two reception and four and six bed, kitchen, bath, &c.; constant hot water and central heating; automatic passenger lifts and every modern convenience.—Apply Head Porter, 12, Flitzgeorge-avenue, West Kensington.

£225 P.A. and £290 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

NO DILAPIDATION LIABILITY.

KENSINGTON (close St. Paul's School).—MANSION FLAT, on first floor, overlooking tennis courts; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall; DECORATED TO CHOICE. New lease. Managing Agents, MARSH and MARSH, 156, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 4864.

£175 P.A.

KENSINGTON, South, choice position.—Charming GARDEN MANSION FLAT, FURNISHED; three bed, bath, two reception, kitchen. Rent only 6 guineas per week. Early possession. Recommended by Sole Agents, FRAMPTON, KNIGHT AND CLAYTON, 6, Wetherby-terrace, S.W.5. Kensington 3174.

KENSINGTON (adjoining Edwardes-square).—Compact SECOND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET, comprising three bed, bath, one reception room, &c., electric light. No premium.—Sole Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

£150 PER ANNUM.

PREMIUM PRACTICALLY WAIVED.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (just off).—Exceptionally attractive and well-appointed UNFURNISHED FLAT; constant hot water, central heating, &c.; five bed rooms, lounge hall, two reception rooms, bath room, and offices; lease seven years. Rent £535. Nominal sum of £150 only for fixtures, fittings, &c.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15 Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tels. Nos. Sloane 1294 (three lines).

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—LEASE to be assigned of ONE of the brightest FLATS in the district, having beautifully proportioned rooms and sunny aspect; new fireplaces and parquet floors throughout. There are five bed rooms, two baths, three fine reception rooms, lounge, kitchen, pantry, &c. Rent £700 per annum inclusive. Reasonable premium for lease of about seven years.—Inspected and recommended with the utmost confidence by the Sole Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 23, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Charming sunny SECOND FLOOR FLAT to be LET, unfurnished.—Apply Miss Stanley, 1st Floor, 43, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 9063

KENSINGTON.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED FIFTH FLOOR MANSION FLAT in one of the most up-to-date buildings in London to be LET on lease; six bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen and usual pantry; central heating, constant hot water; beautifully decorated.—Highly recommended by the Sole Agents,

£550 P.A.

PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

MAISONNETTE handsomely FURNISHED, overlooking square near Victoria; four bed rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; 5gns.—Write Box T.1337, The Times, E.C.4.

MAYFAIR COURT,

STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY.

(On the site of Devonshire House.)

London's latest SERVICE FLATS, which provide all the amenities of a well-conducted home without the necessity of maintaining a staff.

Bed room, bath room, and sitting room from £385 per annum, including all services.

Larger and Smaller Suites also available. Illustrated brochure and full particulars from the Sole Agents:

YATES & YATES,

12a, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1. (Mayfair 0501).

or Estate Office on the premises (Mayfair 8080).

A THREE BED ROOM SERVICE FLAT.

MAYFAIR.

Conveniently situate in a most fashionable position. High-class modern building; excellent catering and attendance; passenger lift; constant hot water, &c. Charming suite, three bed rooms, bath room, one reception, &c. To be LET on LEASE of seven or 14 years at reasonable rental. No premium.—Managing Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

£140 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

OPPORTUNITY occurs to secure comfortable FLAT with two bed rooms, bath room, and one reception room, in the West End.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 109, Mount-street, W.1.

PARK-LANE.—An exceptionally choice SMALL FLAT overlooking the Park, suitable for bachelor or married couple. Beautifully appointed reception room, bed room, dressing room, tiled bath room, and kitchenette; central heating, constant hot water, passenger lift, service, and every conceivable up-to-date convenience. Full particulars of the Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PARK-CRESCENT.—The 6½ years' lease for disposal of a bright, attractive MAISONNETTE, on third and fourth floors, overlooking Regent's Park and comprising two large reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water and radiators; inclusive rent £800. Moderate premium.—Apply Messrs. LOFTS and WARNER, 130, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

PALL MALL (No. 14).—Self-contained FLATS; well furnished; efficient service; telephone; lift; excellent position. Moderate tariff. Regent 2044.

PICCADILLY (close to Ritz Hotel).—An extremely well FURNISHED and luxuriously appointed BACHELOR FLAT with every convenience including lift, garage, constant hot water, electric fires, wireless, gramophone, &c. Two bed rooms, tiled bath, one large reception, hall and kitchen. To be Let for six or 12 months, furnished at 12gns. per week, servants if required. Or would be Let unfurnished. Long lease.

Sole Agents:—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PUTNEY-HILL 21.—Attractive Unfurnished FLATS; 3 rooms, decorated; two large bed rooms, one reception, kitchen and bath; large garden, tennis; garage. Rent £150.—'Phone Putney 5240.

QUEEN'S-GATE.—A magnificent MANSION FLAT, with large airy rooms, for disposal; five or six bed rooms, bath room, large drawing room with bay window, dining room, kitchen, &c. Premium required for lease of 21 years.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

RENT £525 P.A.

REGENT'S PARK (near).—Unique opportunity, with large airy rooms, in favourite building, high up, beautifully light and sunny with four beds, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c. Premium required for lease of 21 years.—Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

£425 P.A.

NO PREMIUM.

REGENT'S PARK (Facing).

Few minutes Baker-street Station.—Newly built MANSION FLATS, comprising three rooms, bath-kitchen, &c. Low electricity rate.

RENTS £140-£160 INCLUSIVE.

Only a few still available.—To view apply

LIST, DANN & LONGWORTH,

35, Upper Baker-street, N.W.1. Wel. 8386-7.

CONVENIENT MEWS FLAT.

Few yards from Baker-street.

ROOMY FLAT, well redecorated throughout; four bed, two reception, bath, kitchen.

RENT £200 per annum.

Keys, &c., from DRUCE & CO., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).

Furnished or Unfurnished, for any Period.

High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.

Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, 2a, Vere-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE.

At an aristocratic house, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); beautifully furnished; every convenience; excellent cuisine; garage; 4-15gns.—Kens. 3251.

SERVICE SUITES, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, S.W.1.—Two bed, reception, bath room; constant hot water &c.; rent £475 per annum. And another, one bed room, one sitting room, &c.; rent £300 per annum.

Full particulars, apply BARTLETT TRUST, Ltd., 54, Victoria-street, S.W.1 (Victoria 5041). Or to Inspector, Hall Porter, 71-72, St. James's-street, S.W.1 (entrance Little St. James's-street).

SERVICE FLATS

20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1, and 3, CORK-STREET, W.1.

The comforts of an hotel and home combined. Family and Bachelor Service Flats to be Let, for long or short periods.

Excellent cuisine, lift, electric light, 'phone, constant hot water. Rents, inclusive of service, from 5 to 15 guineas.—GORDON CHAMBERS Co., Ltd., 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Gerrard 0342.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—HALL-FLOOR FLAT; light, lofty rooms; two reception, two bed, kitchen, bath room; hot water, &c.; small garden; £190 per annum, including fittings. Write D., 7, Edward-street, S.W.1.

SOUTH EATON-PLACE, S.W.—Excellent, newly decorated and modernised UPPER MAISONNETTE of four rooms, bath room, and kitchen (constant hot water); fitted for lady with maid; rent £170 inclusive.—Apply DREWS, 5, Bathurst-street, W.2.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—An opportunity occurs to secure for four months from 1st May an exceptionally nice FURNISHED FLAT, containing three bed rooms, two reception rooms, and all usual offices. Eight guineas per week.—Apply Estate Office, Colherne Court, Old Brompton-road, S.W.5.

Three bed rooms, one large reception room, kitchen, &c.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (overlooking gardens, facing Sun).

5 GNS. RENT PER WEEK.

FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, from April, for six or 12 months. Quiet, favourite position. Agents, FRANK R. PRITCHARD and Co., 15a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167-1168.)

SURBITON COURT.

ST. ANDREW'S-SQUARE, SURBITON, five minutes Surbiton Station, 15 minutes Waterloo by excellent service fast trains.

FLATS. Inclusive Rents £130 TO £260.

Accommodation: One, two, three, or four bed rooms, one or two sitting rooms, kitchen, bath room, constant hot water. Tennis court. Garages. Lovely gardens.

OSBORN'S (SURBITON) ESTATES, Ltd., Surbiton Court (as above). Kingston 2589; or NIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Kingston and Surbiton.

ST. JAMES'S.—Attractively FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT available. Bed room, bath room, reception room.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 23, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

5 GNS. PER WEEK.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Self-contained FURNISHED FLAT, six months; one lady; every convenience, lift, phone, restaurant.—Apply Dible, 76, Abbey-road, mansions, N.W.8.

MAREWOOD-COURT, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.—SUMPTUOUSLY FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET for any period; every comfort and convenience; excellent cooking at moderate tariff. Also unfurnished suites.—Apply to Manageress, as above.

S.W.7.—TWO Large Unfurnished ROOMS, bath, with cooking stove. Rent £155, service extra. Meals if desired. Good address, near Gloucester-road Station.—Write Box F.12, The Times, E.C.4.

THE Owner of a large OLD-WORLD HOUSE, standing in its own grounds, near Richmond Bridge, wishes to LET part of it to a tenant who would appreciate a delightful home; six rooms and bath available; garage; delightful gardener's quarters if desired.—Write Box G.787, The Times, E.C.4.

Law Report, Mar. 11

SUMMARY

The cross-examination was not concluded of Mr. Victor Coen, a director of the plaintiff company, in the action before Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claims from Mr. S. B. Joel and other members of the Diamond Syndicate, which controls the price of diamonds, damages for alleged conspiracy in limiting the output of diamonds by the plaintiff company. The defendants deny the charges. (UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
MR. JONESCO'S ACTION AGAINST THE "DAILY EXPRESS"

JONESCO v. LONDON EXPRESS NEWSPAPER, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE)

An application was made in the action in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, Godstone, Surrey, claims damages from London Express Newspaper, Limited, proprietors of the *Daily Express*, in respect of an alleged libel in that newspaper.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN, K.C. (with whom was Mr. Harold Simmonds), for Mr. Jonesco, applied for a date to be fixed for the trial of the case. Mr. Jonesco, he said, had brought two libel actions, one against the *Evening Standard* and one against the *Daily Express*. The action against the *Evening Standard* was tried before Mr. Justice Horridge last month. The action against the *Daily Express* was in the list immediately after the first action, but Mr. Justice Horridge was not inclined to try one case after the other and did not intend to try the *Daily Express* case himself if another Judge could be found. The matter therefore stood over with liberty to apply.

Counsel suggested that March 24 might be fixed as the date of the trial. The case involved the attendance of foreign witnesses, and March 24 was the last date which would secure to Mr. Jonesco a trial at these sittings. At the beginning of these sittings an application by Mr. Jonesco to postpone both the cases was opposed by the defendants, who said that it was essential that the actions should be disposed of as soon as possible. The *Daily Express* case was different from the other.

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—Does it raise the same point?

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Among the libels alleged in the *Daily Express* action is the libel alleged in the *Evening Standard* action, but in the *Daily Express* action two other grave charges are complained of.

The *Evening Standard* action would in no way affect the other case. Notice of appeal had been served criticising the summing-up in the *Evening Standard* case, but that would not affect the matter one way or the other.

MR. BIRKETT, K.C. (with him Mr. Maurice Healy), for the defendants, resisted the application. The verdict in the *Evening Standard* action, he said, was returned on February 20. From the information which he had received, the appeal in that case would be heard within three weeks. He had been a little astonished to hear that the cases were totally different. It would have been more accurate to say that they were almost identical but that there were two matters at least alleged as libels in the *Daily Express* action which did not appear in the first action. The defence in the *Evening Standard* action was justification. In the *Daily Express* action further defences were raised.

The Court of Appeal would determine a fundamental question of alleged misdirection. Manifestly it would affect the minds of both parties with regard to the *Daily Express* action. The foreign witnesses who were required were in different parts of Rumania and would have to have 14 days' notice. If to that 14 days a margin of seven days were added, they reached the three weeks within which the appeal in the *Evening Standard* action would be heard. No injustice would be done to anybody, and obviously there might be a great saving of expense and public time. The proper order to make was that the *Daily Express* case should stand out until the appeal in the *Evening Standard* action had been determined.

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE said that he would read the pleadings in both actions and the notice of appeal in the first of them, and counsel could mention the case again to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wingfields, Halse and Trustram; Messrs. Shirley Woolmer and Co.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

MAYFAIR.

THE LEASE of an exceptionally attractive MEWS FLAT, for DISPOSAL; up-to-date in every particular; 2 beds, bath, kitchen; garage. Moderate premium asked for Lease of 20 years at £25 per annum, or might be let without premium.—Apply D. B. GRAY and PARTNERS, 129, Mount-street, W.1.

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UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.—In quiet sunny position on UPPER NORWOOD HEIGHTS with glorious views of Kent and Surrey hills, beautiful FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY FLAT; exceptionally large and lofty reception, three bed, kitchen, bath room; close golf and tennis; £120 inclusive; garage adjoining extra.—Write Box N.75, The Times, E.C.4.

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WHITEHALL COURT.—One double bed room, large sitting room, bath-dressing room; beautifully furnished and appointed.—Apply ESTATE OFFICE, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 2160.

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Four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.

£180, FLOOR MAISONNETTE just off Cromwell-road. Fittings £50.—Agents: BRACE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

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£170 £200 per annum inclusive rents.—Excellent three and four roomed FLATS, with kitchen and bath rooms; new lease.—Sole Agents, BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

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HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST THE DIAMOND SYNDICATE

UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of 32-34, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claims, for alleged conspiracy to cheat and defraud, damages against Mr. Solomon Barnato Joel, Mr. Jack Barnato Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Walter Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Henry Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co., all of 39, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.; Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, of Charterhouse-street, E.C.; Mr. Albert Edward Tilley, of Staple Inn, E.C.; Mr. Reuben Cohen, of Southampton-row, W.C., and Mr. Hugh Owen Leonard Stack, of 32-34, High Holborn, E.C.

The plaintiff company alleges that, when it had a contract with the Diamond Syndicate under which the syndicate undertook to buy all the output of the company's fields in British Guiana, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, who was acting as technical adviser to the company, instructed his representatives in British Guiana to take steps which would result in cutting down the prices paid to the company for the diamonds and so lessen its power to purchase from the natives and consequently reduce its output.

The plaintiff company says that, in doing that, Mr. Oppenheimer was acting in the interests of the Diamond Syndicate, which was anxious to restrict the output of diamonds throughout the world.

The defendants deny all the allegations of conspiracy and fraud made against them.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. H. C. Marks appeared for the United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy for Mr. S. B. Joel, Mr. J. B. Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co.; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. G. Robertson, and Mr. Arthur H. Davis for Mr. Otto Oppenheimer; and Mr. Gilbert Beyfus and Mr. Gabriel Cohen for Mr. Tilley, Mr. Reuben Cohen, and Mr. Stack. Mr. Paul Bennett held a watching brief for an interested party.

Mr. Victor Coen, a director of the plaintiff company, further cross-examined by Mr. BIRKETT, was questioned about a certain interview said to have taken place in April, 1926, between him, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, and others, at which the price to be paid for the diamonds was discussed. He said that he did not remember the interview.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Do you not remember that Captain Norman [a partner in an issuing house which it was then proposed should conduct the promotion of the company] said that he was going down to see Mr. Solly Joel to buy one of his racehorses?—To talk about buying one.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—There is a difference between the two. (Laughter.)

Captain Norman, said Mr. Coen, wanted to get the confidence of Mr. Joel so that he should increase his underwriting.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did he say that he was going to play bridge with Mr. Joel?—I cannot remember that.

Did Mr. Otto Oppenheimer say: "I don't believe it"?—It might have been said.

Did Mr. Oppenheimer telephone to Mr. Joel there and then and say: "A friend of yours, Captain Norman, is turning up to play bridge with you"?—I do not remember it.

And, having got a reply, did Mr. Oppenheimer say to Captain Norman: "Very well. You had better speak to Mr. Joel yourself"?—I do not remember it.

"NO CONFUSION IN MY MIND"

I suggest that you confused that interview with what you told us the other day about Mr. Oppenheimer's playing poker with Mr. Joel?—No; there is no confusion in my mind.

Mr. Coen could not say who asked the defendant Mr. Tilley to become a director of the plaintiff company.

Mr. BIRKETT.—But your case is that the Diamond Syndicate appointed their creatures whether tools—to the board of the company so as to be able to control it. Cannot you tell us who asked Mr. Tilley to join the board?—I do not remember.

Mr. Coen said that, so far as he knew, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer had nothing to do with the promotion of the plaintiff company up to a date in the spring or early summer of 1926.

Mr. BIRKETT.—But there was nothing in the promotion of this company which escaped your vigilant eye?—I became more and more involved in the affair as time went on, but in the early days I took a great deal for granted.

Mr. BIRKETT.—If you, the head and front of this promotion——

The witness.—No, no, no.

Mr. BIRKETT.—You are not going to deny that you were the head and front of it?—I am.

Who was?—Reuben Cohen [one

Sporting News

RACING

THE NATIONAL HUNT MEETING

EASTER HERO WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Easter Hero won the Cheltenham Gold Cup by 20 lengths from Grakle yesterday. Gib and Donzelon, the two other starters, fell, but Gib was remounted and was placed third. Easter Hero won the same race, a steeplechase run over three miles and three furlongs, a year ago, when he also finished 20 lengths in front of Grakle. This, and a number of other interesting events, attracted a very large attendance of visitors to the first day of the National Hunt Meeting at Cheltenham yesterday. Apart from a very slight snow shower while the race for the Gold Cup was being run, and a shower of rain later in the afternoon, the weather was pleasantly fine. The going, although holding in places, was generally good.

It is many years since a steeplechase has been looked forward to so much as was this meeting of Easter Hero and Gib. Coulthwaite, the trainer of Grakle, had, I believe, hopes that his horse would beat the two, but the great majority of visitors were of the opinion that the race was, in reality, a match between Easter Hero, the reigning monarch among steeplechasers over park courses, and Gib, who, by his continually improving performances during the past year, was fully entitled to challenge for the throne. It was unfortunate that Gib fell two fences from the finish when he was almost level with Easter Hero, but I feel convinced that even if he had stood up to the end he would have been beaten. Donzelon fell before a circuit of the course had been covered, while Grakle, who jumped very big and deliberately, was always toiling in the rear.

The small field had not gone a quarter of a mile before Easter Hero and Gib, going a fine gallop, were many lengths in front of the other two, with Easter Hero, who rather chanced his first two fences, always just in the lead. For the first mile he was only just in front of his opponent, but at the end of two miles he was leading by several lengths. At the bottom end of the course Easter Hero was several lengths in front, and apparently going the better of the two. Then, three fences from the finish, Gib moved up, and the two horses came to the last fence but one with Easter Hero perhaps a neck in front. This slight lead may well have been the undoing of Gib, for he appeared to have taken off too soon, with the result that he hit the top of the fence and came down. That was the end of the race, for Easter Hero had only to jump the last fence to make certain of victory. He went past the winning-post easing up, but I thought he was weary, and his big weight and the distance will, I am afraid, beat him once more this year at Aintree. Over his own distance, however, he is still supreme.

It would be very difficult to imagine a finer, or more exciting, finish than that for the Champion Hurdle Cup. Here again, there was only a small field, this time five—namely, the Cesarewitch winner of 1928, Arctic Star; the November Handicap winner of last autumn, Promptitude; two proved hurdlers in Clear Cash and Peertoi; and one four-year-old, Brown Tony, who had shown promise as a young hurdler. It did not seem reasonable to assume that at the changed weights Peertoi, on their Lingfield form, would beat Clear Cash, but those people who should have known most about Peertoi were convinced that he would do so. He had, I believe, spread a plate at Lingfield. As not one of the riders wished to set a good pace the early stages of the race were run at a dawdling speed, and it was not until the small field made the bottom bend and faced for home that the race became a real one. Peertoi, Clear Cash, and Arctic Star then came on well clear of the other two. Although there was very little between the three leaders coming to the last hurdles it seemed at that moment that Peertoi was going just the best of the three. He landed just first over the last hurdles. Of the three Arctic Star was the first to lose ground. Then, while nearly everyone was wondering which of the other two would win, Cullinan brought Brown Tony with a magnificently timed run and got up in the last stride to win by a head from Clear Cash, who beat Peertoi by a short head for second place. No one could reasonably hope to see a finer finish.

The remainder of the afternoon's racing was more ordinary, but it was never dull. Sobrino, at odds on, was a comfortable and decisive winner of the Stayers' Selling Hurdle. He was receiving weight from all except one of the starters, whereas if the race had been a handicap he would have had to have given weight to them. Montpelier was second and old Zarane third. Gallant Lad was beaten a long way from the finish in the United Hunts Challenge Cup, a 3½-mile steeplechase, which was won by an outsider in Fear Nothing, running in the colours of Sir J. Grey, the owner of Clear Cash. Mr. Thackray rode a strong and persistent finish on the winner, and, without wishing to disparage the rider of the second, Silverside, he would, I think, have won more easily on that horse. As it was, Fear Nothing just won. There was the usual large field and the usual number of casualties in the Grand Annual Steeplechase. Among those who fell was Easy Virtue, who, after being in the front rank from the start, fell two fences from the finish, when he appeared to hold quite a good chance of success. After he had fallen Fluke drew out in front and won by a length from Royal Scot, who had made the running for a long way, with last year's winner, Wind Swept, third.

Mister Moon, ridden by F. B. Rees, was an easy winner of the last race of the afternoon, the Seven Springs Steeplechase. He was always well placed, and, drawing out in front two fences from the finish, was never afterwards in any danger of defeat.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

SWINDON SELLING STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—A number of regular platers will be started here, but it seems probable that something rather better than them will be found in the field. Sutton Wick, for example, is above ordinary plating form, as is The Moy. The Sheriff is another who on his best form could easily win such a race as this. He will be ridden this afternoon by Stott. Perhaps THE SHERIFF will win. The best of the others seems to me to be The Moy.

COVENTRY CUP (4½-SELLING CHASE) (2m.).—Rathcoole won his last race at Kempton Park, apparently when not much fancied. On that form he must have a fair chance here, for Spear o' War would be expected to have a very good chance with about 12st. Aisle has not run for a long time. Blaris is a very useful steeplechaser, especially over this distance. Slater is yet rather young to beat the good older horses in this race. Tide keeps on winning and must have a good chance. It is not easy to make a selection, I like just best the chance of TIDE, of whom it is reasonable to assume the best as a steeplechaser has not yet been seen.

NATIONAL HUNT STEEPLECHASE (4m.).—Not one of the starters for this historical event has ever won a proper race of any kind, in spite of the fact that most of them are old. Further, the riders have to be amateurs. It is understood that SIR LINDSAY has been specially trained for the race, and as his public form seems much better than that of any other possible starter he seems to be the best selection.

NATIONAL HUNT JUVENILE STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Very little is known about the majority of the starters here as steeplechasers. An exception to this is INVERSE, a young steeplechaser who has shown great promise as a jumper. Whether he wins or loses, he appears to me to be an obvious selection.

BROADWAY NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Here again the runners are, for the most part, real novices. If the race were run over hurdles I cannot help thinking that at the weights the winner would be ROLIE. He runs and will be ridden by Stott; accordingly he is my selection to win from Big Black Boy, who has won several times recently.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE HURDLE (2m.).—Corduroy is to be started. Further comment therefore seems unnecessary, for CORDUROY should win.

CHELTENHAM RESULTS

1.30 (1.31).—The STAYERS' SELLING HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Three miles.

SOBRINO, ch g, by Pommern—Aunt Hetty (Mr. S. Wootton). 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb.....H. Nicholson 1
MONTPELIER, br g, by Zria—Lady Mar (Mr. G. Bates). aged, 12st.....W. Stott 2
ZARANE, b g, by Zria—Anna (Mr. G. A. Butchers), aged, 11st.....L. Butchers 3
Osprey (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), aged, 12st. K. Piggott 0
Langside (Mr. G. Elliott), aged, 12st.....Owner 0
Sky Pilot (Mr. D. Faber), aged, 12st.....A. Escott 0
Clash Morgan (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. 9lb. P. Prendergast 0
Tower Hill (Mr. J. P. Johnson), aged, 11st. 9lb. Owner 0
Red Conrad (Mr. J. P. Johnson), aged, 12st. S. Ingham 0
Assignation (Lady Lindsay), aged, 12st.....A. Waudby 0
Landwade (Major D. Mairs), 6 yrs, 12st.....T. Morgan 0
Lengien (Mr. R. W. Moulings), aged, 12st. J. Speck. 0
Mark Twain (Mr. J. S. Wirth), aged, 12st. J. Weymes 0
Royal Repose (Captain B. J. Brady), 5 yrs, 11st. 8lb. J. Blaney 0
Hug (Mr. J. T. Rogers), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb.....G. Pollerin 0
Prickly Heat (Captain J. B. Powell), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. W. Parvin 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom.)

STARTING PRICE.—11 to 8 on Sobrino, 10 to 1 each agst Montpelier and Langside, 100 to 8 each Zarane, Mark Twain, and Lengien, 100 to 6 each Clash Morgan and Hug, 200 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 9d.; places, 7s. 9d., 4s. 3d., 11s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,819 units; total place pool, 7,288 units.

Won by a neck; a bad third. Gallant Lad was fourth and Theodora last.

2.40 (2.41).—The CHAMPION HURDLE CHALLENGE CUP, value 200 sovs., with 1,000 sovs. added; second to receive 200 sovs. and third 100 sovs. Two miles and a few yards.

BROWN TONY, br g, by Jackdaw—Lady Peary (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 4 yrs, 11st. T. Cullinan 1
CLEAR CASH, b h, by Diss—Frond Isaac (Sir J. Grey), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb.....R. Hobbs 2
PEERTOI, br g, by Achtet—Lady Peace (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb.....S. Ingham 3
Arctic Star (Lady Curzon of Kedleston), 6 yrs, 12st. F. Rees 0
Promptitude (Mr. J. D. Robertson), 6 yrs, 12st. W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by J. Anthony, at Wantage)

STARTING PRICE.—6 to 4 agst Clear Cash, 7 to 2 each Peertoi and Brown Tony, 4 to 1 Arctic Star, 100 to 6 agst Promptitude.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s. 9d.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. Total win pool, 12,447 units; total place pool, 5,934 units.

Won by a head; a short head separated second and third. Arctic Star was fourth.

3.15 (3.19).—The CHELTENHAM GOLD CUP of 1,000 sovs.; second to receive 200 sovs. and third 100 sovs. Three miles and about three furlongs.

EASTER HERO, ch g, by Mr Prince—Easter Week (Mr. J. H. Whitney), aged, 12st. T. Cullinan 1
GRAKLE, b g, by Jackdaw—Lady Crank (Mr. C. B. Taylor), aged, 12st. ..... K. Piggott 2
GIB, b or br g, by The Jabberwock—Bettyville (Mr. R. D. Davis), aged, 12st. ..... W. Stott 3
Donzelon (Colonel G. Fullarton), aged, 12st. R. Lyall 0

(Winner trained by J. Anthony, at Wantage)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 on Easter Hero, 13 to 8 agst Gib, 10 to 1 Grakle, 50 to 1 agst Donzelon.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 17,164 units.

Won by 20 lengths. Gib fell but was remounted, and, finishing the course, was placed third.

3.50 (3.52).—The CHELTENHAM GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLECHASE (handicap), a challenge cup of 100 sovs., with 400 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs., and third 25 sovs. Two miles.

FLUKE, b g, by Rock Flint—Opportuna (Mr. H. F. Clayton), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... J. Jonathan 1
ROYAL SCOT, b g, by Royal Lancer—Scotch Opera (Colonel G. Fullarton), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. R. Lyall 2
WIND SWEPT, b g, by Rochester—Neturala (Mr. A. K. Charlesworth), aged, 11st. 12lb. A. Waudby 3
Glanmore (Captain T. McDougal), aged, 12st. 7lb. W. Stott 0
Mountain Slip (Mr. F. C. Parker), 6 yrs, 12st. 11lb. F. Brookes 0
Easy Virtue (Mr. W. P. Tyser), aged, 11st. 11lb. Maloney 0
Saunter (Mr. C. A. Ringwood), aged, 11st. 4lb. G. Wilson 0
Ampulla (Sir L. Green), aged, 11st. 3lb. T. Leader 0
Spring Blossom (Mr. J. Johnston), 5 yrs, 11st. 6lb. Powell 0
Ring Stealer (Mr. W. J. Greaves), aged, 11st. 1lb. E. Foster 0
Martyr (Mrs. D. J. Watson), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. Mr. W. Dutton 0
Ace of Blades (Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Fawcus), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... Mr. A. Fawcus 0
Prince Tan (Mr. F. S. Myerscough), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. Mr. McKeever 0
Favourite Star (Mr. F. A. Clark), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. D. Williams 0
Non Plus (Mr. H. M. Beaufoy), aged, 10st. 9lb. Brown 0
Dunraz (Lady Lindsay), aged, 10st. 8lb. R. Fawcett 0

(Winner trained by Martin, at Osbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Fluke, 5 to 1 Ampulla, 11 to 2 Royal Scot, 100 to 12 Wind Swept, 10 to 1 Easy Virtue, 100 to 8 each Glanmore, Mountain Slip, and Spring Blossom, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 3d.; places, 4s. 3d., 9d., 10s. 6d. Total win pool, 12,427 units; total place pool, 10,314 units.

Won by a length and a half; two lengths separated second and third. Ace of Blades was fourth and Saunter last.

4.35 (4.37).—The SEVEN SPRINGS HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. About two miles and a half.

MISTER MOON, ch g, by Planet—What Fettle (Mr. R. H. A. Greaves), aged, 12st. ..... F. Rees 1
SUNBRONZE, ch g, by Sunspot—Country Maiden (Mr. A. C. Bostwick), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. D. Williams 2
DASH O' WHITE, br g, by The White Knight—Calliope (Mr. F. S. Alroyd), aged, 10st. 9lb. R. Piggott 3
Curtain Raiser (Mr. E. Leake), aged, 11st. 7lb. W. Gurney 0
Lutei (Major E. J. L. Speed), aged, 11st. 6lb. T. Cullinan 0
Ashcrop (Colonel R. W. Tweedie), aged, 11st. 5lb. J. Weymes 0
Sir Shaun (Lady Glenapp), aged, 11st. 2lb. S. Duffy 0
Fell Cry (Major C. Bonsor), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. D. Rees 0
More than Pretty (Mr. J. Johnstone), aged, 11st. 2lb. Mr. L. Whitfield 0
Crockanoir (Mr. H. S. Henderson), aged, 11st. 2lb. W. Parvin 0
Prince Jerome (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... T. Leader 0
St. Roy (Major T. Selby Monteiro), 7 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Derby Day II. (Mr. C. Nicholson), aged, 10st. 4lb. (car. 10st. 8lb.) ..... Mr. R. Hobbs 0
Maitre Gautier (Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Johnson), aged, 10st. 3lb. ..... T. Morgan 0
Bramner (Mr. W. White), aged, 10st. 7lb. J. Middleton 0

(Winner trained by T. Rimell, at Kinbersley)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Mister Moon, 7 to 1 Prince Jerome, 8 to 1 each Crockanoir and Curtain Raiser, 10 to 1 St. Roy, 100 to 9 Dash o' White, 100 to 7 each Lutei, Ashcrop, and Sunbronze, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 3d.; places, 2s. 3d., 5s., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 10,944 units; total place pool, 9,179 units.

Won by six lengths; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Curtain Raiser was fourth and Maitre Gautier last.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—Roxy O'Neill, by 10 p.m. on Monday; The Druce Machine, at 11.2 a.m. yesterday.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP AND VICTORIA CUP (HURST PARK).—Polar Bear, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER NATIONAL HUNT RULES.—Great Span, at 1.2 p.m. on Monday.

LINCOLN MEETING

BROCKLESBY STAKES.—Maple Gray.

NORTHERN WELTER PLATE (handicap).—Rochester Roy.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Rubicon II.

WILSICK HANDICAP.—Paradine.

KESTEVEN PLATE.—Kwaida.

CHELTENHAM MEETING

NEWENT SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Reckless Gal.

CHELTENHAM ENGAGEMENT.—Fabulist.

MISCELLANEOUS

MOLYNEUX STAKES (LIVERPOOL).—Little Maiden colt.

LANCASHIRE HURDLE (LIVERPOOL).—Bishopsly.

CANTERBURY HANDICAP HURDLE (WYE).—Golden Bay.

LICHFIELD HANDICAP, LEICESTERSHIRE HANDICAP, AND STEWARDS' HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP (EPSOM).—Polar Bear.

HANDOWN OPEN HANDICAP HURDLE (GRAND MILITARY MEETING).—Livid.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER NATIONAL HUNT RULES.—Young Middleton, Pelegrin.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MRS. M. A. GEMMELL'S NAME.—Kirk's Pride.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN SIR LINDSAY PARKINSON'S NAME.—Flying Fist.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S NAME.—Double Image, Jack Jose, Silver Hon.

MELTON HUNT MEETING ENGAGEMENTS.—The Spring IV., Miss Grig.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS UP TO SEPTEMBER 1ST THIS YEAR.—Coldstream.

ALL TWO-YEAR-OLD ENGAGEMENTS EXCEPT GATWICK MEETING ENGAGEMENT.—Incredible colt (3 yrs.).

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Wish Maiden, Polemist, Hot Shot, John Cure (dead).

CHELTENHAM PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have entered.)

1.30.—The SWINDON SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs st lb
PRISONER (Mrs. J. Bellingham) ..... Woodland	a 12 0
ROMAN HACKLE (Mr. A. S. Bellville) ..... J. Wall	a 12 0
MAGIC BARD (Mr. A. Bendon) ..... Woodland	a 12 0
aSTREET (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubberstey) ..... Rayson	a 12 0
RANGER LASS (Mr. H. T. (Tilton) W. T. Ansell	a 12 0
DONOSCO (Mr. R. C. Cotterell) ..... E. J. H. W.	a 11 0
ROBERT OF THE WILDERNESS (Mr. J. H. W. Cundell) ..... Savill	a 12 0
aSCROGGINS (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Sowerby-Palmer) ..... Fenwick-Palmer	a 12 0
MONA BRIDON (Mrs. M. E. Forrest) ..... Milnes	a 12 0
MARION DRUCE (Mr. C. Good) ..... Tenderness	a 12 0
SUTTON WICK (Captain A. E. Grant) W. Payne	a 11 0
HOLIDAY HALL (Mr. B. A. L. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	a 12 0
aTEN MOY (Mr. G. Henderson) ..... Woodland	a 12 0
COURT SCANDAL II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a 12 0
aSHOOTERS HILL (Mr. H. R. Jeffrey) ..... Pafford	a 12 0
RATHORY (Major H. E. Lyons) ..... I. Anthony	a 12 0
ROMAN ROAD (Mr. R. Mealings) ..... Butchers	a 12 0
THE SHERIFF (Mr. W. Panormo) ..... Rimell	a 12 0
STARTLED (Mr. G. A. Pearce) ..... Whiting	a 12 0
WELL BOUND (Mr. R. A. Pearce) ..... Whiting	a 12 0
aDONELAND (Mrs. N. Roberts) ..... Roberts	a 12 0
aTUDOR (Mr. H. Wilson) ..... Martin	a 12 0
aODIN (Mr. R. Warner) ..... J. L. Hall	a 12 0
aKEEP COOL (Mrs. R. Wilson) ..... J. Chapman	a 12 0
aGOLDEN BUCKLES (Mr. A. M. Woodford) Canby	a 12 0
aSWIFT NEWS (Mr. E. H. Gregory) ..... Rayson	a 11 5
aALWAYS BLUE (Mr. C. S. Holton) ..... Rayson	a 11 5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

EXPERT, E. Foster; ROSHOKO, T. Morgan; KNIGHT OF THE WILDERNESS, Mr. J. Cundell; SCROGGINS, —; MONA BRIDON, P. Piggott; SUTTON WICK, W. Payne; THE MOY, G. Goswell; SHOOTERS HILL, F. Brookes; THE SHERIFF, W. Stott; STARTLED, —; DONELAND, J. Whiting; TUDOR, —; ODIN, —; KEEP COOL, Mr. Wilson; GOLDEN BUCKLES, J. Hamey; SWIFT NEWS or ALWAYS BLUE, G. Hardy.

2.0.—The COVENTRY CUP of 350 sovs. (to include a cup value 50 sovs., or specie if preferred). Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
aRATHCOOLE (Mrs. Chester Beatty) ..... T. F. Leader	a 12 0
AISLE (Mr. A. Birkbeck) ..... Birkbeck	a 12 0
TIDE (Mr. H. A. Greaves) ..... Rimell	a 12 0
HOLIDAY HALL (Mr. B. A. L. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	a 12 0
aBLAKES (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	a 11 0
PATRON SAINT (Mr. F. W. Kent) ..... H. Harrison	a 12 0
aPRENWELL (Lady Lindsay) ..... Private	a 12 0
aGLADSMUIR (Captain T. McDougal) ..... T. Hartigan	a 12 0
WROXHAM HEDGE (Captain C. B. Peirs) Peirs	a 12 0
BOY BEAU (Mr. A. Bullingham) ..... Oak	a 12 0
aSAUNTER (Mr. C. A. Ringwood) ..... Ringwood	a 12 0
aEASTER HERO (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... Anthony	a 12 0
aSLATER (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... J. Anthony	a 11 7
aROYAL SCOT (Colonel G. Fullarton) Pollamble	a 11 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RATHCOOLE, T. Leader; AISLE, F. Brookes; TIDE, W. Stott; BLAKES, Private; PICKWELL, R. Parvin; SLATER, T. Cullinan.

2.45.—The NATIONAL HUNT STEEPLECHASE of 1,000 sovs. (value to winner £800), with 1,000 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 7 sovs. forfeit if declared by Tuesday, March 4; or 3 sovs. only if declared by Tuesday, March 11; second to receive 100 sovs., third 100 sovs., and fourth 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Four miles.

	Yrs st lb
ISAIH (Captain E. F. Angier) ..... Clayton	a 12
aHALCYON (Mr. J. B. Balding) ..... G. Balding	a 12
VICE-ADMIRAL (Mr. C. Birkbeck) ..... Birkbeck	a 12
GOLDEN HELIO (Mr. D. E. Daly) ..... Pendarves	a 12
aROYAL STINGO (Mr. E. W. Buckingham) ..... Stevens	a 11
ROSE MARIE VI. (Mr. C. Buckmaster) ..... Private	a 12
SOUTH GREEN (Mr. J. Burke) ..... In Ireland	a 12
MOUNT KENYA (Major G. Sutton) ..... Cockton	a 12
KNIGHT'S PET (Mr. J. Cowan) ..... In Ireland	a 12
PUNCHINELLO (Mr. H. Davies) ..... J. Hall	a 12
aPOSSELLE (Sir John Grey) ..... Stubbs	a 12
aCYARA (Lord Grimthorpe) ..... Bailey	a 12
GARRARDYE (Mr. T. H. Harrison) ..... Private	a 12
GOLDEN KNOTT (Mr. E. G. Hayes) ..... Private	a 12
MINK MAN (Mr. T. F. Jackson) ..... Private	a 12
aSUPERCARGO (Mr. R. Jarvis) ..... Beaby	a 12
aMATCHLOCK (Mr. J. Johnstone) ..... Dewey	a 12
PRINCE OF IVRAGH (Mr. R. Kennedy) In Ireland	a 12
ARMERER (Mr. F. G. Lawson) ..... Private	a 12
BELL II. (Mr. E. H. Martin) ..... Private	a 12
PRINCE PATRICK (Mr. —) ..... Private	a 12
ASTRIDE STAR (Mr. O. G. Mosley) ..... Private	a 12
MISS GRIS (Major H. Musker) ..... Briscoe	a 12
aMALLOCK MOR (Mr. L. Partridge) ..... Beebee	a 12
JOHNSON (Mr. H. Peacock) ..... Peacock	a 12
PETER MURRAY (Mr. C. F. H. Price) ..... Price	a 12
aPEDRO PONCE (Mr. M. G. Roddick) ..... Private	a 12
aSIR ROBERT (Mr. J. Rogerson) ..... Rogerson	a 12
aCORSETTA STONE (Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore) ..... Stedall	a 12
RARA AVIS (Mr. Spartow) ..... Sparrow	a 12
LUCKY CHARLIE (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	a 12
aBALLYBRACK (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Strong) ..... Wight	a 12
ROMAN DOCTOR (Captain V. Wall) ..... Poole	a 12
aBARONET II. (Mr. E. H. Whitehead) ..... Private	a 12
aSIR LINDSAY (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... Anthony	a 12
aMUSICAL COMEDY (Mr. J. Whitworth) ..... Renton	a 12
PLAIN LIZZIE (Mr. G. T. Wilks) ..... Wilks	a 12
TEN SECONDS (Mr. J. Wilson) ..... Woods	a 12
aPANDELLED (Mr. D. Faber) ..... Rayson	a 11
BALLYSHEARD (Mrs. M. E. Forrest) ..... Milnes	a 11
WRETHAM (Mrs. Hanson) ..... J. A. Dale	a 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ISAIH, Mr. E. R. Bissill; VICE-ADMIRAL, Mr. C. M. Wilson; GOLDEN HELIO, Mr. D. E. Daly; ROYAL STINGO, —; POSSELLE, Mr. E. R. Tuckett; HANDSPIKE, I. Anthony; SUPERCARGO, —; MATCHLOCK, —; SPARTACUS, —; ARMERER, —; BELL II., Mr. E. H. Martin; PRINCE PATRICK, Colonel Blacker; AUSTRIAN STAR, Mr. D. G. Mosley; SOUTH GREEN, Mr. J. Mallock; KIN, —; JOHNNIE, —; PETER MURRAY, —; PONCE, —; SIR ROBERT, —; MINK MAN, —; MINSTREL BOY, Mr. W. P. Dutton; ROSETTA STONE, —; RARA AVIS, Mr. Sparrow; LUCKY CHARLIE, Mr. Blair; Mr. Mark, Mr. Mark; BARONET II., Mr. E. H. Whitehead; SIR LINDSAY, Lord Fingall; MUSICAL COMEDY, —; PANDELLED, —; WRETHAM, Captain H. Weber. Mr. Balding rides either Handspike or Cyaki.

3.25.—The NATIONAL HUNT JUVENILE STEEPLECHASE of 500 sovs. (given by the National Hunt Committee), added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, for horses bred in the United Kingdom in 1926; second to receive 60 sovs., third 25 sovs., and the rest of the stakes; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

	st lb
aDIVERSE (Colonel G. Fullarton) ..... Pollamble	11 4
BLACK MONSTREL (Lord Coventry) ..... T. Rimell	11 4
aBRIDGEFIELD PRINCE (Mr. D. Faber) ..... Rayson	11 4
KASTRON (Mr. E. R. Forwood) ..... Forwood	11 4
LAMINARIA (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	11 4
BURNHAM BEECHES (Mr. J. Jameson) ..... Wickwar	11 4
aSUN TANNED (Mr. J. Johnstone) ..... E. Dewey	11 4
aCADUCUS (Mrs. R. Lax) ..... Lax	11 4
aSILVER GRAIL (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... Clancy	11 4
aONON (Mr. E. Martin) ..... Martin	11 4
CENOBITE (Mrs. H. Musker) ..... Briscoe	11 4
aROI DE SARA (Sir P. Newcomb) ..... W. Nightingall	11 4
BUCKS FIZZ (Miss Pilkington) ..... Private	11 4
aBUGLE CALL (Mr. E. Pritchard) ..... Newey	11 4
TOO HILL (Miss S. Smith) ..... Private	11 4
aLEATHERHEAD (Mr. J. Sutton) ..... Sutton	11 4
aMOUNTJOY (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Tabor	11 4
POPPY (Mr. G. P. Terry) ..... Gilbert	11 4
SPOUTER (Mr. S. Tollemache) ..... Tollemache	11 4
aSEE RAWN (Mr. R. W. Sharples) ..... I. Anthony	11 4
MEANDER (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	11 4
ROYAL SPRAY (Mr. A. S. Wilson) ..... Whitworth	11 4
aROMALDA (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..... Whitaker	11 4
PRINCE OF ATHENS (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	11 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DIVERSE, R. Lyall; BLACK MONSTREL, Scott; BIRTHDAY PRIZE, —; BRIDGEFIELD PRINCE, G. Goswell; SUN TANNED, F. Powell; CADUCUS, —; SILVER GRAIL, Parvin; ONON, —; CENOBITE, —; ROI DE SARA, Speck; BUCKS FIZZ, —; BUGLE CALL, Hardy; TOO HILL, —; LEATHERHEAD, —; MOUNTJOY, —; POPPY, J. Ward; SOUTH ERA, T. Cullinan; SEE RAWN, D. Williams; MEANDER, —; ROMALDA, —; PRINCE OF ATHENS, J. Blagrod. J. Hogan rides either Boscobel or Caduceus.

3.55.—The BROADWAY NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 1,000 sovs., second to receive 50 sovs. and third 100 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs st lb
aKILLIA (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... H. Harrison	a 11 7
aROYAL TANGO (Mr. F. T. Hale) ..... W. Nightingall	a 11 7
BIG BLACK BOY (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	a 11 7
JOHN HARTY (Mr. C. Neville) ..... Whitaker	a 11 7
aSWIFT ROWLAND (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. F. Leader	a 11 2
aPONOROGO (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bingham) ..... Thompson	a 11 2
VINCOLIS (Captain J. W. Bridges) ..... I. Anthony	a 11 2
THE MILLER (Mr. J. Johnstone) ..... E. Dewey	a 11 2
aLAPRIZE (Lady McCalmont) ..... T. Rimell	a 11 2
ROLAS (Mr. T. H. Rimell) ..... T. Rimell	a 11 2
THE BROWN TALISMAN (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	6 11 2
INISH LANCER (Lord Abercavenny) ..... Whitaker	6 10 11
aBONAWE (Mrs. Huntington) ..... Withington	6 10 11
LOVELY NUN (Lieutenant-Colonel C. Kerr) ..... Milvain	6 10 11
MISS GRIS (Major H. Musker) ..... Briscoe	6 10 11
LUCKY CHARLIE (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	6 10 11
MARRINCH (Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Stewart) ..... Stewart	6 10 11
WORMER (Mrs. Whitehead) ..... Hobbs	6 10 11
aSIR LINDSAY (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... J. Anthony	a 10 11
aLONGCOAT (Commander Double (Commander Mowll) ..... Saxby	5 10 7
JACKALEEN (Mr. T. O'Brien) ..... Woodland	5 10 7
GRANGE VIEW (Mr. G. H. Rigby) ..... Cox	5 10 7
GOLDEN DUSK (Mr. J. Thomson) ..... Gore	5 10 7
aSILVER CORD (Mr. J. Cappell) ..... J. Chapman	5 10 2
aPONSELLED (Mr. D. Faber) ..... Rayson	5 10 2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KILLIA, J. Walsh; ROYAL TANGO, Mr. Speck; BIG BLACK BOY, —; SWIFT ROWLAND, T. F. Leader; PONOROGO, T. Morgan; VINCOLIS, D. Williams; THE MILLER, Mr. L. Whitfield; LAPRIZAIRE, Mr. M. Batty; ROLAS, —; THE BROWN TALISMAN, Mr. M. Stephens; INISH LANCER, —; BONAWE, J. Maloney; MISS GRIS, W. Gurney; WORMER, F. Brookes; LONOND'S DOUBLE, —; JACKALEEN, G. Goswell; SILVER CORD, R. Lyall.

4.25.—The GLOUCESTERSHIRE HURDLE RACE of 400 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Two miles and a few yards.

	Yrs st lb
aARCTIC STAR (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ..... Whitehead	6 11 12
STRANATHRO (Mrs. R. M. Webster) ..... O. Anthony	6 11 4
BARON JOE (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge) ..... Stubbs	5 11 3
aCORDUROY (Mr. G. Woolton) ..... Coulthwaite	4 11 2
aBROWN TONY (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... Anthony	4 11 2
ANGEL-ANGEL (Mr. F. A. Clark) ..... I. Anthony	4 11 0
WISEACRE (Mr. W. P. Tyser) ..... Maloney	4 11 0
MOSTLY (Mr. F. E. Peck) ..... Hurst	4 11 0
THE SIRDAR (Mr. J. Symmons) ..... Dollar	4 11 0
aDARK AGES (Mr. W. J. Williams) ..... Anthony	4 11 0
aSILVER DALE (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... Clancy	4 11 0
O (Mrs. G. L. Redmond) ..... C. Chapman	5 11 0
NANSTHORE (Mr. J. Burnett) ..... W. Hutchinson	5 10 10
aYORO (Mr. T. Campbell) ..... C. Bartlett	5 10 10
HEREWARD (Mr. G. G. Hurst) ..... Hurst	5 10 10
aMOONTRAY (Mr. W. L. Jones) ..... W. Payne	5 10 10
ADVOCATE (Mrs. H. Rimell) ..... Rimell	5 10 10
HIPPOLYTUS (Captain C. R. Peirs) ..... Peirs	5 10 10
aCLINTON LANE (Mrs. R. Robinson) ..... Peacock	5 10 10
YSBAILSTOWN (Mr. W. F. Swan) ..... Leach, jun.	5 10 7
aYELLOW OMEN (Sir David Llewellyn) ..... F. Hartigan	4 10 7
aLIEMBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	4 10 4
aPERSEVERE (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... J. Anthony	4 10 4
SONG OF ESSEX (Sir H. Nugent) ..... Walsh	4 10 0
DERBY DILLY (Mr. J. Pendrevel) ..... Pendrevel	4 10 0
aP.D.Q. (Mrs. E. Levy) ..... Powell	4 10 0
DUTCH GOLD (Mr. O.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

THE WALKER CUP TEAM

The Royal and Ancient Golf Club issued the following statement yesterday:—

The Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews announces that the following seven players have definitely been chosen to play in the Walker Cup Match on May 15 and 16:—

R. W. HARTLEY (Royal and Ancient).
SIR E. W. E. HOLDERNESS (Walton Heath).
J. N. SMITH (Earls Ferry).
J. A. STOUT (Bridlington).
C. J. H. TOLLEY (Royal and Ancient).
T. A. TORRANCE (Sandy Lodge).
R. H. WETHERED (Royal and Ancient).

This leaves three still to be chosen. It is regretted that Dr. Tweddell and Mr. John Wilson will not be available. Mr. Roger Wethered will captain the team.

Nearly five weeks ago the Selection Committee announced that 16 players had been chosen, out of which the Walker Cup Team would be chosen, and that the final choice would be made in about a month's time. Then just over a week ago, on inquiry being made as to when the names of the team would be published, it was learned that some days would still elapse before an announcement would be made.

That statement suggested that the Selection Committee were finding their task none too easy, and so it has proved, for only seven players have definitely been chosen. With the news that Dr. Tweddell and John Wilson will not be available—and Wilson's absence may well turn out to be a serious loss—seven players still remain out of which to choose the eighth member and the two reserves.

They are:—

T. A. Bourn (Royal and Ancient), W. Campbell (Cambridge), R. Harris (Royal and Ancient), Major C. O. Hezlet, (Royal Portrush), J. A. Lang (Erskine), S. L. McKinley (Alexandra, Cheadle), and R. H. Oppenheimer (Royal and Ancient).

There is little doubt that the seven golfers chosen are thoroughly representative of the present available strength of this country. The achievements of Sir Ernest Holderness, Tolley, Torrance, and Wethered are too well known to need any description. Of the remainder Hartley is a young golfer, who ever since he captained the Cambridge team has steadily been improving his game, winning golden opinions last year by his play in the Amateur Championship and in the autumn meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club, when he won the King William IV. medal in the wonderful score of 72.

J. N. Smith, in addition to being the runner-up to Tolley in last year's Amateur Championship, reached the semi-final round of the Scottish Amateur Championship in 1929, was runner-up in the Eden Tournament at St. Andrews the following year, and is a Scottish International. He is very highly thought of in Scotland and is undoubtedly a golfer of great possibilities. J. A. Stout should be a real source of strength to the side. He won the English Amateur Championship two years ago, when he beat T. P. Perkins in the final round at Lytham and St. Annes—one of the severest tests of golf in this country—by three and two. His play during that tournament was most convincing, both in its power and accuracy, and at St. George's, Sandwich, he should be seen at his very best.

The filling of the last place will be the real difficulty, and here the selectors deserve the sympathy of all golfers. The seven golfers from which this choice will be made are representative of both tried experience and young blood. In the ordinary course the golden mean would be struck by the inclusion of Major Hezlet. Unfortunately, he has been out of form in recent matches against both R. H. Baugh and E. M. Prain, the respective captains of Oxford and Cambridge. But this should not weigh against him, as he is never at his best until the weather becomes less inclement than it is at this time of year. And then, of course, there is Robert Harris, who at St. George's has a record that will probably never be surpassed. In the Four-somes his skill and experience seem far too valuable to be discarded, especially if he were in partnership with Wethered. But here and in the choice of the reserves the selectors are obviously the best judges, and one can only wish them the best of fortune in making a happy choice.

THE LADIES' COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

This year's Ladies' County Championship has attracted an entry of 30 County Associations, and the preliminary matches began yesterday, when Hertfordshire beat Berkshire by five games to two at Temple (Maidenhead) and Glamorgan beat Gloucestershire by a similar margin at Royal Porthcawl.

The results were:—

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION
(At Royal Porthcawl)

GLAMORGAN		GLOUCESTERSHIRE	
Miss Barham (Lyman (4 and 2)	1	Miss V. Bramwell	0
Mrs. J. Duncan	1	Mrs. H. Whitley (1 hole)	1
Miss M. Jeffreys (2 and 1)	1	Miss Wilmer (2 and 1)	0
Miss Molly Marley (2 and 1)	1	Miss J. O'Brien	0
Mrs. J. Barton (2 and 1)	1	Mrs Collier	0
Mrs. W. H. Rhodes (2 and 1)	1	Mrs. C. Wilson	0
Miss Cethin Griffiths (4 and 3)	1	Miss D. Brown	0
Total	5	Total	2

SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION
(At Temple, Maidenhead)

HERTFORDSHIRE		BERKSHIRE	
Miss Miles (2 holes)	1	Miss Joyce Cave	0
Miss K. Peet (3 and 2)	1	Miss M. Schuhe (3 and 2)	1
Miss Sourr	0	Miss M. Orde (5 and 4)	1
Miss Hesketh (2 holes)	1	Mrs. King	0
Mrs. Bott (5 and 4)	1	Mrs. Castle	0
Mrs. Martin Smith (4 and 3)	1	Mrs. Bolton	0
Mrs. Farquharson (2 holes)	1	Mrs. Hine	0
Total	6	Total	2

OLD CRANLEIGHAN G.S.

The Old Cranleighan Golfing Society held their Spring Meeting at Coombe Hill yesterday, when E. W. Birdseye, with a score of 88—7—81, won the Hugh Orr Salver and, in partnership with A. Pickering, was successful in winning the Bogey Foursomes competition for the Salter and Hide prizes with a return of 1 up on Bogey.

BIRMINGHAM ALLIANCE

Though finishing third, two strokes behind the winners, in yesterday's competition at Sandwell Park, Stourbridge won the team competition in connexion with the six meetings of the Birmingham and Counties Alliance with an aggregate of 760½ points. Yesterday's event was the last one in the series, but Stourbridge, who have always finished well up among the leaders, if not actually first, have been most consistent, and their total was 18 strokes better than that of Harborne, who won the November and December competitions of the Alliance. Brantwood House were third with 794.

Yesterday's leaders were:—

BRANTWOOD HOUSE (W. M. Firkin and Mr. J. Stretton-Cox) (2), 78+78+78=234½; SCYTHS COLLEGIATE (H. J. Sutton and Mr. W. Lawley) (4), 75+75+78=228½; STOURBRIDGE (H. J. Bingham and Mr. E. Feldan) (+2), 76+81½=151½.

ICE HOCKEY

VISIT OF A GERMAN TEAM

The German ice hockey team which is to play the British Ice Hockey Association at the Brighton and Hove Ice-Rink to-night and Great Britain at Golders Green to-morrow, is due to arrive in London this morning. The team, which won the European Championship in Berlin last month and was runner-up to Canada in the World's Championship, will be: Steinke, goal; Holswoer and Sachs, defence; Roemer, Jaenecke, Brueck, Rudi Ball, and Heinz Ball, forwards.

Great Britain has already met Germany three times this season, twice in Berlin and once at Chamonix. In Berlin Great Britain won the first game by six goals to three and lost the second by four goals to two. At Chamonix, in the World's Championship, Great Britain, playing without any reserves, lost by four goals to two after leading until the last period. The British Ice Hockey Association team at Brighton to-night will be:—W. G. Speechly (Cambridge University), B. N. Sexton (London Lions) and H. D. Mulholland (London Lions); W. J. Home (United Services), J. P. Magwood (London Lions), P. C. Fair (United Services), L. Bruce (London Lions), and L. C. Bonnycastle (Oxford University). For to-morrow's match N. Melland (Manchester) will take the place of Bruce.

On the invitation of the German Ice Hockey Association, a British team will return to Berlin with the German side to play two exhibition matches there after the Figure Skating Championships of Europe, which take place on March 15 and 16.

RINK HOCKEY

The following have been chosen to play in the rink hockey International trial match at Herne Bay on March 15:—

WHITES.—Bishop (Herne Bay), Annand (Herne Bay), Moon (Faversham), Curry (Faversham), Sutton (All Blacks and Margate).

COLOURS.—C. Williams (Ilford), Monk (Paraphone), Baxter (Herne Bay United), Bown (Herne Bay), Hudson (Whitstable).

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

A GOOD ROW BY OXFORD

The Oxford crew had dull and cheerless weather for their work at Goring yesterday and there was also a very keen north-east wind blowing.

As H. R. A. Edwards had to return to Oxford to sit for an examination the times of the outings were altered, and it was shortly after 10 o'clock when the boat was launched. In the morning Major Wiggins was in charge and the crew paddled down to the Grotto in one piece. Above Gatehampton railway bridge Major Wiggins gave them a half-minute row, and they did a good piece of work, Martineau getting in 18 strokes. The crew got their boat running well between the strokes. Further paddling exercise, the rate of which averaged 23, took the crew down to the Harts lock Woods Reach and with a following wind they rowed a minute. This was not such a good piece of work as their former burst, the wind having an unsteadying effect. Martineau struck nine, 17, and 33 strokes in the quarter, half, and full minute. The boat was turned near Coombe Park Boathouse and the crew had to put in some hard paddling against the wind and stream on their way back to Goring. They were afloat for about 75 minutes and covered about six miles.

During their afternoon outing they covered about eight miles, so they cannot be accused of lack of exercise. The crew paddled down-stream and tried a start of 10 strokes above the railway bridge. Paddling on to the bridge they rowed from that landmark to the Nautical College Boathouse at Pangbourne, a distance of about two and three-quarter miles. Martineau took the crew away smartly, rowing nine, 17, and 32 in the first quarter, half, and full minute. They reached Gatehampton Ferry in 1min. 16sec. Down Hartslock Woods Reach Martineau was striking 30, and the crew were responding well. Although they lost some of their rhythm they rowed with plenty of life, and with a 10 on emerging from the Islands they passed Hartslock Woods Boathouse in 7min. 31sec., 53sec. faster than they took last Thursday. They maintained their form, and with another 10 along Coombe Park they reached Coombe Park Boathouse in 9min. 52sec., their time for the Henley Course distance being 6min. 49sec. Down the Pangbourne Reach the crew were obviously tiring, but they kept going and responded well when called on for the final burst, working up to 33 and reaching the Nautical College Boathouse in 13min. 18sec., an excellent performance. Last Thursday, when they had to row against a slight headwind, they took 14min. 47sec. to cover the same course.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	st	lb
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	7½
2. C. M. Johnstone (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	9
3. N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	11
4. R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	5
5. H. R. A. Edwards (Winchester and Christ Church)	12	11½
6. J. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	1½
7. D. S. Tinne (Eton and University College)	12	3½
C. J. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	1½
H. A. J. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	8	12

The crew will be out to-day at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW

The weather at Henley yesterday was a considerable improvement on that of the previous day, there being plenty of bright sunshine at intervals, while the north-westerly wind had dropped. Mr. P. Haig-Thomas, who was in charge again, tubbed the crew before they went afloat for the morning outing, which was a short one of under half an hour. There was a change in the order of rowing, N. M. Aldous (Selwyn), who rowed in the 1928-29 races, taking the place of P. N. Carpmael (Jesus), who was indisposed, at No. 4. The work, as usual in the morning, was of the lightest character. They paddled up-stream through the bridge, turned, and paddled down as far as the White House, trying a half-minute row on the return journey to the Leander Boat-house against the stream. In this, Brocklebank improved upon his performance of the previous day, getting in 16 strokes.

The afternoon outing lasted nearly an hour. The work set was a paddle through from Marsh Lock to Hambleden Lock and a minute row on the return journey to the Leander Boat-house. On the paddle the crew had a head wind to contend with, but the water was not at all bad. The time was 16min. 56sec. On the half minute and minute row Brocklebank got in 18 and 32½ strokes.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	st	lb
D. Hair-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	7
2. H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	8
3. A. S. Ecers (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	11½
4. N. M. Aldous (St. John's, Leatherhead, and Selwyn)	12	5
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	10
6. J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	6
7. W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	11	8
T. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	9
R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

The crew will be out to-day at 11.30 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

COXSWAINS' SCULLS AT CAMBRIDGE

A new river event was inaugurated at Cambridge yesterday when heats in a coxswains' sculling race from Grassy Corner to the Railway Bridge were decided.

The results were:—

HEAT "A."—A. J. M. Davis (Trinity Hall), 1; C. S. Weatherhead (Clare), 2. Won by 12sec. Time, 5min. 23sec.

HEAT "B."—N. C. Pearson (Caius), 1; B. M. Bacon (Trinity Hall), 2. Won by 5sec. Time, 5min. 56sec.

HEAT "C."—D. G. Young (Jesus), 1; M. Yamamuro (Trinity Hall), 2. Won easily. Time, 7min.

HEAT "D."—J. Wallace (King's), sculled over; P. A. N. Nathan (Trinity Hall) scratched. Time, 5min. 30sec.

FORSTER FAIRBAIRN PAIRS

The semi-final heats of the Forster Fairbairn Pairs saw a double victory for Jesus. The two crews have met in college pairs this term when Mays-Smith and Fraser gained a narrow victory by 2sec.

The results were:—

HEAT "A."—Jesus College—F. T. Coulton (Dulwich) and G. P. Fairbairn (Geelong, Australia), 1; Pembroke College—B. N. Wood (Charterhouse) and J. A. E. Hemingway (Shrewsbury), 2. Won by 4sec. Time, 5min. 51 4-5sec.

HEAT "B."—Jesus College—D. H. Mays-Smith (Repton and J. M. Fraser (Harrow), 1; Lady Margaret Boat Club—G. P. Easton (St. Peter's, York) and J. E. Prince (Hymers College, Hull), 2. Won by 2sec. Time, 5min. 54sec.

The final will be rowed to-day at 2.30 p.m.

MONKTON COMBE BUMPING RACES

The House Bumping Races at Monkton Combe School, which were held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last week, resulted in some excellent rowing. Eight boats took part, and Grange I., who started fourth, made a bump each night and finished first, their victim on the last night being School I., who had previously gone head at the expense of Form I. Grange II. also did well, going up one place to finish fourth. The general standard of rowing was good.

FENCING

AMATEUR FOIL CHAMPIONSHIP

The Committee of the Amateur Fencing Association has decided to hold five preliminary pools for the Amateur Foil Championship and to admit four competitors from each preliminary pool to fence in three second-round pools; to admit four competitors from each of these pools to fence in two semi-final pools of six each and to admit three competitors from each semi-final pool to fence in the final pool. Preliminary pools Nos. 1 and 2 will be held to-morrow; pools Nos. 3 and 4 will be held on Friday, March 14; and pool No. 5 will be held on Monday, March 17. The second-round pools will be held on Tuesday, March 18, and Wednesday, March 19, and the semi-final pools on Thursday, March 20. All these pools will be held at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, Ta, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, W.1, beginning at 6 p.m. The final pool will be held at the same address on Friday, March 21, at 8.30 p.m.

The draw for the preliminary pools is:—

POOL No. 1.—A. Carpena (Albert) v. E. Darlison (Whitehall F.C.), K. C. Dicker (Inns of Court F.C.), A. Lloyd (Lansbury), 3; A. Mowlam (Polytechnic F.C.), T. E. Ryves (L.F.C.), A. W. Sceers (Tom Hughes F.C.), 2; T. E. Smith-Dorrien (Salamanca F.C.), 1. P. Cano (Lansbury), H. Grunbaum (Grave's), G. V. Hett (Camp F.C.) and F. C. F. Powell (H.A.C.), 3; C. Sinclair Reid (Bertrand's), F. Stanley (Tassart-Parkin's), 2.

POOL No. 3.—H. H. Bullard (Tassart-Parkin's), F. F. Charlton (Paul's), R. Hudson Evans (Coutts' F.C.), J. Rayne (Lord (L.F.C.)), R. J. Morten (Polytechnic F.C.), 3; P. O'Connor (Streatham S. of F.), C. C. Shadrach (Tom Hughes F.C.), 2.

POOL No. 4.—J. H. Armstrong (Inns of Court F.C.), A. F. Green (C.U.D. and F.C.), L. B. Hammerbeer (L.F.C.), C. F. Odell (Tassart-Parkin's), A. E. Russell (H.A.C.), C. J. Stenhold (Polytechnic F.C.), 3.

POOL No. 5.—H. Ross (L.F.C.), F. C. Reynolds (Tassart-Parkin's), W. Richards (Lansbury), O. G. Trinder (Tassart-Parkin's), 3; L. Wardle (London Scottish and F.C. of A.), C. T. L. Wellington (Lansbury), C. G. Whitman (Tom Hughes F.C.), 2.

BILLIARDS

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

R. A. Coombe (Bristol and Plymouth) beat F. V. Stacey (Leeds and Sheffield) in the last heat in the second round of the Amateur Championship at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square last night by 642 points. Coombe qualified to play H. F. E. Coles (Cardiff), the holder, in the second of the semi-final heats.

When the second half of the game was begun Coombe was leading by 15 points, and he played so well in the afternoon that he made almost certain of success by increasing his advantage to 326. Coombe had the good average of 26 for a total of 501, while Stacey scored 190 for an average of 10.

Coombe scored consistently and he secured a lead of over 100 in the early part of the play. Coombe increased a run of 35 (unfinished) to 53, and he added breaks of 33, 41, and 75, while Stacey's chief run was 33. In the last of these breaks Coombe lost the white in playing a long loser, but he played his hazards well and scored the last 66 points off the red ball. He made one bad mistake in giving a safety miss when his opponent had left himself an easy forcing half-ball loser, but although Stacey made the stroke quite easily he did not make much more progress.

Showing much better form than he had done in the earlier part of the game, Coombe added a run of 42, and three visits later he made a good all-round break of 52. At that point Coombe had scored 275 to 80. The losing hazard remains, as it is intended to, the basis of amateur play. Its limitation leaves the most proficient amateur player with a power of scoring which is effective, and can provide the match-winning factor. Coombe relied on this form of progress. Coombe increased his lead with a run of 47, and after Stacey had scored 24, the Plymouth player placed himself in a very strong position with a break of 100, the first three-figure run of the match. Coombe adopted the same line of easy progress. Two years ago when he played in the Championship for the first time he was an extremely promising exponent of the red ball game. He has developed his play since then, but still is an adherent of the principle of the value of the half-ball loser. Stacey was not playing in anything like his true form. He made good strokes, but could not control the run of the balls with his usual good judgment. Stacey added a run of 32, but Coombe was playing well, and, judging the pace of the table soundly, he made a break of 55, which took him within nine of his points, after a little over an hour's play. Stacey is the imperturbable type of player who is not affected by the condition of the game, and he made a number of good strokes in a break of 39 before his opponent reached his points.

The scores at the interval were:—R. A. Coombe (in play), 1,501; F. V. Stacey, 1,175.

Coombe played splendidly in the evening when he had an average of 38 for a total of 499, while Stacey made 183 for an average of 15. Coombe's average is the best returned in the competition this season.

Playing consistently, Coombe made breaks of 66, 71, 48, 76, 100, 33, and 47, while his opponent's chief runs were 35, 52, and 28. Coombe then went to game with a run of 51 (unfinished). His losing-hazard play was very sound.

The result was:—R. A. Coombe (Bristol and Plymouth), 2,000; F. V. Stacey (Leeds and Sheffield), 1,358.

The first of the semi-final heats between L. Steeples (Sheffield) and S. Lee (London) will be begun to-day.

LINDRUM v. SMITH

When the match between Lindrum and Smith, the last which Lindrum will play in England in the course of his present tour, was continued at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street yesterday, Lindrum was leading by 3,928. Lindrum's achievement of scoring 4,287 points during the first day's play while his opponent was off his game was exceptional. Smith had the better of the play in the afternoon, but to the extent only of reducing his opponent's advantage by nine points. Smith scored 978 for an average of 139, while Lindrum, who paid one visit less, made 969 for an average of 121.

The play in the afternoon was maintained at the high standard set on the previous day. At his second visit to the table Lindrum made a run of 277, including 37 and 63 cannons, but this was the introduction merely to some highly scientific play which intrigued, and at times amused, the spectators. Smith played beautifully in making breaks of 486 and 408 at successive visits to the table. The contrast in the methods and styles of these two players must make any match in which they meet particularly attractive. Smith relies on the hazard game as much as, and possibly more than, any of his contemporaries. His judgment of strength and his control of the balls in a phase of the game which demands great accuracy provided an object lesson in a method of scoring so applicable to the amateur. Lindrum discounted these runs by making a break of 632, which included 65 and 102 cannons, a clever example of control which so few players are able to attain. The other breaks were small.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 5,248; Smith (in play), 1,536.

Lindrum outpointed his opponent in the evening to the extent of scoring 1,627 for a average of 407, while Smith made 487 for an average of 97. Smith had the better of the play for some time, and made breaks of 298 (full) and 219. Lindrum's chief run in his first four visits was 59, but when Smith failed at his last visit Lindrum played out time with a break of 1,560 (unfinished). Lindrum made runs of 141 and 91 cannons, but he played a clever, all-round game.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum (in play), 6,883; Smith, 1,823.

DAVIS v. MCCONACHY

McConachy, in his match with Davis at Birmingham yesterday, made breaks of 249, 246, 364, and 266, against Davis's 128 and 100 (unfinished). McConachy scored 1,314 for an average of 93, as against 462 and 32 by Davis. The scores at the interval were:—Davis (in play), 2,890; McConachy, 2,595.

Davis increased his lead by nearly 500 points at night, when he scored 1,203 against 710. His breaks were 141 (full), 418 (which included 25 and 43 cannons), 175 (41 cannons), 147, and 400 (unfinished) (75 and 35 cannons). He averaged 171. McConachy, who averaged 101, had breaks of 230 and 332.

The closing scores were:—Davis (in play), 4,093; McConachy, 3,305.

Playing in the fourth round of the Stock Exchange Handicap yesterday, W. H. L. Goolden (owes 200) defeated W. F. Gilderson (owes 50) by 26 points after a strenuous game. The winner had runs of 78, 33, 39 and 37, unfinished, overtaking his opponent at 224. The score was:—W. H. L. Goolden, 250; W. F. Gilderson, 224.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

UNIVERSITY SEVEN-A-SIDE TOURNAMENT.—St. Edmund Hall 9 points, Trinity 5.

ASSOCIATION.—Exeter 4 goals, St. Edmund Hall 2.

HOCKEY.—Exeter II. 6 goals, Lincoln II. 1; Pembroke II. 7, Balliol II. 2.

CAMBRIDGE

HOCKEY.—Knock-out Competition Final.—Emmanuel 3 goals, Pembroke 2.

ASSOCIATION.—Semi-final: Gettison Cup Competition.—Selwyn II., 4; Fitzwilliam House II., 0.

RACKETS

PUBLIC SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP

The draw for the Public School Rackets Championship, which will be played at Queen's Club on April 14-17, is as follows:—

HAILEYBURY, a bye.

HARROW v. CHELTENHAM, TONBRIDGE v. WELLINGTON, RADLEY v. WINCHESTER (bidden), ETON v. RUGBY, CLIFTON v. CHARTERHOUSE.

MARLBOROUGH and MALVERN, byes.

Winchester, the holders, will be represented by R. H. Priestley and J. E. L. Wright in the Public Schools Rackets Championship at Queen's Club on April 14. Priestley is one of last year's winning pair. Winchester play Radley in the first round.

C. Browning and I. Akers-Douglas beat Radley College (P. L. Van der Gucht and A. N. Heygate) at Radley by 15—11, 6—15, 13—15, 15—7, 16—11, 1—15, 15—8.

Eton College (R. Grant and J. de P. Whitaker) beat Winchester College (R. H. Priestley and J. E. L. Wright) at Eton yesterday by 15—9, 15—3, 15—10, 15—11.

Twenty-six London firemen competed in the London Fire Brigade A.A. four-miles road race at Dulwich Village yesterday, and after an exciting contest G. E. Tabb (D Division), winner of the recent Fire Brigade cross-country championship, won by a couple of yards from T. Hesketh (B Division) in 20min. 45sec. D Division won the team race with 21 points.

BOXING

BOY CHAMPIONS AT THE QUEEN'S HALL

(FROM OUR BOXING CORRESPONDENT)

In a boxing tournament in which the heavy-weights are described as "Under 10st. 7lb., Senior," and the fly-weights are "5st. 7lb., Junior," a good many unusual things might be expected to happen.

Actually, the boy boxers of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs, whose annual championships were decided at the Queen's Hall last evening, are so wonderfully well schooled as sportsmen as well as fighting men that the only thing out of the normal, or rather, above the normal, was the all-round excellence of the boxing. Scarcely one of the 18 final contests at different weights was not worth watching, while some of them once more justified the claim of Colonel Ronald Campbell, whose name is now indelibly associated with the tournament, that the boxing of these boys is "as clean as the Public Schools' and as clever as the professors'."

To those who follow the tournament from year to year, and the size of last night's crowd suggests that they are a growing number, there is the additional interest of watching the advance of the juniors to the stage in which can be discovered the makings of, say, a second Johnny Summers. It may or may not be a good thing to become a professional boxer, but there can be no doubt that the professional ring would be all the better in every way for recruits from the London boys' clubs, who do, as a matter of fact, provide a first-class champion from time to time. J. Prandy, of Mary Ward, a club that provided three of the cleverest winners, was one of the most promising boys last year, and he showed, at 7st. 7lb Senior, that he continues to promise even better things. D. Collins, as a 10st. Senior, was one of the other Mary Ward victors, and he had to punch hard and box well to beat so plucky an opponent as F. Bramley, of Trinity. As for G. White, an 8st. Senior, he showed form above much of what one frequently sees in the A.B.A. Championships. When he has gained in stamina, and if he retains his excellent style of competition boxing, he should at least go some way in the leading amateur tournament. Last year, it may be recalled, B. Caplan, of Oxford and St. George's, did try his fortunes in the Amateur Championships and was only beaten in the semi-final of the Feathers, by the experienced holder, F. R. Meacham.

Two 9st. Seniors, D. Lynch, of Downside, and L. Wheatfill, of Eton Manor, provided a rare object lesson in the use of the straight left both as an offensive and a defensive weapon. They also showed a rare sense of distance and, because they were well matched, landed and felt more well-placed blows in the course of their three two-minute rounds, than many a professional of the modern school attempts to land in 10. Lynch won on points chiefly because he was the stronger boy. Another good fight was that in which C. Crane, of Hoxton Manor, stood up splendidly to outpoint a sturdy opponent in J. Priddle, of Caius Mission. This was a near thing, but the Club referees rarely fail to spot serious defects in style and method, and on this occasion Priddle too often used the inside of the glove.

By way of contrast there were two terrific "mills." In one, an affair between 8st. 7lb. Seniors, F. Beard, of Webbe Institute, started brilliantly by using that most effective punch, the left hook to the body. He also followed these up, though less brilliantly, by hard swings to the head, and H. Mixler, of Oxford and St. George's, one of the best of the Boys' Clubs' boxers, was on the verge of defeat. Mixler, indeed, was rather lucky to gain the decision on points. In the other "mill," M. Harris, of Broad-street, was very wild but a trifle too persistent for a game and fine-spirited loser in A. Plester, of Eton Manor. It remains only to be added that the very little fellows ducked and dodged and whirled and shot out arms as only 5st. 7lb. and 6st. Juniors can.

Prince Arthur of Connaught presented the prizes.

UNDER 5st. 7lb.—Junior.—J. Watson (Whitechapel-street, Southwark) beat F. Grimm (Eton Manor) on points.

UNDER 6st.—Junior.—F. Tomlin (Eton Manor) beat J. Poish (Caius) on points.

UNDER 6st. 7lb.—Senior.—A. Hall (Webb Institute) beat M. Smolsky (Eton Manor) on points. Junior.—T. Hurdiss (Hoxton, Bethnal Green) beat C. Collins (St. Dominic's, St. Pancras) on points.

UNDER 7st.—Senior.—G. Lowe (Fairbairn House) beat A. Wilkes (Mary Ward), on points. Junior.—T. Webster (St. Dominic's) beat G. Stanley (Hoxton Manor) on points.

UNDER 7st. 7lb.—Senior.—James Prandy (Mary Ward) beat F. Hasler (Hoxton Manor) on points. Junior.—J. Treadsway (Caius Mission, Battersea) beat A. Smith (Brady, Whitechapel) on points.

UNDER 8st.—Senior.—G. White (Mary Ward) beat G. Downs (Canterbury Old Boys, Bermondsey) on points. Junior.—G. Soskrove (Hoxton Manor) beat H. Kelly (Webb Institute) on points.

UNDER 8st. 7lb.—Senior.—H. Mixler (Oxford and St. George's) beat F. Beards (Webb Institute) on points. Junior.—M. Harris (Broad-street, Ratcliffe) beat A. Plester (Eton Manor) on points.

UNDER 9st.—Senior.—D. Lynch (Downside, Bermondsey) beat L. Wheatfill (Eton Manor) on points. Junior.—S. Dutch (St. Martin's Trafalgar-square) beat F. Hiuses (Fairbairn House, the referee stopping the fight at the second round.

UNDER 9st. 7lb.—Senior.—Wm. Gunner (Webb Institute) beat Sonny Exell (Caius Mission, Battersea) on the referee's casting vote. Junior.—C. Crane (Hoxton Manor) beat J. Priddle (Caius) on the referee's casting vote.

UNDER 10st.—Senior.—D. Collins (Mary Ward) beat F. Bramley (Trinity, Camberwell) on points.

UNDER 10st. 7lb.—Senior.—J. Michaelofsky (Oxford and St. George's) beat S. Cohen (Cambridge and Bethnal Green), who was disqualified for hitting with an open glove in the first round.

LAWN TENNIS

DULWICH COVERED COURTS TOURNAMENT

Good form was shown by J. H. Shales yesterday at the Dulwich Covered Courts Club, where he beat Dr. A. H. Fyzee, the Indian player, in the second round by 8—6, 6—4. Fyzee frequently sliced the ball on the forehand deep into the back-hand corner of his opponent's court, but Shales often passed Fyzee with splendidly placed shots on both hands. Major N. G. Holmes, one of the leading Army players, who is now stationed at Dover, qualified to meet R. Miki, the Japanese player, this morning, by winning two rounds, against G. Langley by 9—7, 6—4, and W. F. Freeman by 7—5, 6—2. Miki, who was too strong all round for H. R. Beauchamp, and Y. Ohta, who defeated D. R. Bhasin by 6—1, 6—2, both won.

In the Women's Singles Miss C. Hardie was the first to reach the semi-final round by beating Mrs. J. B. Pittman by 4—6, 6—1, 6—0. It was mainly a game from the base-line in which the winner's patience and steadiness pulled her through, but the loser had her wrist sprained in the last set. Accurate driving on the forehand and backhand gave Mrs. C. H. Jameson, the Yorkshire player, a comfortable victory over Miss M. E. Dix by 6—3, 6—2. Mrs. J. E. Hill beat Mrs. H. Edgington by 6—4, 6—4, and will play Miss P. E. Mudford this morning for a place in the semi-final round.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—First Round.—Dr. A. A. Fyzee beat "Jones" (6—3, 6—2); J. H. Ho beat H. R. McDonald (4—6, 6—3, 7—5); Major N. G. Holmes beat G. Langley (9—7, 6—4). Second Round.—Y. Ohta beat D. R. Bhasin (6—1, 6—2); R. Miki beat H. R. Beauchamp (6—4, 6—1); Holmes beat W. F. Freeman (7—5, 6—2); J. H. Shales beat Dr. A. H. Fyzee 18—6, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—First Round.—Miss J. E. Stevens beat Mrs. R. J. Rodgers (6—0, 6—4). Second Round.—Miss P. E. Mudford w.o. Mrs. R. Lycett, scratched; Mrs. J. H. Hill beat Mrs. H. Edgington (6—4, 6—4); Mrs. C. H. Jameson beat Miss M. E. Dix (6—3, 6—2). Third Round.—Miss C. Hardie beat Mrs. J. B. Pittman (4—6, 6—1, 6—0).

MIXED DOUBLES.—First Round.—R. F. Fawcus and Mrs. J. F. Hill beat B. D. Helmore and Miss J. E. Stevens (6—2, 6—3); S. W. Harris and Miss J. Fry beat R. Mikinoko and Miss J. Morfer (6—2, 6—2).

NICE TOURNAMENT

NICE, March 11.—The results in the Nice Club Tournament were:—

SINGLES.—Second Round.—T. Abe beat A. Renard (4—6, 6—0, 7—5); C. H. Kingsley beat G. van Cramm (6—4, 6—3). Third Round.—W. T. Tilden beat J. Kuhlman (6—2, 6—2); W. F. Coen beat J. Brune, Hilfrard (6—1, 6—4); T. Harada beat Nicolaides (6—4, 6—1).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—First Round.—Miss Helen Jacobs beat Mlle. S. de Bois (6—0, 6—2). Second Round.—Miss Helen Jacobs beat Miss Stanelera (6—3, 6—1).

DOUBLES.—First Round.—Tilden and Coen beat Sent and Chanaliva (6—3, 1—6, 6—1); Stefan and Kinsley beat Mecrin and Lallee (6—0, 6—0); Lyttleton-stowers and Abe beat Nicolaides and Cramm (6—4, 6—2).—Reuter.

MOTOR RACING

GRAND PRIX REGULATIONS

The international regulations governing Grand Prix races during 1931, 1932, and 1933 have been issued. The maximum engine capacity is 5,000 c.c., and the weight varies according to the engine size, with a minimum of 794 kilogrammes (15cwt. 2qr. 17lb.). Supercharges are barred except for two-stroke motors, but any number of valves and carburettors are allowed. Bodies must be of the two-seater side-by-side type, with a minimum width of 787mm. (31in.). Any car entered for a Grand Prix event may be required to complete a lap at a minimum speed of 86 m.p.h.

These regulations are confined to the Grand Prix class of race and will not affect races such as the R.A.C. Ulster Tourist Trophy contest.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SHOW

BIG DISPLAY OF ORCHIDS

The Royal Horticultural Society's fortnightly show, which is being held in the new hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, opened yesterday afternoon. Orchids were the predominating flowers, and seldom have they been shown at a fortnightly meeting on so large a scale. There were several good groups of other greenhouse subjects, and many exhibits of rock-garden plants. Many novelties, chiefly orchids and greenhouse plants, were submitted to the committees, and 21 awards were made. This is the first of the two-day shows, and it will be open to-day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Cymbidium hybrids were the special feature of most of the groups of orchids. These plants are becoming increasingly popular because they can be grown to perfection in a cool house, and because of the lasting properties of their graceful sprays of flowers which are ideal for cutting. Many new hybrids are raised each year, and the modern varieties have better-formed and more brightly-coloured blooms than the older kinds.

No fewer than five groups of orchids won gold medals. H. G. Alexander, Limited, had a fine exhibit of modern varieties of *Cymbidium*, many being hybrids raised at Westonbirt when it belonged to the late Sir George Holford, but several were shown yesterday for the first time. The outstanding novelty was *C.* "Flamingo" variety "Nobilior," which had broad white segments delicately flushed with rose and a well-formed lip marked with crimson. This hybrid received a first class certificate, and two others, called *C.* "Jason" "Westonbirt Variety," and *C.* "Miranda" variety "Gloriosa," obtained awards of merit. Messrs. Sander and A. McBean had a brilliantly coloured group consisting largely of *Odontioglossum* and *Odontioda* hybrids, backed by varieties of *Cymbidium*. Among many noteworthy plants were *Odontioda* "Brilliant" variety "Morning Glory," a deep-coloured form of *Cymbidium* "Joy Sander," and a large rose-tinted variety of *Odontioglossum crispum* called "Rosy Morn," which received an award of merit. Messrs. Sander, who had an imposing exhibit occupying a frontage of about 60ft., showed many forms of *Cymbidium* "Erica Sander," together with other hybrids such as *C. Pauwelsii* "St. Albans Variety," and a promising seedling of *C.* "Eagle" variety "Dulce," which had a broad unspotted lip but a red column. They also showed representatives of other genera, including the rare *Masdevallia Gargantua*. *Odontioglossum* hybrids and many good forms of *O. crispum* were shown by Messrs. Charlesworth and Co., and the brilliancy of the group was enhanced by the rich colours of *Odontioda* and *Miltonia* hybrids.

The only amateur to win a gold medal was Mr. F. J. Hanbury, who sent a very beautiful exhibit in

Parliament

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT

MINORITY OF 8 ON COAL LEVY

EXPORTS AND THE QUOTA

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, MARCH 11

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The Wednesbury Corporation Bill and the West Bromwich Corporation Bill were read a second time and the Falmouth Water Bill was read a third time and passed.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The EARL of ONSLOW called the attention of the Government to the final report of the Royal Commission on Local Government, and asked what steps they proposed to take to give effect to its recommendations, more particularly those concerning the consolidation of statutes, the creation of boroughs, security of tenure for local government officials, and disqualification of members of local authorities. He said the Royal Commission had no cause to complain as to the manner in which their former recommendations were received; each report had been embodied practically *in toto* in legislation immediately after it was published. In the final report there were 50 recommendations, most of which would require legislation to give them effect. The most important related to consolidation of the statutes on local government, which were so numerous that administration was increasingly difficult. He suggested that a consolidating Bill should be introduced in that House, where so many members were interested in local government. In regard to the creation of boroughs, he hoped it would now be possible to allow certain petitions which had been delayed to proceed. He thought that it was not right that local government officials should be liable to summary dismissal by the local authority, but that they should be entitled to three or six months' notice. On the question of the disqualification of members of local authorities, the present state of the law was unsatisfactory. The late Lord Cave had commented on this in connexion with a legal case. It was desirable to modernize the law and make it uniform over all the various authorities and their committees and to define the disqualification in such a way as not to debar a considerable number of people from taking part in local government, but merely to provide that they should not take any part in the decision on any matter in which they had a personal interest.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said that with a great deal of what the noble earl had said he entirely agreed. But the difficulties were sufficient to prevent any immediate legislation on the matters to which he had called attention. Having regard to the large amount of work which the Ministry of Health had in prospect, there was hardly any possibility that the question of consolidation of statutes could be proceeded with at the noble earl desired. He would, however, ask the Minister of Health whether he could not answer the question of a clearing up Act, though he was afraid there would not be time this Session. He had already agreed that certain recommendations of the Royal Commission with regard to the creation of boroughs should be carried out. He entirely agreed with the recommendation of the Royal Commission that Royal boroughs should not become a matter of the past. They were of historical and sentimental interest and should keep their position in the local government system. As to the security of tenure of local government officials, that would require legislation. He agreed that it was not right that officials should be subject to summary dismissal and that the law ought to be altered in the direction indicated by the noble earl. He could give the assurance that the recommendations of the Royal Commission would be carefully considered by the present Government. There should be continuity of policy on local government, as there was a common desire that it should be carried on as effectively and efficiently as possible. So far as legislation was concerned, in the present Session the Ministry of Health could not add in any way to the very heavy labours and responsibilities in which it was engaged.

EARL RUSSELL, Under-Secretary, India Office, suggested that it would be unwise to bring forward an amending measure until it had been ascertained by experience whether some amendments were required to make more workable the important measure affecting local government which was passed last year.

Their lordships rose at two minutes past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, MARCH 11

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

THE ARMY AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Mr. SHAW, Secretary of State for War (Preston), asked by Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) whether the Chaplains' Board was consulted before the order was issued with regard to public intercession on behalf of Christians in Russia on official parades, said:—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS.—Is it not usual to consult the Chaplains' Board on these occasions? Mr. SHAW.—This was a Government decision of a political and not a religious nature. (Unionist cries of "Oh," and Ministerial cheers.) Mr. MARJORIBANKS.—The right hon. gentleman has not answered my question. Is it not usual to consult the Chaplains' Board? Mr. SHAW.—This matter has never arisen before, therefore it cannot be usual.

COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.).—Is not this the first time that any Government has stated that political considerations have decided what ought to be a religious matter?

Mr. SHAW.—Obviously it is the first time that it has occurred. Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyll, U.).—Then the position is that the Army may watch but may not pray. (Ministerial laughter.) Mr. SHAW.—The Army can pray as much as it likes, but these services must not be compulsory. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR G. HAMILTON (Ilford, U.).—Has the Chaplain-General tendered his resignation?

Mr. SHAW.—So far as I know, no. (Ministerial cries of, "Accept it if he does.")

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL REPORT

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby), replying to Sir K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), said he hoped that copies of the Channel Tunnel report would be in the Vote Office on Friday afternoon. He could not say when the Government would be prepared to make a statement on the subject.

RUSSIAN COTTON IMPORTS

VALUE FOR A QUARTER, £1

SIR A. SANDEMAN (Middleton and Prestwich, U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he had been able to obtain figures of the amount of cotton goods imported into this country from Russia during the last quarter of 1929.

Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central).—The total declared value of cotton goods of all descriptions, so far as they are distinguished in the Import List, imported into the United Kingdom and registered as consigned from Russia during the last quarter of 1929, amounted to £1. The consignment consisted of cotton lace.

Dr. DAVIES (Royton, U.).—Does the right hon. gentleman think it possible for goods to come from Russia in a roundabout way so that we should not be able to find out?—Mr. GRAHAM.—I should like to have notice of that question. On the information before us there is no proof of the recent imports alleged in some quarters in Lancashire. I have still the matter under inquiry.

FISHING AND COASTING TRADE COAL

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether it was intended in the final arrangements for the reorganization of the coal industry to exclude bunkers for fishing vessels and for the coasting trade from levy.

Mr. GRAHAM.—I would point out to my hon. and gallant friend that, assuming clauses 2 (3) (*a*) and 3 (2) (*g*) of the Coal Mines Bill are accepted by Parliament, the imposition of a levy will be a matter for decision by the Central Council, that the power given in the Bill is permissive only, and that there are opportunities for arbitration if the power is unfairly used.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY.—Is my right hon. friend aware that there is grave apprehension in the fishing industry and the coasting trade as to the interests of these two hard-hit industries being safeguarded?

Mr. SKELTON (Perth, U.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware of the grave apprehension throughout industry of all sorts in the country?

Mr. GRAHAM.—It may be, but I think in the detailed debate this afternoon the Government may be able to remove a great deal of that misapprehension.

THE TARIFF TRUCE CONFERENCE

SIR K. WOOD asked the President of the Board of Trade if he could make a further statement concerning the proceedings of the Tariff Truce Conference; and what was the estimated cost of the attendance of the British delegates. Mr. W. GRAHAM (Edinburgh, Central) said that as regarded the first part of the question, he could add nothing at present to the statement which he made to the House last Tuesday. He understood that on the assumption that the Conference lasted a month the cost of the British delegation would be about £1,000.

SIR K. WOOD asked if the right hon. gentleman was not going to inform the House of the very important decision arrived at yesterday, when the British scheme was superseded and the French proposals were adopted.

The SPEAKER, intervening, said that that question ought to be put on the Order Paper.

SIR K. WOOD.—May I ask whether the right hon. gentleman is prepared to make a statement as to what happened yesterday?

Mr. GRAHAM said that the matters of which Sir K. Wood spoke were still under discussion at Geneva. He proposed to return to Geneva to-morrow. At the earliest possible moment he would inform the House of the decisions come to. Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) asked whether the report in the Press that the French had refused to have anything to do with the British proposals, and that the French, Belgians, and, he thought, the Germans had agreed on an alternative scheme, was correct; and, if so, what action he proposed to take. Mr. GRAHAM said that he would not like to express any view at all on Press reports. Various plans were under consideration and at the very earliest point he would give the House information as to any decision arrived at.

FRENCH DEBT TO BRITAIN

REMISSION OF £373,000,000

Mr. SNOWDEN, replying to Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.), said that the net War debt of France to Great Britain at the date of funding amounted to £600,000,000. On the 5 per cent. tables the present value of the annuities to be paid by France under the Funding Agreement was £227,000,000. On this basis, therefore, the settlement was equivalent to the remission of £373,000,000.

Mr. MANDER.—Can the right hon. gentleman say how many battleships France will be able to build with this money which we are letting them off?

No answer was given.

FOREIGN CARS IN BOND

Mr. SNOWDEN informed Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) that there were at present about 1,300 foreign motor-cars (including complete chassis) lying in bond of an import value of about £215,000. That was just about the average—about a month's supply.

REVENUE FROM SILK DUTIES

Mr. SNOWDEN informed Mr. REMER that the net revenue obtained from the silk duties during the present financial year was, up to February 28, approximately £5,739,200.

YORKSHIRE COLLIERY EXPLOSION

Mr. TURNER, Parliamentary Secretary to the Mines Department (Batley and Morley), in reply to Mr. F. HALL (Normanton, Lab.), made the following statement with regard to the explosion at the Old Silkstone seam of the Allerton Bywater Colliery, Castleford, near Pontefract, Yorkshire, on Monday:—The explosion occurred about half-past 9 yesterday morning in the Old East District of the Silkstone seam. I deeply regret to say that four persons lost their lives and that two others were burnt, one of them very seriously. From preliminary investigations by the Divisional Inspector of Mines, the explosion appears to have followed immediately after the firing of a shot in the coal at the end of a longwall face.

The House, I know, will tender to the relatives of the deceased men their fullest sympathy and express their hopes for the speedy recovery of the injured, and also their appreciation of the heroism displayed by all those engaged in the work of rescue and recovery.

WORKS COUNCILS

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the establishment of consultative works councils in factories and workshops. He said that every proposal in the Bill had been in active operation in his own business for a number of years past. The works committee had, in that case, been a great asset to employers and employed, creating good will on both sides. It was proposed in the Bill that a works council representative of every person should be set up in all factories with more than 50 employees, and that the Minister of Labour should set up a works council advisory committee to frame suitable rules and consult the general council of the Trades Union Congress, the National Federation of Employers' Organizations, and the Association of Joint Industrial Councils. The councils would be consultative and would have such duties as framing factory rules, hearing appeals against dismissals, and consulting in cases where it was necessary to discharge employees through shortage of work.

Leave was given and the Bill was brought in.

COAL MINES BILL

THE CENTRAL SCHEME

The House again went into Committee on the Coal Mines Bill, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett), in the Chair.

On Clause 2 (Provisions of central scheme), CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) moved an amendment to ensure that the central council shall include "representatives of owners dissenting from the scheme proportionate to the tonnage controlled by such dissentients."

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), said this clause dealt with the central scheme, and he imagined the Committee would take the view that it was much more important that the dissentient minority should be represented on the district schemes rather than on the central scheme, to which each of the districts would send its representative. So far as the district schemes were concerned, it was the object of the Government to see that they were representative of all the owners; and, without committing himself at the moment, he thought they might regard it as certain that all points of view in the district machinery would be represented.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said the Bill gave no guarantee that the minority of owners would get any representation. A majority would be able to put their representatives on the district board, and the dissentient owners might not get a single representative. Therefore, if the President of the Board of Trade asked them not to press this amendment, he ought to give an assurance that on Clause 3, which dealt with the district schemes, he would insert a specific provision to make sure that membership of the district board should be roughly in proportion to the sentiments held by those who assented and by those who dissented.

Mr. GRAHAM said it was his earnest desire to find a solution of the question raised by the amendment; and in consultation with his Department he would try to find, by the Report stage, a form of words which would make certain the representation of every point of view on district schemes.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER said they would be prepared to accept the President's statement on the understanding that, if necessary, they should have an opportunity of raising the matter on the Report stage.

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) said it was a very sorry thing that, on a perfectly reasonable amendment, the President of the Board of Trade should tell the Committee that he could not accept it because he was so committed to the owners. (Ministerial cries of "No.") Then he did not understand the meaning of language.

Mr. J. JONES (Silvertown, Lab.) hoped the Minister would not give way too much.

LIEUT.-COL. BROWN (Hexham, U.) desired to make it perfectly clear that, so far as Northumberland and Durham were concerned, the owners did not want this part of the Bill in any form.

Mr. GRAHAM said there was no question of giving way in a matter of this kind; the object was, rather, to find the appropriate solution. It was an error to suggest that the Government were committed to a plan which had been approved and which could not be altered in any detail. This represented substantially an agreement, but that agreement was before the House of Commons, quite openly, for approval. All he had done was to point out the difficulties of making an alteration, unless there was a very strong case for that course. So far as the national scheme was concerned, it might be that the words of the subsection amounted to a definite obligation to see that all owners were represented. If that were so, there would be less difficulty in meeting the point raised by Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister and Sir H. Samuel, and he would do his best, as regarded district schemes, to find a solution between now and Report. It did not lie with him to say that there would be an opportunity to discuss the matter on Report, but the Government would join in any request to the Speaker to grant facilities.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

EXPORT COAL AND THE QUOTA

THE LIBERAL AMENDMENT

Mr. E. C. DAVIES (Montgomery, L.) moved to insert, at the end of paragraph (*b*), which provides for the allocation to each district of a maximum output for the district, the words:—

but so that no allocation of maximum output, nor any restriction in this Act contained in respect thereof, shall aggravate or take effect so as to hamper or restrict the production and sale of coal or coke destined for export overseas, but all such coal and coke shall be freed from all restriction of output and shall not be subject to any control as part of or contained in the district allocation.

He said that as the Bill stood the maximum output for a district was to apply both to coal consumed at home and to coal for export. The two cases were not the same. The case with regard to coal which was used at home was that for some time past there had been cut-throat competition between collieries, and that, as the result, coal had been sold at less than the cost of production. The Committee had decided that the production of coal should be limited by the quota to the demands of the country. Export coal, on the other hand, must be dealt with differently. With coal used at home there could be no foreign competition. Export coal, however, was competing all the time with coal from foreign countries in foreign ports and along the trade routes. Since 1900, though they had only slightly increased their production, they had, in proportion, greatly increased their export of coal, and his suggestion was that they should go on increasing their production for export. If they did not do that, the result would be diminishing trade and the loss of markets.

If, under the quota, they cut down, as they must cut down, the amount of coal available for export, the first thing that would happen would be an increase in the price to the consumer abroad, and that price would have to compete against coal that was available at a lower price to that consumer from other countries. The foreign consumer would realize that he was now dealing not with an individual in this country, but with a ring of coalowners, and every consumer disliked rings and if he could buy his coal even at greater expense outside a ring preferred to do so in the hope that in time he would break the ring. The shipping industry would be affected. If a ship could not take a full quantity of coal out she had to make a profit by extra freight on the homeward bound voyage, which would make goods arriving in this country dearer than they otherwise would be. When output had been restricted in such a way as to destroy the permanent market for our coal abroad, it was bound to lead to greater unemployment. It would increase the difficulties under which the colliery proprietor was working and lead to decreased production. It was rather sad that Liberals should be defending the policy advocated by the Lord Privy Seal only the day before, when he told them that the one permanent cure for unemployment was increased export trade. He was assured by the exporters that this proposal could be worked. Sixty per cent. of the coal produced in South Wales was for export. He was assured that the standard of the coal which had been used in the past for home consumption could be used as the standard upon which the quota of the mines in that district could be fixed. The rest could be allowed to go out freely, so that trade might be allowed to expand in its own proper, natural way.

Mr. PRICE (Whitehaven, Lab.) drew attention to the increase of economies in the use of coal. This change did not suggest that there was reason for increasing the output of coal for export, but seemed to be an argument for something in the nature of an international agreement to regulate the output of coal. This country, Germany, and Poland were engaged in disastrous competition. If the whole industry in this country could be brought into an organization which could speak with an authoritative voice to the producers of coal in Germany and Poland, there would be a chance of putting an end to international anarchy. He hoped the Ulysses of the front bench would not listen to the singing of the sirens below the gangway.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. GRAHAM, who was heard with difficulty in the Press Gallery, said that it was plainly impossible for the Government to accept the amendment, partly in view of the structure of the Bill and partly in view of the discussions which had already taken place on that the quota must be comprehensive in character, and that if any concession or special arrangements were to be made later for any class of demand, they must be made within the ambit of those regulations. What would happen if the amendment were carried? Let them take the case of a large exporting district like South Wales, where between 50 and 60 per cent. of the total coal raised was exported, or Northumberland and Durham, where there was a large export trade. At one stroke all that coal would pass beyond the reach of this legislation and would not be covered at all. They would then have very serious anomalies as between the districts only partly regulated in their demand and the districts where the conditions were by no means similar. The only possible basis was to keep the regulations in comprehensive form and then to ask themselves what steps could be taken of a special character, if such steps were required. It was of the utmost importance to place our export coal on the market at an economic level—at something more than the cost of production, which would give a fair return to the export trade. The effect of the amendment would be to increase the quantity of coal produced annually for export, and presumably to put it on the European market under conditions which could only further depress prices and aggravate the cut-throat competition to which reference had been made. That was the danger we had to face. There was no question of restriction of output in response to economic demand. He wished he could convince people that the object was not to give coal away or subsidize the demand, but to avoid the sale of coal at a loss. The amendment would tie our hands in regard to international agreement, which was growing, and which it was overwhelmingly to our advantage to encourage. In all the circumstances of this industry our hope lay in the largest measure of European agreement as regarded markets. If, in the judgment of the industry, subject to the exercise of the safeguards which the Bill contained against restriction of output, there was a class of demand on an economic level which justified a larger output, then, by adjusting the standard tonnage and giving up to 100 per cent. quota, as could be done, they could meet the circumstances which the mover of the amendment had in mind, and get rid of any difficulty of restriction. Quite plainly, that was the way to face this problem.

Mr. RUNCIMAN (St. Ives, L.) said that Mr. Graham had visualized the coal trade of the world as one complete unit which he could guide, modify, and control according to his own idea. If the right hon. gentleman were the supreme dictator of the coal trade, and could reside at Geneva and there dictate exactly what was to happen in every part of the world, the world would be the gainer, though we should lose his services. Unfortunately, he was not in that position, and when he put forward the argument that unless he got the quota of limitation on the export coal trade he could not carry on international bargaining he was overlooking the important fact that he would never succeed in getting other people to limit the amount of coal they were going to export when, in his Bill, he was providing for limitation of exports. If there was to be bargaining, it must be bargaining on both sides. Every day on the coal exchanges at Cardiff and Newcastle chance orders came in, and unless our exporters could get in at once and compete for those orders they would lose extra work and the sale of that extra coal. If we were going to give up the chance of getting into the market at a moment's notice and of being the first, we should sacrifice a very important part of our foreign coal trade. There were many cases where a year's contract could be fixed without any doubt, but when they came to coaling stations, places that were affected by the weather and other fluctuations, they must have constant readiness to jump into the markets. That constant readiness had given us a great deal of the coal export trade for 1929, and it would be a very serious matter if it were checked. If they had international agreements they might be able to work out a quota system. Otherwise it was most necessary that the export trade should have the utmost elasticity and complete freedom of movement to meet the demand when it arose.

MAJOR LLEWELLIN (Uxbridge, U.) said that it was folly to introduce this proposal before any other country had offered to do so. If we once lost a large part of our export coal field under this measure we should have great difficulty in getting it back.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) said he had a great deal of sympathy with the amendment, but on that side of the House they had accepted the quota and therefore they could not avoid supporting the President of the Board of Trade in resisting the amendment. He would have liked the amendment to be accepted because of the experiences they had had in Hull. Under the Five Counties scheme they were put to great loss and inconvenience in Hull, because of the sudden putting down of the quota, and now they again anticipated with apprehension the loss of business that this scheme would bring about.

SIR S. ROBERTS (Sheffield, Ecclesall, U.) said he had never heard anything like the last speech for base ingratitude. Since the Five Counties scheme had been in force 200 per cent. more coal had gone through the port of Hull and had been handled by Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy's constituents than in previous years.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY.—Since the Five Counties scheme was dropped the exports have gone up still further.

SIR S. ROBERTS.—But the Five Counties scheme has not been dropped. The hon. and gallant member has been in India, and he does not know that the scheme is still working and the coal is still passing through the hands of his constituents. (Laughter.) He has been "got at" by the few speculative merchants in Hull, who never liked the scheme because the commission was regulated at 3 per cent.

SIR R. HUTCHISON (Montrose, L.) said that if the proposed restrictions were carried out they would kill the trade of the North. During the past year there had been considerable improvement in trade, but a limitation of the amount of coal for export would counteract that tendency. It was the wrong way of going about things to limit output first and then go into the council chamber and try to make arrangements.

Mr. STRACHEY (Aston, Lab.) said there was no element of restriction in the Bill except what the coalowners themselves put on their exports. It was not to the advantage of this country indefinitely to export coal below the cost of production. For the purpose of meeting chance or emergency orders from abroad he thought provision should be made for the rapid varying of the quotas.

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) said that varying quotas would raise jealousies between one district and another and might involve reference to the Central Board, whereas the securing of an order from abroad might be a matter not of months but of 10 minutes.

Mr. HARTSHORN (Ogmore, Lab.) said that in the absence of the schemes which would ultimately be produced by the coalowners the debate amounted in the main to the assuming of conditions that might never come into existence. Was it to be supposed that the coalowners were a set of consummate fools who were incapable of managing their own business? He hoped the Committee would give a little bit of credit to the men who would have the drawing up of the schemes for having a knowledge of the business and the kind of schemes required in order to meet and safeguard the interests of the industry. If he believed that the Bill would result in some of the consequences which had been predicted, he would be as much opposed to it as anybody on the other side, but he was quite satisfied that when the schemes were drawn up those fears would prove to be entirely unfounded and that the coalowners would look after themselves.

Mr. GRAHAM, in a brief reply, said that Mr. Runciman was in error when he suggested that the object of this legislation was to restrict output in such a way as to penalize the export trade. Hon. members on the Liberal benches sought to take export coal outside regulation altogether for the purpose of safeguarding our commercial enterprises. They on that side of the House said that, in the interest of the coal industry as a whole and in order to prevent the sale of coal at a loss, it was necessary to keep all production under the regulation of the quota. They would provide in the district schemes that complete elasticity which was undoubtedly necessary in regard to the export trade. That elasticity provided that there could be an immediate response in the basic tonnage and in the quota applied to it. There was elasticity also in the modifications of the basic tonnage from hour to hour and day to day that the industry, in its export trade, might demand. In the case of the Five Counties Scheme the quota was altered three times within a month. The object of the Bill was to sell, not less, but more coal abroad, subject to this consideration, that it was sold at an economic value; he had never met anyone who had suggested that they should sell coal at a loss.

The Committee then divided. When the tellers returned to the table and the relative positions which they occupied showed that the Government had obtained a majority in the division, cheers were raised on the Ministerialist benches. The figures were:—

For the amendment	242
Against	272
Government majority	30

THE CENTRAL LEVY

COLONEL LANE-FOX (Barkston Ash, U.) moved to leave out from Clause 2, paragraph (*a*), under which the central scheme may provide for the collection from the executive boards for districts of levies imposed at such times and for such periods as the Central Council thinks fit for the purpose of facilitating the sale of any class of coal. He contended that the policy proposed was both a selfish and a short-sighted policy for the coal industry to adopt. If there was anything that was essential at the present moment in view of the state of unemployment and the general condition of affairs it was that the heavy industries should have all the encouragement and help which could be given to them. Yet the proposal was to subsidize the foreign competitors with whom our heavy industries were finding it so difficult to compete. The policy was short-sighted because the prosperity of our heavy industries was essential to the coal industry itself. A subsidy would inevitably be met by a counter-subsidy, and so the system would not permanently help even the coal industry. This was a crazy scheme. It had been said that the same thing had been done voluntarily under the five-counties scheme. But the fact that it had been found possible under a voluntary scheme of a limited character in one coalfield did not justify this proposal. It was not the same thing. It was hedged round by the pains and penalties that attached to statutory provisions. It had not the limitations, the voluntary character, or the elasticity that existed in the other case. To make a scheme of the sort statutory and compulsory with such far-reaching statutory powers. In this matter the miners and the Mining Association were standing in together to bleed the British public and they were being helped to do so by the Government. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. F. OWEN (Hereford, L.) said the amendment proposed to lift out one of the most unfortunate provisions of a deplorable Bill, which violated every sound principle of business and every sound principle of Socialism. The home consumer was to bear the burden of the coal which was to be sold cheaply to foreign manufacturers. The levy was not an export levy, but an export levy. He could not see how the Presidents of the Board of Trade could protest against the dumping of foreign grain into Great Britain when his Government were proposing to dump coal into the countries from which that grain was sent.

SIR A. L. WARD (Hull, N.W., U.) said there was nothing in the Bill to prevent coal being sold abroad below cost of production, and the cheap coal would enable foreign manufacturers to compete against our industries.

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) said that the most recent trade reports pointed to signs of a slight slackening in the Continental demand for British coal, and the probable stabilized figure for our export of coal would be about 60,000,000 tons a year. The facts and figures of the past few years tended to show that if the policy of subsidy indicated in the paragraph under discussion were adopted, the loss of revenue per ton would not be met by an increased turnover. The question which had not been really faced was, who was to pay the export levy? If we put our production of coal at between 250,000,000 and 260,000,000 tons and deducted the 60,000,000 tons of exported coal and the coal used for bunkers, about 180,000,000 tons would be available to bear the subsidy. It was quite clear that the iron and steel industry, which was responsible for 12½ per cent. of the consumption of the 180,000,000 tons, the coastwise shipping, with a consumption of under 1 per cent., and the collieries, with 8.2 per cent., could not be asked to bear any levy. The railways, which used 8 per cent., had no margin out of which to pay a tax on coal except by raising goods freights and passenger fares, or both. In round figures, there would be, at the most, 160,000,000 tons available to bear the levy. A subsidy of 1s., which would mean 4d. per ton on the whole of the domestic consumption of 180,000,000 tons, would mean from 9d. to 1s. on the coal which would actually be available to bear the levy. That would mean, in the poorer districts, where people bought coal in small quantities, that instead of, as at present, getting a large and a small piece of coal for 6d., in future they would only get the large piece, and that the small piece would go to the "bosses" of the coal industry. Any increase in the price of coal would tend to increase the cost of living.

SIR S. ROBERTS (Sheffield, Ecclesall, U.) said that sometimes it did pay to subsidize exports, for by that means they could increase output and reduce the cost of coal to the home consumer. During the past two years in what was known as the Five Counties Scheme there had been the principle of the voluntary levy. He had been paying 3d. per ton, and though he had practically done no export business he considered that he had got value for his money. But a compulsory levy was a different matter. While he would like to see some of his neighbours compelled to pay on the general principle of justice, he did not think Parliament should make anyone pay. He saw in this proposal the germ of what in 1921 was known as a national pool. He believed that would be an evil, and he therefore supported the amendment.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER said he could see no merit in the proposal for a compulsory levy. It was no part of the quota scheme. They were compelling owners to contribute to a levy which they considered bad business and making them pay for something which would benefit their competitors and injure themselves. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. MANDER, supporting the amendment, said that the Government attitude was thoroughly reactionary and quite indefensible on the ground of international agreement.

Mr. A. BEVAN (Ebbw Vale, Lab.) said that as far as competitive industries were concerned there was no difference between coalowners themselves being able to extract a higher price from the consuming industries and that power being conferred on them by an Act of Parliament.

"AN EXCRESCENCE ON THE BILL"

SIR H. SAMUEL'S VIEW

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said that of the many objectionable provisions of the Bill this was the worst. It was a strangely inverted kind of protection. Many proposals had been laid before Parliament with a view to assisting British manufacturers to meet foreign competition. This was the first occasion on which a Government had asked Parliament to pass a measure to assist foreign manufacturers to meet British competition. (Opposition cheers.) To provide the subsidy for export coal a tax of £3,000,000 in increased prices would have to be levied on the coal consumers of the country. At a time when cotton was in the depths of depression there came this proposal that they should pay more for the coal they required, not in order to shorten the miners' hours or increase their wages, but in order that a special subsidy should be given to enable coal to be sold cheaper in foreign competing markets. This was an excrescence on the Bill and he hoped the House would remove it.

Mr. STRACHEY said that if hon. members opposite succeeded in deleting this clause they would have the satisfaction of knowing that they had taken out of the hands of this country a weapon for bargaining with in the international markets of the world.

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY

"NOT A NEW PROPOSAL"

Mr. GRAHAM, in reply, said it was important that they should understand exactly what was involved in this matter. There was nothing new in the proposal in this clause, because every one who was familiar with the five counties scheme knew that it had been part of the operation of that scheme to impose a levy per ton for the express purpose of facilitating the sale of export coal. On the broad facts of experience in the working of a plan of this kind on voluntary lines additional export trade had been obtained. The central scheme, the Bill said, "may" provide—it did not say "shall" provide—for a levy of this kind in the districts. It might be that

(Continued on page 9

Mass Meeting of Manufacturers

TO PROTEST AGAINST THE THREATENED REMOVAL OF

McKENNA, SILK, SUGAR AND SAFEGUARDING DUTIES, AND TO APPEAL FOR CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE DOMINIONS AND COLONIES.

A MASS MEETING is being organised by the National Union of Manufacturers to be held at the

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1, on THURSDAY, MARCH 13th, at 3 p.m.,

to be addressed by The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Horne, M.P., Sir Herbert Austin, K.B.E. (Austin Motor Co., Ltd.), Sir Wm. Alexander, M.P. (Charles Tennant & Co., Ltd.). Mr. George Terrell, President of the Union, will be in the Chair.

Every manufacturer should make a point of being present, and bring contingents of his workers.

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

this part of the Bill was one which they were able to present only on a balance of arguments. He suggested that when they came to the real meaning of the clause the balance was undoubtedly in favour of retaining it. If they had the owners organized, as they would be organized under the Bill, and these owners decided to institute a scheme of this kind, they could do so, although they had no statutory powers. But there were then no rights on the part of the Board of Trade to intervene.

It was said that this levy for export coal would mean a subsidy to certain classes of foreign competitors. In his judgment the coal industry would commit suicide unless it gave the best price it could to the iron and steel industry and the basic industries and helped them to recover. The overwhelming part of Continental iron and steel production had its own coal; it did not really depend on coal from this country. The British supply went largely to shipping, and to an appreciable extent to public utilities and foreign railways. If they were going to sell coal at less than cost, if they were going to give coal away to the Continent of Europe, they would be false to every principle of this Bill. It was the precise object of the Bill to try to stop the sale of coal at an uneconomic level. He was just as much opposed as any member of this House to all these artificial aids and devices. He did not believe that in the last resort they led to any useful result. But he was obliged to take facts as they were. The fact was that this was done in another country, and probably would be done here. He thought it right to begin the scene and have some say until these artificial aids had passed away, as he hoped they would pass away, in an international agreement. It was not proposed to put coal on the European market at a loss, but it was proposed to put coal on the European market at the European price. Experience proved that they could not offer that coal at that price in some cases unless there was a device of this kind. It might be that it would never be used, or would be used sparingly. He asked the House whether they were going to run the risk of losing that class of European demand.

To the extent that coal could be exported at an economic level it was kept off the home market in what he would call weakening competition, which would have a tendency to depress the home price level. For all those reasons he had reached the conclusion that this proposal in the Bill, which was purely permissive, should remain.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT
MINORITY OF 8

The Committee then divided on the amendment, and the comparatively long time occupied in the voting showed that an unusually large number of members were participating. Members returned from the division lobbies and crowded the Chamber, eagerly awaiting the result. When the Opposition tellers took up their position at the right of the table, indicating that the Government had been defeated, Unionist members rose in a body, cheering loudly and waving handkerchiefs, but the Liberals remained seated. Some of the Ministerial back-bench members rose excitedly and shouted across at the Liberal benches, but only one exclamation, "Judas!" could be distinguished. Silence having been at length restored, the figures were announced as follows:—

For the amendment	282
Against	274
Majority against the Government	8

There were further demonstrations on the Unionist benches, several members shouting "Resign."

Mr. BALDWIN rose from the front Opposition bench and when the loud Unionist cheers which greeted him had subsided he asked Mr. MacDonald whether he proposed to proceed with the Bill.

Mr. MAC DONALD, who was received with loud Ministerial cheers, said: I am really amazed at the question. (Opposition laughter.) The right hon. gentleman will have an opportunity two days from now to move a vote of censure. I shall be very glad to accommodate him by suggesting to him that he should make his vote of censure general and we will accept the decision. So far as this provision was concerned it was an optional provision. There was no essential charge made in the clause, and the Government proposed to ask the Committee to go on with its work. (Loud Ministerial cheers and laughter.)

Members then began to leave the Chamber, and the discussion of the Bill was continued. Mr. Runciman had given notice of an amendment to provide that no part of the levies should be applied to facilitate the sale of any coal to be exported at a less price than was charged for such class of coal for bunkering ships.

Mr. RUNCIMAN said that he would not move this amendment as it was now not necessary.

Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.) moved the omission of paragraph (*b*), which provides that the central scheme may provide for such matters as appear to the Board of Trade to be incidental to, or consequential on, the foregoing provisions of the section or to be necessary for giving effect to those provisions.

SIR W. JOWITT, Attorney-General (Preston), resisting the amendment, said that the paragraph was put in to cover the small and consequential points that might otherwise be passed over.

COMMODORE KING (Paddington, S., U.) objected to so much discretion being given to the Board of Trade on questions of fact.

The amendment was rejected by 310 votes to 212—majority, 98.

COMMODORE KING moved a series of amendments the object of which was to provide that an Order made by the Board of Trade amending a scheme shall be subject to a positive resolution passed by each House as opposed to the proposal of the clause that, unless either House resolves that the Order shall not be made the Board might proceed to make the Order.

SIR W. JOWITT accepted the amendments and they were agreed to.

Clause 2 as amended was carried by 270 votes to 229—majority, 41.

On Clause 3, which provides for district schemes, and that the executive board shall be composed of persons nominated by the Board of Trade after consultation with such voluntary association (if any) as might appear to the Board of Trade to be representative of the owners,

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) moved an amendment to provide for the representation on the executive boards of minorities.

Mr. GRAHAM said that he could not accept the amendment, but he would consider later in what way the representation of all points of view could be secured.

The amendment was withdrawn.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MINES

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) moved an amendment to provide that "in determining the standard tonnage of any mine regard shall be had to the present output and economic and efficient working and condition of development and prospects of development of that mine, with a view to determining such standard as will not hamper the development of a mine with a growing output or allot to a mine with a diminishing output a standard in excess of its probable output."

Mr. GRAHAM said that the standard tonnage would be taken over a recent period and would be related to what the collieries had been doing in recent times. The amendment as it stood was impossible.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER said the President of the Board of Trade had given a very inadequate reason for refusing the amendment.

SIR R. HUTCHISON (Montrose, L.), in supporting the amendment, said that the Government ought to encourage the expenditure of money on the development and improvement of mines.

After further debate,

Mr. GRAHAM said that if he were not asked that night to accept precise words, he would try to find an appropriate form of words.

The amendment was withdrawn.

CASE OF THE MIXED MINE

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) moved an amendment to provide that if, in the case of a coalmine which was owned or controlled by or comprised in an industrial undertaking, the coal supplied from that coalmine to that undertaking was in excess of its quota, then its quota should be deemed to be the amount of the coal so supplied. He said that the amendment was designed to meet the case of the vertical combine or mixed mine. There were obvious reasons why collieries which were part of a larger enterprise should be treated on a differential basis.

MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian, N., U.) moved to amend the amendment so that it should apply to coal supplied "whether as coal or coke."

MAJOR NATHAN said he was willing that the amendment should be modified in that sense.

Mr. GRAHAM said that if the two amendments were accepted there would be a manifest and unfair distinction between individual pits. The iron and steel plant which happened to have a colliery undertaking would be at an unfair advantage, because their coal supply would not be regulated at all, whereas all the other iron and steel undertakings which had no colliery would have to depend on regulated coal subject to quota which, presumably, would be able to command a better price in the market. It was of particular importance to the iron and steel trade that there might be a special standard tonnage and special quota fixed from time to time which, in practice, gave 100 per cent. output for the iron and steel industry as a whole from all the pits as a whole. That was the only way of putting the pits on the one side, and the iron and steel industry on the other, on terms of strict equality at the bar of this legislation.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER said that Mr. Graham's arguments had no substance. The amendment could only be unfair to the independent coalmines if a mine owned by a manufacturing undertaking were given the power to compete in the open market with other coalmines not so owned. The amendment was carefully drafted so as to avoid that danger. Why was it unfair that a man owning an iron and steel undertaking, who had bought a coalmine years ago in order to make sure of having a supply of coal as an insurance, and had taken the risk of loss, should have the benefit of that insurance?

SIR H. SAMUEL supported the amendment, which he said applied to coal which did not come on to the market at all, but went from one branch of an undertaking to another. In those circumstances there were strong reasons why such coal should not be made subject to the quota.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected by 251 votes to 203—majority, 48. The amendment was then defeated by 251 to 190—majority, 61.

Progress was reported, and the House stood adjourned at 18 minutes past midnight.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS
AT 2.45

Lord Redesdale, question on debts to British bondholders of certain States of America.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
AT 2.45

Supplementary Estimate, Overseas Trade Department, and other Estimates, Committee.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wakefield Corporation, Room 3, at 11. Shoreham Harbour, London County Council (General Powers), Room 4, at 11. Standing Orders of the House, Chairman's Room, at 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Group B, Milford Haven Urban District Council (Water), Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 1), Tees Valley Water, Room 5, at 11. Group C, Great Western Railway, Room 6, at 11. Capital Punishment, Room 11, at 11. Private Bills, Room 18, at 4.45. Mossley Corporation, Room 11, at 5. Selection, Room 13, at 5. Local Legislation, Section A, Bournemouth Corporation, Room 8, at 11. Section B, Cardiff Corporation, Room 9, at 11.

MENTAL TREATMENT BILL

RELATIVES AND THE HOMES

Consideration of the Mental Treatment Bill was resumed yesterday by the Standing Committee A of the House of Commons. Mr. C. H. WILSON (Attercliffe, Lab.), presided.

DR. VERNON DAVIES (Royton, U.) moved an amendment that would enable a relative or friend of a voluntary boarder to be admitted to any institution, hospital, or nursing home approved for the purpose by the Board of Control. The object of the amendment, he said, was to allow friends of the patient to be accommodated, so that they could be near the patient during his illness.

Miss SUSAN LAWRENCE, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health, resisted the amendment. She said it was undesirable to extend the power to receive the friends of patients in a registered hospital or licensed house or other public institutions.

The amendment was negatived.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) moved an amendment providing that in a registered hospital or licensed house a relative or friend might be accommodated in a room not up to the standard required for the voluntary boarder. He said that a husband or wife might be anxious to be near the patient. They should make the most they could of the existing accommodation.

Miss SUSAN LAWRENCE said she could not accept the amendment. In the licensed houses and registered hospitals every room and bed had to be certified as suitable, and it had always been the law that if one was wanted to accommodate a friend of a patient one of those beds would have to be diverted for the purpose. The rooms were very valuable, and they did not want to give a man a hotel licence as well as a lunatic asylum licence. To allow more opportunities for hotel purposes would be to make the business more valuable.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE said that he considered the suggestion of Miss Lawrence was an unworthy one.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, said he was prepared to consider the point of substance raised by the amendment, which was then withdrawn.

SIR BASIL PETO (Barnstaple, U.) moved an amendment with the object of making it quite clear that the institutions provided and maintained by local authorities into which persons entered for voluntary treatment were not asylums, mental hospitals, registered hospitals, or licensed houses.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that voluntary patients were now from one-fourth to one-third of the inmates of public institutions. If they were to be excluded from mental hospitals the local authorities would be faced with the problem of providing new institutions for a substantial number of people.

The amendment was rejected, and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

OPENING OF ULSTER PARLIAMENT

THE KING'S SPEECH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, MARCH 11

The new session of the Northern Ireland Parliament was opened to-day by the Governor, the Duke of Abercorn, with the customary ceremonial. The King's Speech, read from the throne in the Senate Chamber by the Governor, stated:—

"I have noted with gratification the continued progress of our great shipbuilding industry, and I am glad to observe also that within our linen industry action is being taken to examine new methods for advancing its prosperity. It is my sincere hope that success may attend this effort and that a practical solution may be reached of those problems which have beset this important industry for so many years past.

"It will continue to be my Government's special endeavour to assist by every means in its power agricultural and industrial undertakings, and to encourage so far as possible the development of new sources of employment, in order that useful and productive work may be available for the people.

"I am glad to learn that the need for co-ordinated effort to widen our industrial basis has been met by the creation of an Industries Development Association. This body has undertaken the dual task of encouraging the demand for the home product within our area and of attracting to Northern Ireland such new industries as offer a prospect of successful development."

"Referring to forthcoming legislation, the Speech declared:—"A Bill will be submitted to you proposing certain amendments and additions to the Education Acts for the purpose of making secure the position of simple Bible teaching in public elementary schools and making further provision for representation on regional and borough education committees, the better regulating of school management committees, and for other purposes calculated to increase the usefulness of the measures taken by Parliament since 1922 to improve the educational system."

The Speech also foreshadowed a Bill to extend medical benefit to Northern Ireland, a town-planning Bill, reform of the lunacy laws, Bills relating to the marketing of meat and fruit, the regulation of joint stock companies, electricity supply in Northern Ireland, and personation at elections. It stated that arrangements were being made to take a census of production during the present year, also a comprehensive survey on a large scale was now in progress.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

The Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales) will hold its 27th and 28th public meetings at Broadway-buildings to-morrow and on Friday, when evidence will be heard from Mr. Harry Rogers, District Representative of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence League of England and Wales, and Mr. Arthur J. Weeks, on behalf of the National Trade Defence Association; and (time permitting) from Messrs. Frank Nicholson, Cecil Lubbock, and Randle F. Holme, representatives of the Brewers' Society.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

TESTS FOR DRIVERS

MR. MORRISON AND SHORT SIGHT

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Road Traffic Bill met again yesterday, under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh O'Neill (Antrim, U.), and renewed their discussion of the part of the Bill that deals with drivers' licences.

On Clause 5, which requires the applicant for a licence to make a declaration as to physical fitness, Sir WILLIAM BRASS (Clitheroe, U.) moved an amendment to provide that the passing of an oral examination on the rules of the road should be required before a licence was granted. He said he proposed this as a half-way house between driving tests and no tests at all. He did not wish the tests to be passed by existing holders of drivers' licences, but it was desirable that new applicants should have to pass them. The inexperienced driver was the indirect cause of many accidents.

This proposed amendment was rejected by 36 votes to eight.

An amendment was then moved by Dr. SALTER (Bermondsey, W., Lab.) to require an applicant for a driver's licence to produce a certificate in the prescribed form showing that he had satisfactorily passed an eyesight test as to visibility and colour. He said the declaration of physical fitness proposed in the clause was useless in relation to eyesight, because many people suffered from grave visual defects of which they were totally unaware. A number of ophthalmists to whom he had spoken had told him that some people who consulted them first realized their visual deficiencies after they had been involved in motor accidents. Many people suffered from night-blindness, and they should not be allowed to drive at night. Colour-blindness would be an increasingly serious defect in motor drivers in view of the prospective adoption of colour signals.

LORD ERSKINE (Weston-super-Mare, U.) said the object of the amendment was one which every sensible member of the Committee would support, but the proposed words would be redundant in the clause. Colour-blindness was an unfortunate defect, but it should not debar a person from driving a car.

MAJOR J. W. HILLS (Ripon, U.) said he would vote for the removal of the speed limit when that part of the Bill was reached, but he would do so on certain conditions, one of which would be that the strictest conceivable tests should be imposed on drivers.

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), said he did not desire that the absolute barriers to issue of a licence on the ground of physical disability should be numerous, because there was a whole field of diseases in which there existed an element of doubt. He should regard extremely short sight, however, as one of the physical disabilities which must be specified on the requisite form and which should be a bar to the holding of a driving licence. The standard of sight to be exacted would be laid down, and it would be for the applicant to satisfy himself that his sight reached the prescribed standard. It was not proposed to require the production of medical certificates. Complete reliance could not always be placed on medical certificates, and the alternative would be to retain doctors in the public service for this work. To do so, it would be necessary to appoint an army of officials, and he was anxious to avoid that. A man who made a false declaration would be liable to a fine of £50 or six months' imprisonment, or both, and a knowledge of the penalties would make people careful. A man suffering from colour-blindness would be able to see the signals at any rate during the day, and he would be able to read the other signals, "Stop," "Go," or "Caution." A man who knew his defect would probably be accompanied by another person. He agreed that these were not "100 per cent. satisfactory" assurances, but he thought they were sufficient to warrant the Committee in not passing an amendment which would be irritating to a large and respectable section of the community.

Mr. F. L. JONES (Flint, L.) said he had been struck, in the course of police-court proceedings and other inquiries by the large number of motor drivers who suffered from serious defects of eyesight. The amendment, however, was not a practicable one, as it would place upon motorists, in a great many cases unnecessarily, the expense of being examined by specialists. The clause as it stood, if it were carefully administered, ought to be sufficient.

After further discussion the proposed amendment was rejected by 44 votes to four.

PROOFS OF DRIVING SKILL

Mr. D. HALL CAINE (Liverpool, Everton, Lab.) then moved that applicants for licences should be required to satisfy the licensing authorities of their competency to drive with reasonable skill and of their knowledge of the rules of the road. He said it had been stated that one object of the Bill was to make the roads safer; but it was proposed to remove the speed limit for light cars, which would certainly not make the roads safer, and there was nothing in the Bill that would cause an improvement in the standard of driving. This country had by far the largest proportion of accidents compared with any other, and it was practically the only country where there were no driving tests. The standard of driving in this country was bad.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) said driving tests in other countries were in most cases an absolute farce. The dangerous drivers who took risks would be able to pass all the tests, and the Royal Commission had pointed out that a very small percentage of accidents was caused by inexperienced drivers.

Mr. WALKER (Newport, Lab.) said the logic of some of the arguments which had been used was that the inexperienced drivers should be kept off the roads. (Laughter.) He asked if there was any real practical difficulty in the way of applying tests to drivers.

Mr. MORRISON replied that nothing was impossible if they were prepared to spend enough money and appoint a sufficient number of officials. The Ministry of Transport and the local authorities could appoint large numbers of officers to administer driving tests; but it was doubtful if Parliament would assent to the expenditure that would be involved, and the question arose whether the results of the tests would be worth the money spent on them. If tests were imposed, the tendency in this country would be, as in other countries, for the tests to be perfunctory. (Hear, hear.) The fact that a man was familiar with the highway code was no guarantee that he would observe it. The person they wished to get at was the dangerous driver, who would be able to pass all the tests with ease.

The amendment was rejected by 36 votes to 10, and Clause 5 was then agreed to.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

CHILDREN IN CANAL BOATS

SCOPE OF THE BILL NARROWED

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Sir Samuel Roberts (Ecclesall, U.), resumed yesterday consideration of the Canal Boats Bill, a private member's measure which prohibits the residence or carrying of children in canal boats.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) moved an amendment on Clause 2 excluding from the scope of the Bill children of five years and under. Whatever they might think of the sanitary conditions of canal boats, he said, it could not be right to take children of tender years from the care of their parents.

SIR DONALD MACLEAN (Cornwall, N., L.) accepted the principle of the amendment but preferred it in the form that the Bill should apply only to children of school age.

LORD WINTERTON (Horsham, U.), while thanking the promoters for the concession, thought their action disposed of the wild statements which had been made as to the conditions of life in barges.

Mr. MORGAN JONES, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education (Caerphilly, Lab.), said the Government approved the amendment limiting the prohibition to children of school age.

After further discussion the limitation to children of school age was agreed to.

Sir Donald Maclean accepted an amendment confining the prohibition to "residing" in canal boats, and permitting children to "travel" in the boats; and this was agreed to.

At the instance of the promoters of the Bill, the Committee also agreed to an amendment allowing the residence by children "between the end of one school term and the beginning of the next."

Clause 2 was still being discussed when the Committee adjourned.

Irish Free State Customs officials discovered a suitcase containing 330 watches, valued at about £1,000, under the seat of an empty first class carriage at Dundalk. The suitcase had no label, and there was no clue to its owner. Watches are dutiable articles in the Irish Free State.

CONTROL OF BOXING HALLS

NEW POWERS SOUGHT BY L.C.C.

A Select Committee of the House of Lords presided over by LORD LYTTON began yesterday consideration of the London County Council (General Powers) Bill.

Mr. Evan Charteris, K.C., opening the case for the L.C.C., said he proposed to take first the part of the Bill by which the County Council sought power to control public boxing. That did not mean, as some people seemed to think, that they wished to deal with the rules of boxing. What they asked for was that measure of control in connexion with boxing contests and exhibitions which they believed necessary in the interests of public safety. Legislation relating to this matter was involved, and began with two Acts of Parliament in 1737 and 1751, both of them being brought about by the author of "Tom Jones." In the first place Fielding wrote such a scurrilous play about the Government that it led to the passing of an Act in 1737 giving the Lord Chamberlain power to license plays. Then, in 1750, Fielding, no longer a playwright, but a police magistrate, wrote a pamphlet on the increase of robbery which led to the passing of the Act of 1851. Clause 2 of that Act expressed a point of view so archaic to modern ears that he thought it worth reading as a literary curiosity. It began:—

And whereas the Multitude of Places of Entertainment for the Lower Sort of People is another great Cause of Thefts & Robberies as they are thereby tempted to spend their small substance in riotous Pleasures, & in consequence are put on unlawful Methods of supplying their Wants & renewing their Pleasures: In order therefore to prevent the said Temptation to Thefts & Robberies, & to correct as far as may be the Habit of Idleness which is become too general over the whole Kingdom & is productive of much Mischief and Inconvenience; be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid that from & after the First Day of December One Thousand Seven Hundred & Fifty-two any House, Room, Garden or other Place kept for public Dancing, Music or other public Entertainment of the like kind a license must be granted.

After such an exordium that really sounded like an anti-climax. Those Acts exempted the Theatre Royal at Drury Lane and Covent Garden, and the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, and any theatre operated under Letters Patent. The latter provision gave exemption to the Albert Hall. By later Acts the L.C.C. secured powers to impose structural requirements in the case of buildings used for music, dancing, and stage play entertainments, and cinematograph exhibitions. The present position was that Drury Lane and Covent Garden voluntarily submitted to the Lord Chamberlain's regulations, which were similar to those of the L.C.C., and the Albert Hall had been made subject to some Acts of Parliament with modifications. None of these regulations, however, applied to boxing halls, although the crowds attending them were the largest and perhaps the most dangerous.

OVERCROWDING

The matter was brought to a head in November, 1928, when the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police wrote to the L.C.C. calling attention to serious overcrowding at premises known as Premierland, Whitechapel. The Commissioner pointed out that those premises, originally a picture palace licensed to seat 1,200, had been altered considerably to enable the boxing ring to be placed in the centre of the hall. Gangways were densely crowded, and it was believed that on the occasion of the police visit 3,000 people had assembled. The L.C.C. then approached the Home Office, who replied that a number of provincial towns had obtained powers to regulate boxing displays, and they considered the matter could be better dealt with by local legislation than by a general Act.

Opposition to the powers sought came from the proprietors of the Albert Hall. It was said that that hall was in responsible hands, but it would be no consolation to anyone injured in a fire or a panic to know that the hall was owned by people of impeccable moral character or of somewhat exalted position in the world. Evidence would be given that on the occasion of the Carnera fight things were observed which would not have been allowed under the L.C.C. regulations. There was also a petition against the Bill by the Entertainment Protection Association and the Society of West End Theatre Managers. In reference to that petition he thought it was only necessary to point out that the Bill would merely apply to the petitioners' buildings when used for boxing regulations which already applied when they were used for other entertainments.

Superintendent R. Sprogove, of the Metropolitan Police, gave evidence as to overcrowding and danger at boxing halls he had visited.

The Committee adjourned until this morning.

MOTOR TAXATION

A PLEA FOR REDUCTION

A memorandum on motor taxation has been sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Conference of Motor Organizations. The organizations represented by this conference are:—

The Royal Automobile Club, the Royal Scottish Automobile Club, the Automobile Association, the Commercial Motor Users' Association (Incorporated), the Scottish Commercial Motor Users' Association (Incorporated), the Omnibus Owners' Association (Incorporated), the National Road Transport Employers' Federation (Incorporated), the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited, the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, Limited, the Institute of British Carriage and Automobile Manufacturers (Incorporated), the Motor Agents' Association, Limited, the Motor Trade Association, the Scottish Motor Trade Association, Limited, the Auto-Cycle Union, the National Traction Engine Owners' and Users' Association (Incorporated), the Agricultural Engineers' Association, the Electric Vehicle Committee of Great Britain, the Steam Cultivation Development Association, the Furniture Warehousemen and Removers' Association, Limited, the Mansion House Association on Railway and Canal Traffic for the United Kingdom (Incorporated), and the Showmen's Guild of Great Britain and Ireland.

The memorandum gives 12 reasons to justify a reduction in motor taxation at the earliest possible moment. It then goes on to state that the transport taxes reach injuriously on our national motor industry, for the high scale of taxation prevents many people from using motor vehicles, demand is restricted, and the expansion of this industry is impeded. Considering our requirements as a manufacturing and trading nation, with a large population dependent on industrial development, road transport could play a far more important part in the national welfare if it were less highly taxed. A table is given showing that the average motor-vehicle tax in Great Britain is very much greater than in any other country where motor transport is extensively used.

The proceeds of motor taxation are applied not only to road finance, but to two other purposes which have no relation to roads or road traffic. These are a fuel tax on all petrol motors (applied to the derating scheme) and a "luxury tax" on private cars and motor cycles, applied to general revenue. It is stated that in the year 1928-29 the motor-vehicle taxation and petrol duty amounted to £38,300,000. Of this, £17,200,000 was diverted from the roads. An analysis of motor taxation and its application to the roads shows that during 1928-29 only 46 per cent. of the total proceeds of motor taxation for that year was expended in Road Fund grants; and only 15 per cent. was paid out in road improvement grants of an important nature, as distinct from grants for maintenance and repair.

The memorandum adds that approximately 108,000 cars were taken out of use during the two quarters ended March, 1929. This is 11 per cent. of the maximum number of cars in use in 1928. Approximately 183,000 motor-cycles were taken out of use during the same six months. This is 22 per cent. of the maximum number of motor-cycles in use in 1928. All these factors have a direct bearing on the prosperity of the motor industry, and on the employment which it can give. Excessive taxation places an artificial check on the development of the home market, as it restricts the sale of both new and second-hand vehicles. In turn, this restriction affects the British factory output, and impedes that increased production which ensures more employment and better prospects of expanding export trade. Comparing 1926 with 1929, British motor exports increased by £1,203,000, or 12 per cent.; American motor exports increased by £86,000,000, or 124 per cent. There are more than 700,000 employees engaged in the various branches of road motor transport in Great Britain, and the number of persons directly employed in the British motor and tire industries exceeds 260,000. The continuous employment of at least a million people is therefore menaced by the high scale of motor taxation.

The Conference recommends:—A 33⅓ per cent. reduction on all classes of motor-vehicle taxation; a more flexible system of short-term licences in order to induce all-the-year-round use of vehicles; a comprehensive and continuous policy of road and bridge widening, improvement, and development, to be financed by the capitalization of a portion of the Road Fund revenue.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER

"THE HOME OF THE EMPIRE"

The Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster entertained a large company at dinner at the Savoy Hotel last evening.

JUDGE SIR ALFRED TOMS, proposed the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," and LORD DENMAN replied.

LORD FALMOUTH, proposing the toast of "The City of Westminster," said that Westminster combined in a unique way the ancient with the modern.

The MAYOR of WESTMINSTER, responding, said that the City of Westminster was the home of Kings, of the Government, and the Empire. It was a city of open spaces, beautiful buildings, romance, and wonderful monuments and statues. They had in their motto, "Custodi Civitatem Domini," an ideal which they should keep before them.

SIR CHALMERS MITCHELL proposed the toast of "The Bench and the Bar." Mr. JUSTICE EVE, in response, emphasized the care, patience, and perfect impartiality with which justice was administered. Mr. J. W. W. WEGALL, Recorder of Gravesend, also replied.

"The Arts" was proposed by SIR JAMES PURVES-STEWART and SIR HUGH ALLEN, and Mr. WALTER PAYNE responded.

Among others present were:—

Lord Jessel, Brigadier-General H. C. Cholmondeley, Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Colonel F. Farrington, Sir David Murray, Sir Owen Murray, Sir Edmund Phipps, Sir Robert Witt, Sir Harry Bird, Sir George Bonner, Edith Lady Bradford, Sir Charles Close, Lord Doneraile, Sir James Dundas Grant, Sir Percival Horton-Smith Hartley, the Rev. F. Hennery Hillersdon, Sir Edgar Horne, Sir John Hunt, Sir Edward Knapp-Fisher, the Rev. W. F. G. McCormick, Dr. J. B. McEwen (Principal of the Royal Academy of Music).

Mr. G. Parker Morris (Town Clerk), Mr. Ingleby Oddie, Sir Walter Peacock, the Rev. W. G. Penaryman, Prebendary L. J. Percival, the Rev. Jocelyn Perkins, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Raymond, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mackenzie Rogan, Major Vivian E. Rogers (Deputy Mayor), Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Royds, Sir Percy Shepherd, Sir John Sykes, Mrs. Douglas Vickers, Dr. H. Cuthley White, Miss H. A. Dutch, Mrs. Lionel Harris, Mrs. Alderson Horne, Miss A. M. Mercer, Captain J. C. Dalton, Alderman S. Glucksten, Mr. J. L. T. Bennett, Mr. C. Bennett, Alderman G. W. Laurence, Mr. C. H. Baker (Keeper, National Gallery), and the Mayor of Chichester.

G.W.R. DOCKS

£3,000,000 IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

The Great Western Railway has received the sanction of the Government for schemes involving an expenditure of £3,000,000 on improvements to the company's docks. The schemes will rank for Government assistance under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Loans) Act, 1929, in recognition of the contribution which they will make to the relief of unemployment.

The schemes now approved provide for the construction of a new entrance to the Great Western docks at Swansea, the extension of the North and South piers at Port Talbot, and the completion of the company's programme for equipping all its docks with appliances capable of dealing with 20-ton railway wagons. Swansea is the only large port in South Wales at present dependent on a single entrance, and this has been a recognized hindrance to the development of the port, which serves the anthracite coalfield, the metal trades, and the Anglo-Persian oil refineries.

The Standing Committee on Mineral Transport has recommended that financial help should be given to all schemes designed to further the use of 20-ton wagons by improving the terminal facilities at ports. That recommendation was recently approved by the Government, and a fortnight ago Lord Churchill, the chairman of the Great Western Railway, said he anticipated the result that 20-ton wagons would be adopted in the near future as the standard for our export trade.

GLASGOW STUDENTS' COLLECTION FOR CHARITY

The Students Representative Council of Glasgow University yesterday allocated to 30 charitable institutions a sum of £17,750, collected on Students Charities Day in January. In accordance with the council's agreement with the Glasgow magistrates, £1,775 was allocated to the Lord Provost's Unemployment Relief Fund.

The *London Gazette* says that a Home Office inquiry will be held on April 16 into a request of the Hartley Wintney Council that the Blackwater Cattle Fair, held annually on November 8 and 9 at Yateley Common, should be abolished.

THE SURVEYOR'S PROFESSION

CAMBRIDGE AND ESTATE MANAGEMENT

The President, Mr. C. Herbert Bedells, was in the chair at the annual dinner of the Surveyors' Institution held at the Connaught Rooms last night.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, proposing the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," said that that Institution welcomed legislation for town planning, and he hoped Mr. Arthur Greenwood, the Minister of Health, would deal with the matter with great boldness. The element of tyranny was absolutely necessary when one considered the question of town and regional planning.

Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, in reply, said that in his opinion there was no future for our people or for the world, except on the basis of patient investigation and the accumulation of knowledge. That Institution comprised within its ranks a large number of people scientifically minded and primarily concerned with the honour and pride of their profession and the public interest. They symbolized the needs of modern civilization, and without external interference or pressure they had established for themselves a high standard of professional conduct.

Mr. A. B. RAMSAY (Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University), replying to the toast of "The Guests," proposed by Mr. E. H. LEDEER, mentioned that the University was now giving the degree of bachelor of arts to those students who had passed the first examination in agricultural estate management and forestry and the second and third examinations in estate management. The syllabus also combined such subjects as law, accountancy, and economics, as well as the sciences underlying the study of agriculture and building construction. There was a proposal next year to widen the curriculum by including some of the essential estate management subjects.

The University was finding it possible to link itself with the principal activities of the nation and to give facilities for these courses in various professions. They felt that the University was growing up and opening its arms to the aspirants of the great national professions. They had only to cast their eyes over their beloved land to see the damage that had been done through ignorance and lack of education. He was an ardent member of the Cambridge Preservation Society, and he looked to such organizations as that for the future salvation of England. He was certain that with the growing numbers of enlightened surveyors, architects, and engineers the awful things that had been done in the past would become impossible. He had been informed that evening that that Institution had decided to confine its scholarships to his University, and he assured them that that was an honour and privilege they would do their best to deserve.

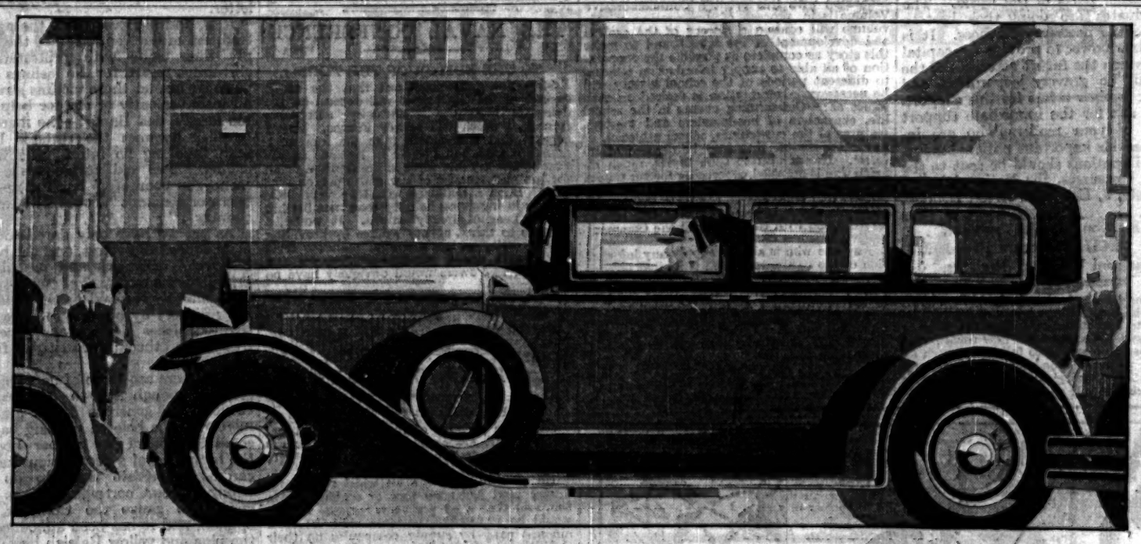
SIR WILLIAM PLENDER (president of the Institution of Chartered Accountants) also responded.

LORD HANWORTH (Master of the Rolls) submitted the toast of "The Surveyors' Institution."

The PRESIDENT, in acknowledging the toast, said that in many directions the collective knowledge and experience of the Institution had been freely placed at the service of the State. The fact that successive official arbitrators, tribunals of appeal, statutory advisory committees, successive heads of valuation departments, corporations, councils, and authorities throughout the land had in so large a proportion been recruited from their membership was a contribution of which the Institution might be proud. Even at that stage of their Institution's record it was said still to be the fact that the man-in-the-street knew very little about a surveyor, chartered or otherwise. That was strange, considering that their duties touched the life, health, and well-being of the community at so many points.

Among those present were:—

Lord Haldo, Lord Mayo, Lord Folkestone, Sir John Oakley, Sir Edwin Savill, Colonel Sir George Courtope, Sir Gordon Macnaes, Sir Charles Grant, Sir Ernest Gowers, Sir Stanford Downing, Sir William Prescott, Sir Howard Frank, Sir Charles Howell Thomas, Sir Cyril Hayden Smith, Sir Banister Fletcher, Mr. Leslie R. Viners, Mr. C. Tarville Brown, Mr. P. F. Tuckett, Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., Mr. H. M. Stanley, Mr. H. P. Burrows, Mr. R. L. Foster, Mr. W. H. Foster, Mr. Dendy Watney, Mr. C. Gerald Lee, Mr. J. E. Kitchen, Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., Mr. H. C. Webster, Mr. A. E. Faulkner, Mr. A. J. Brickwell, and Mr. E. H. M. Lockyer.



The 1930 Buick . . . a Pullman 7-Passenger Limousine . . . taking the Leatherhead "bottle-neck" in top gear

Down to 4 m.p.h.

in the Leatherhead "bottle-neck" . . .

Shooting out of it up hill *in top gear*

. . . 15 *m.p.h.* . . . 20 . . . 50!

Main roads cross at Leatherhead, with a climb at the intersection. This is the well-known "bottle-neck" . . . Most drivers must change down as the street becomes narrow near this intersection; then they move slowly up the grade . . . BUT the Buick, in top gear, throttles down for the intersection to 4 m.p.h. and then climbs in top, accelerating easily up the slope—to 15 m.p.h.—20. (Because the street is narrow and winding a high speed is unsafe. Actually the Buick can accelerate in top from 10 to 40 m.p.h. in 12 seconds.) Then, on the open road, in a flash, it is at 50 m.p.h. Not a gear change!

READ the experience described below the map at the left . . .

Modern traffic creates conditions like these at the Leatherhead "bottle-neck" in thousands of places every day . . .

In town and country there are hills, traffic blocks, narrow passages, "blind" turns, which force the drivers of most cars to change gear again and again!

Those who drive the Buick escape this gear-changing—and yet have a flood of power at their command which sweeps them to the lead the second there's an opening ahead.

For this famous car can do almost anything, easily and instantly, *in top gear*—slow down to less than 4 m.p.h., and then accelerate to 60 in less than a minute; climb the average steep hill, gaining speed in the ascent.

In fact, starting up from a dead stop is practically the only time that a Buick driver needs to touch the gear lever . . . The ease of it!

And the thrill of mastering the Buick's great power—8% more in the 1930 models than in their powerful predecessors! Effortless speed of more than 70 m.p.h. . . . held in utter, absolute control! For the new internal-expanding Duo-Servo brakes, at a touch, will stop this magnificent car, smoothly and rapidly, from any speed—even the highest . . .

The new double-acting hydraulic shock-absorbers and the new semi-elliptic springs make even the roughest road smooth riding.

DRIVE A 1930 BUICK TO-DAY!

Your nearest Buick dealer will put a Buick at your disposal. No obligation whatsoever.

Give it the stiffest test you know. Take it along the busiest street on your way out of town. See how its quick response to the accelerator takes you out of the crowd of cars, ahead to the open road. Drive it up hills! . . .

Ask to see its engine, evolved through 26 years' adherence to a sound engineering principle. It is as remarkable mechanically as it is beautifully finished. Actually 1,500,000 of the 2,000,000 Buicks made in a quarter of a century are still serving

Letters to the Editor

BONDS BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITIES

AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Seven years ago there arose a spontaneous movement among the undergraduates in our universities to facilitate the closer relationship between students of various countries. This movement resulted in the birth of the National Union of Students, through which articulate expression was given to the aims and ideals of a great part of the younger generation in this country.

This non-sectarian and non-political union is nationally the only organization joining the students of our universities and university colleges in a single body. Imperially, it binds the students of the Dominions in a common understanding and loyalty with those of the Mother Country. Internationally, it seeks to promote a better understanding between the students of the Empire and those of other countries. This it is able to do: first, through the Confédération Internationale des Etudiants, which comprises 38 national units; and, secondly, by the interchange of visiting students between this country, foreign countries, and the Dominions. Of special value commercially are the study tours, by which students can see the practice of their future profession abroad and obtain a grasp of the psychology and problems of the countries visited.

The fact that the union meets a real and growing need is shown by the rise of its "turnover" in seven years from £462 to £21,476. The students themselves and the universities are supplying income, but the activities of the union are severely crippled by the lack of capital or any form of endowment. The students now appeal for the sum of £30,000 as an establishment fund, which will be used mainly for the purchase and endowment of the London headquarters (which act as a national and Imperial centre), and for the provision of hospitality for Dominion and foreign students visiting England. The Rhodes Trust has offered a substantial donation and over £4,000 has already been subscribed or promised towards the amount required to place the union on a sound financial basis.

The appeal has the support of many public men who have taken an active interest in the union's work, including Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord Balfour, Sir William Beveridge, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. John Galsworthy, Lord Grey, Dame Edith Lyttelton, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The trustees are Lord Clarendon, Lord Chelmsford, and Mr. Reginald McKenna; the honorary treasurers, Sir Harry Goschen and Sir William Plender. I am privileged to say that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has expressed the hope that the appeal will meet with deserved success by the time he returns from Africa.

The union is not merely an organization for the benefit of students; it is the expression of a very great idea. I know of no organization more successful in bringing together the younger generation in all countries, nor can I think of any work more vital for providing that generation with such widespread opportunities of understanding at first hand the problems of our Empire and their relation to those of other parts of the world. The undergraduates are doing their best to contribute the necessary finances. It is beyond their power to provide the capital without which the future activities of the union will be gravely jeopardized, and they look to their elders for this support.

May I ask for the immediate support of those of your readers who are interested in this important national movement? Donations should be sent to the honorary treasurers, the National Union of Students, 3, Endsleigh-street, London, W.C.1.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CECIL, Honorary President.
The National Union of Students.

The committee of the Oxford Zoological Society, which was formed recently, have decided not to accept the option on 200 acres of ground north of Oxford for a new town round the proposed Zoo, owing to failure to reach an agreement with the Woodstock Rural District Council. The Zoological and Horticultural Gardens scheme will go on.

THE REFERENDUM

A PROPOSAL IN 1910

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Recalling his father's statement about the Referendum, Sir Auster Chamberlain has modestly omitted to remind us of his own, which is more closely relevant to Mr. Baldwin's proposal. You may remember the circumstances. Towards the end of 1910 a General Election became imminent. The Unionist leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, was being harassed about fiscal policy by the conflicting sections of his party. In a speech at Nottingham on November 17 he alarmed the "free fooders." There followed, on November 29, a huge meeting in the Albert Hall, where he announced that if the Unionists were returned to power the Government would submit its tariff proposals to a Referendum. The vast audience rose to its feet cheering wildly, with shouts of "This wins the election!" I remember wondering if I was the only person who remained seated and silent. Obviously it had been a sudden party decision in face of emergency. On December 14 Mr. Austen Chamberlain, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the course of a speech at Buxton:—

> Well, now I make you a frank confession. The idea of submitting tariff reform to a Referendum or a poll of the people was no part of the original plan of the Unionist Party . . . the Referendum was to apply to grave questions, especially of a constitutional character, where irreconcilable differences arose between the two Houses. We had no intention and no idea of extending the Referendum to Budgets—and tariff reform would be part of a Budget—whether we agree to them or not. . . . There are inconveniences about delaying the Budget and prolonging the period of uncertainty which hangs over the country during the passage of any contentious Budget. There is the further objection that when you are dealing with Customs duties, unless you bring them into force at once, you may cause great upheaval of trade, great uncertainty in the minds of importers and merchants, and do great injustice as between man and man engaged in the same trade. Again, if Budgets are to be submitted to a popular vote, there would always be a great temptation to Finance Ministers to bribe the many at the expense of the few, and you would not always get in that way the Budget best planned or balanced for the welfare of the whole community.

He went on to say that he would never have made the proposal himself, but accepted it "for this election" when Mr. Balfour had made it. As for winning any seats the wonderful charm failed to work. Yet now Sir Austen consents, presumably, to give it another trial, and perhaps has come to agree with Mr. Harold Cox that it is quite proper and desirable to submit a Finance Bill to a Referendum. But some of us cannot follow him. We sized it all up 20 years ago, and, after the deluge, could at least hope that the last had been heard of this fantastic subterfuge.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD JEBB.
The Lyth, Ellesmere, March 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Could there be a more suitable question for a Referendum than that of the abolition of a speed limit for motor-cars? It lies outside party politics; it concerns us all, even to our lives; and we should all vote.

Yours faithfully,
H. H. TURNER.
University Observatory, Oxford,
March 10.

EDINBURGH INSTITUTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Edinburgh Institution will celebrate its centenary in October, 1932, and in connexion with this event a Commemorative Volume is in process of preparation. This volume will contain a history of the growth and development of the school, and to make this story as complete as possible the cooperation of all able to supply information relating to different periods of the school history will be necessary. Information is desired on such topics as:—Outstanding events in the school life, characters of headmasters and masters, features of the curriculum, school athletics, or any other matter that may be deemed of interest. In addition to such topics, much information is required concerning former pupils, their present address and occupation, &c. This information is needed to complete the register of pupils which is being prepared and will be issued along with the history in the Commemorative Volume.

Any one who is able to supply any information of the nature indicated is invited to communicate with Mr. J. R. S. Young, M.A., editor. Any memoirs, diaries, Press cuttings, or old photographs that may throw light on any period of the school history will be very valuable, and Mr. Young will be glad to get into touch with any one possessing such interesting material.

I am yours faithfully,
CHARLES G. CONNELL, Secretary.
10, Duke-street, Edinburgh, March 10.

SMALL CRUISERS

PROTECTION OF TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Admiral Henderson tells us that he knows no justification in history for any need for a large number of small cruisers for the defence of trade and other routes. This, I am afraid, amounts merely to an admission that his study of the problem in question has been very incomplete: for he will find ample evidence in the history of war if he studies (*a*) the methods and operations of the defence of trade, and the distribution of ships and vessels; and (*b*) the statistics of "cruiser" strength in the general "categories."

To discuss (*a*) would involve writing a treatise on trade defence, which is obviously impossible within the space available. But some indication of whether a large number of "small" cruisers have been needed in war may possibly be obtained from the following figures, dealing with two periods widely separated in time, in which very different material was in use. The increase and decrease of the "light" and "heavy" vessels respectively is suggestive:—

Class	1793	1810	Increase or Decrease
"Heavy" frigates (56 to 44 guns) ..	30	15	— 15
Frigates (38 to 20 guns) ..	96	162	+ 66
Sloops (18 to 10 guns)	38	246	+ 208
Brigs, &c. (14 to 10 guns) ..	0	144	+ 144

Class	Aug., 1914	Nov., 1918	Increase or Decrease
Armoured Cruisers ..	46	27	— 19
"Light" Cruisers ..	79	103	+ 24
Sloops and Destroyers	260	558	+ 298
Armed escort ships, Auxiliary Cruisers, Boarding vessels ..	0	63	+ 63

The figures for "frigates," &c., are for vessels in commission and in ordinary; those for "cruisers," &c., for effective ships, built and building.

Every one is of course aware that smaller vessels cannot fight larger ones, more heavily armed; and that if larger vessels exist and are capable of acting, their equals must also be provided, in greater numbers, if communications are to be secured. True as this is, it is no less true, as the above figures illustrate, that a limited number of large vessels cannot defend communications such as those of this country against a large number of small ones, for the simple reason that they cannot be where they are wanted when they are wanted. The lesson is a very old one; I imagined that every student of war at sea was aware of the fact.

Admiral Henderson asserts that Von Spee's squadron "drove all our trade into its bolt holes"; and infers that this result followed from the fact of his having armoured cruisers in company. The statement partakes of that inaccuracy which characterizes other parts of his letter, to which attention has been drawn by other writers, for it was a very small proportion, and not "all," of our trade that was temporarily suspended on the Chilean coast. It does not, however, require a large vessel to produce this result, as he appears to imagine. Precisely the same thing happened when a light cruiser—the Leipzig—was cruising between Panama and Vancouver. The Emden tells the same tale. Hence the need for light cruisers.

If I refrain from pointing out the many other fallacies in Admiral Henderson's letter it is merely because I cannot expect you, Sir, to afford space for the purpose.

I am, &c.,
March 8. H. W. RICHMOND.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You will point out that the whole success of the Conference will depend on the delegates finding a "mutually acceptable formula" which will satisfy France. May I suggest that this should take the form of a mandate from the League of Nations to the Powers directly interested in the Mediterranean for the maintenance of law and order on that sea? Such a mandate would go very little farther in involving liability than membership of the League already entails. It would, I venture to think, satisfy France by providing that security which a special mandate from the League would imply, and America and other Great Powers would obviously have no objection.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. M. MASON.
34, Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W.7, March 10.

PRICE OF COAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Director of the British Electrical Development Association, in his reply to my letter, made certain statements which were rather misleading.

He claimed that the electrical supply industry used 8,000,000 tons of coal at 18s. a ton, and that a 40 per cent. increase in cost would be £2,880,000, or more than the total amount paid by supply companies on their Ordinary share capital. It should be noted that the total coal consumption is charged against "companies," ignoring the important fact that approximately 60 per cent. is consumed by municipal undertakings. A reduction of 60 per cent. is considerable! Only one type of profit is included, *i.e.*, Ordinary share profits of companies. Municipal undertakings make a little profit sometimes, and the Preference dividends should be included. In the London area alone the latest available figures show company profits of £1,500,000 on Ordinary shares and approximately £500,000 on Preference shares, with very large sums placed to reserve. For the whole country the profits must approach £5,000,000.

The cost of coal is taken at 18s. a ton. I presume that Colonel Vignoles is well aware that 18s. a ton is too high a figure for present-day prices. My claim that an increase of 40 per cent. in fuel charges (so long as the average fuel costs remain at less than ½d. per unit) can only increase costs by one-tenth of a penny, is admitted by Colonel Vignoles, but instead of saying one-tenth of a penny he says the increase will be "10 per cent. at a price of 1d." I accept that.

Finally, no reasonable person alleges an increase of 40 per cent. Even Mr. Lloyd George only predicts 3s. 6d., or about 20 per cent., and nobody accuses the member for Carnarvon Boroughs of being deficient in imagination.

Yours faithfully,
F. R. WEST, M.P., North Kensington.
House of Commons, S.W.1, March 10.

TWINING PLANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent's special article on "Honeysuckles" in *The Times* of Saturday is a welcome addition to this series of nature studies. The ordinary honeysuckle has for long been a familiar friend, and this is an interesting introduction to its relatives from other parts of the world.

When looking at hedgerows and gardens, I have often wondered how it comes about that the honeysuckle and the hop, for instance, twine up their supports in a right-handed spiral, while some other twining plants, like the convolvulus and the runner bean, do so in a left-handed spiral. It has been suggested that those which twine one way belong to the Northern hemisphere and those which twine the other way to the Southern, and that each continues to twine according to the apparent course of the sun in its original habitat. This theory, however, does not seem to fit the facts, as several of both groups appear to be native to this country. But it makes one the more desirous of learning what is the cause of the directional difference, and whether any of these plants, if raised from seed in the Southern hemisphere, would twine in the opposite direction from what it does here.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JAMES DUNDAS WHITE.
Reform Club, March 8.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

REPRESENTATION OF EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to letters which appeared in your issues of February 27 and March 10, I need hardly point out that the creation of records in the East African campaign was far more difficult than was the case on the Western Front or in the Dardanelles, where official photographers and artists were detailed for this purpose.

The Imperial War Museum possesses a few drawings made in East Africa and a collection of over 1,000 photographs taken by individual officers; 41 books and pamphlets, including 11 personal narratives and seven regimental histories, and a certain number of maps, both German and British.

In 1919 a colossal bronze statue of Hermann von Weissmann, with a recumbent lion, was sent from Dar-es-Salaam to the Imperial War Museum, and also a large bronze bust of Bismarck. As it was considered that these were not in any respect War trophies, they were both returned to the German Government in 1921. It is understood that the statue of von Weissmann has been re-erected in front of the University of Hamburg. One of the 4.5 cm. guns of the German cruiser Koenigsberg, on an improvised land mounting, was also deposited in the Imperial War Museum, but as it was too large to be accommodated in the present building it was transferred to the R.N.V.R. Headquarters at Hove. Beyond these, with the exception of a few obsolete flint-locks and other weapons, no important trophies or exhibits have been received from the East African field of action.

The collection of portrait photographs numbers considerably over 20,000, and includes portraits of general officers, other officers, winners of the V.C. and other decorations; but of necessity this collection is far from complete. It would be quite impossible to exhibit all these portraits, and, even if space could be found, it would be inadvisable to do this as the chance of the prints fading would be considerable, and if this were the case the records for historical purposes would be lost for ever.

The drawing Lady Tighe refers to was made from a photograph, and from the very first it was laid down that all subject paintings and drawings in the Museum collection must be made by an eye-witness and that portraits must all be drawn from life, and this rule has been scrupulously adhered to. The offer of the photograph by Lady Tighe was accepted by the Museum but the photograph has never been received. At the same time it should be noted that a portrait of General Tighe was purchased by the Museum in 1918 and forms part of the photographic collection.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FFOULKES.
Imperial War Museum, South Kensington, S.W., March 10.

CONTROL OF HOARDINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. R. T. Lang, of Sells, Limited, who bravely confesses himself "the largest contractor for the erection of road signs in this country"—the MacHeath, as it were, among our modern highwaymen—speaks smooth and comfortable words in his very conciliatory letter.

It is, and has ever been, the agreeable tradition of our gentlemen of the road to ply their trade with protestations of chivalrous regard for the feelings of their victims; but let those victims struggle at all inconveniently or cry for help a little too loudly, and Bang!—the ingratiating cavalier becomes the ruthless business man brooking no interference with his calling. The old formula was "Your money or your life," but the up-to-date operator demands "Your money and your country!"

As yet we have only dared to utter a mere squeak of protest, and the hoarding kings are delighted, and probably surprised, at the tameness of our submission, and gallantly respond to the mildness of our manners by offering to have certain selected places declared as sanctuaries, free from their increasingly frequent hold-ups.

Now there are those of us who are ungrateful enough not to hail this concession as a generous act of grace, but merely as the belated winning back of a small fraction of our proper liberties—the beginning of a recognition that there can be no private right to do public wrong. Your correspondent is astute enough to gauge the trend of public opinion, and it has been announced that the blue and yellow Raleigh bicycle signs erected by his firm (that have done so much to make country bicycling less pleasant than it used to be) are to be changed for less shattering erections in black and white and green.

Speaking at any rate for the overwhelming majority of my association, I think I may say that we shall not be satisfied until this nuisance of importunate advertising in quiet country places is deemed as offensive to public decency as is other improper solicitation, already made illegal in our towns.

Your correspondent is, I know, as sincerely convinced of the necessity for roadside advertising as I am of the necessity for an orderly background for civilized living. I will believe him as right as myself, when the problem would seem to be reduced to one of simple proportion, to which Mr. Lang might well suggest the solution. As the very able spokesman of a great industry, his views deserve a respectful hearing.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS,
President, Design and Industries Association.
Romney's House, Hollybush Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3, March 4.

MOSLEM AND HINDU

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter in your issue of March 11 Mr. C. J. O'Donnell states: "Any attempt to seek safety by setting Moslem against Hindu would be the worst of all madnesses."

Permit me to say that neither the accredited Moslem leaders nor their followers, who number 70,000,000, are likely to permit themselves to be "set against" any community. Their case has been explicitly set forth by his Highness the Aga Khan in your columns. In essence their demand is for a continuation of the free exercise of their civil and religious rights, for a share of public office, and for the free and unfettered election of true representatives of their faith and nation to the Legislatures. These have hitherto been guaranteed to them by a strong and impartial ruling authority.

Not only the Moslems but all minorities, and not least the Hindu depressed classes, risk the whittling away of these rights in the absence of safeguards in schemes for a further devolution of power, unlikely without such precautions to promote the greatest good of the greatest number.

I am your obedient servant,
WARIS AMEER ALI, I.C.S. (Retd.).
Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, March 11.

Points from Letters

THE BRITISH IN INDIA

In view of the present situation in India it may be interesting to recall what the British have achieved in that country and what happened when we took it over. We laid 30,000 to 40,000 miles of railway; and more than 100,000 miles of telegraph wire. We watered nearly 20,000,000 acres with canals of our own construction and irrigated at least one-seventh of the whole country. We built schools, nursing homes and hospitals, post offices and police stations. We policed the whole country and administered justice without fear or favour. We spent millions of money and thousands of lives in defence of the country. We protected the widow and the orphan, and secured to every man his property and his earnings. Out of about 30,000 Government offices drawing salaries, about 24,000 are filled by natives. The land, which had hardly any commercial value when we took charge, is now worth over £300,000,000. Innocent religions and social customs not only were not changed, but protected from interference. To this list of benefits many others could be added.—Mr. E. L. MARSDEN, Hampstead, N.W.3.

"CONSERVATIVE" OR "UNIONIST"

Now that the air has been cleared in a party political sense, permit me to point out that the signifying name "Conservative" is liable to suggest "standing still," rather than a much-needed constructive policy. Standing still can scarcely fail to be an unattractive prospect in such especially stirring times—except with those who rather take to living on a "dole." Is not that likely to be the view of the honest, but sometimes ill-informed, working man who has become wiser, by bitter experience, since the last General Election? On the other hand, "Unionist" suitably represents (1) the union of classes, (2) the union of capital, management, and labour, and, by no means least, (3) the union of the Empire.—SIR CHARLES BRIGHT.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE APPROACHES

Mr. Arthur Crow suggests that a road be made from the north end of Gutter-lane to the junction of King-street and Cheapside, to provide an approach from Aldersgate-street. The road from the south end of Moorgate to the junction of King-street and Cheapside, that I proposed in *The Times* of August 3, 1924, would be shorter and provide an approach from Moorgate, a much more important artery than Aldersgate-street. It would give much needed relief to London Bridge.—Mr. W. J. H. LEVERTON, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., 151, Endlesham-road, S.W.12.

FARM TRACTORS

If Mr. Snowden should decide to retain the McKenna duties on foreign motor-vehicles, I trust he will remedy one injustice to agriculture and remove the duty on tractors used for farm purposes. As the law stands to-day, on payment of a £6 licence tax, a tractor may be used on the road for the haulage of farm produce and of goods required for use on the farm. On the other hand, the McKenna duties prohibit the owner from taking advantage of this valuable concession unless he pays an import duty of 33⅓ per cent. on the original cost of the tractor. In default of payment, he may use the tractor on the farm and for hauling machinery operated by the tractor, but may not use it for hauling, say, farmyard manure from one farm to another. I venture to submit that this anomaly might well be removed, and that tractors should be free of duty if used only for the purposes covered by the £6 registration tax.—Mr. L. C. GARRETT, Longworth, Berks.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD DOCUMENTS

In justice to the Board of Trade, may I ask of what conceivable historical significance is the case of the Mary Celeste?—Mr. BERTRAM E. OGLE, St. Ermin's, Westminster, S.W.1.

CALLS TO THE CONTINENT

May I warn those of your readers who may have occasion to telephone to the Continent, and who may think that when they make an expensive call of this kind they will be duly warned at the end of a three minutes' period, according to statements on pages viii. and ix. of the Telephone Directory? I have always believed that one could trust what is printed in a British Government book, but the Controller tells me that "it is not always practicable for the operator to inform the subscriber when the three minutes' period has expired." He says that a new method was introduced on May 1, and was given publicity through the Press. By this method the subscriber is responsible for terminating a call, and so I presume he must have his eyes glued on a clock while he talks. Why was this new regulation not printed in the September issue of the Telephone Directory? That is where subscribers usually look for instructions.—ELIZABETH THOW, 4, Kildare-gardens, Bayswater, W.2.

THE GREAT RIFTS OF AFRICA

The late Canon H. B. Tristram once brought to light some facts which may be of interest. In 1864 he made a study of the fish of the Sea of Galilee; and, while he found there several species common to most freshwater lakes, there were others hitherto unknown. Later, when after the discovery of the Victoria Nyanza its fish were investigated, species similar to those formerly found only in the Sea of Galilee were noted. This fact suggested to his mind the possibility in a previous age of a chain of freshwater lakes along the line of the rifts noted in Professor Huxley's map, including the Red Sea and the Dead Sea up to the Sea of Galilee, broken off by the great watershed of Northern Syria. He never found time to work the subject out. But I believe that certain fish found in the African lakes and the Sea of Galilee are still peculiar to those waters.—FRANCES A. G. TRISTRAM, 7, South Bailey, Durham.

SOBRIETY AND CRIME

In educational and recreational movements is, I believe, to be found the solution of what is called the drink problem. The desire to keep fit, the spreading of healthy outdoor amusements to all classes, cinemas, wireless, motoring, the reform of the publichouse, all play their parts. Convictions for drunkenness, which had risen in 1905 to 207,171, declined to 55,642 in 1928, a drop of 73 per cent. in 23 years. But while drunkenness has been decreasing, indictable crimes of all kinds have increased from an average of 99,141 in 1905-1909 to 133,460 in 1926. It seems that we are becoming a soberer people, but not more markedly honest or moral. Less drinking and less drunkenness do not apparently make for less crime.—M. G. CANDY, Eastbrook, Paignton, Devon.

RED ADMIRALS

A bit of direct evidence bearing on the question whether Red Admiral butterflies ever hibernate in this country may be offered. On Tuesday, March 4, I saw one at Brockenhurst, under the best conditions. It settled more than once on the gravel path within a few feet of me, basking in the sun. It was in good order, but less vivid than one recently hatched. I am familiar with English butterflies, and, indeed, am an old collector. There were other witnesses at the time. I have never before seen one at so early a date.—The REV. E. P. BOYS-SMITH, Hordle Vicarage, Hants.

REFERENDUM IN SWITZERLAND

The correspondence with reference to an adoption of the Referendum in this country on the question of food taxes has led writers to refer to the Referendum practised in the constitution of the Swiss Federation. Such a reference can be of no value in considering its practicability in this country. The direct legislation of the people in Switzerland forms a part of a most peculiar and complicated constitution which has no resemblance to the working constitution of the Government in this country. In Switzerland the people have an Executive which does not resign when defeated in Parliament, a Parliament which does not dissolve when its measures are rejected by a plebiscite of the people, and an electorate who, having the power to reject the proposals of their representatives, generally return the same representatives to serve again. Furthermore, party organization as known to us in this country is practically negligible in Switzerland.—Mr. W. F. M. LANG, Edinburgh.

DIRECTORIES AT RAILWAY STATIONS

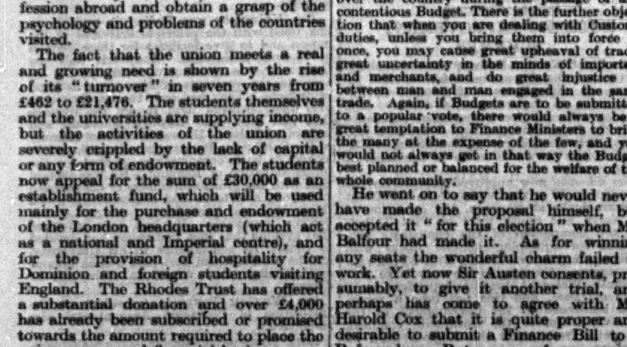
At Paddington Station, and also at Charing Cross, the Post Office Directory, placed handy for reference, is provided. It would often be of assistance if local directories were to be seen at country stations.—Mr. J. W. TICKEL, 30, Kellett-road, S.W.2.

NEW MERSEY TUNNEL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In regard to the paragraph in your issue of to-day treating of a "suggested goods railway," the report from your correspondent is not correct, for neither the Chairman of the Mersey Tunnel Committee nor I can confirm that the subject has recently been under discussion between us or with the railway companies. The idea has been previously mooted but not so far followed, for the cost of such would be enormous and apparently not justifiable.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR W. BIBBY,
Chairman,
Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.
March 7.



It 'aint the 'unting as 'urts the 'orses 'oofs, it's the 'ammer, 'ammer, 'ammer on the 'ard 'ighway.

Just as the 'ammer, 'ammer on the 'ard 'ighway destroys a 'orses 'oofs so does the constant repetition of vibration upon the human ear hurt nerves, hamper thinking, and burn up energy.

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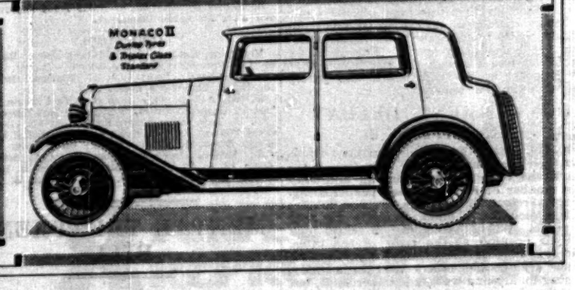

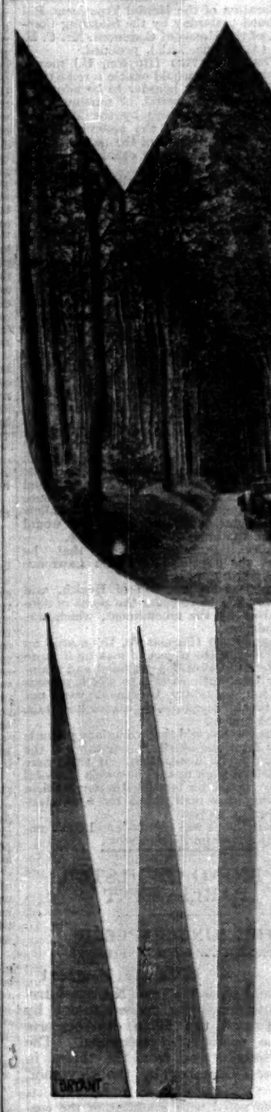

PHONE SLOANE 9155

JUST THINK OF THIS! Not more than an hour from where you're sitting now there is something people come half across the world to see—an English countryside in early spring. And no further than 7 Eccleston Street—at the Miles Hire Garage—is a car it is sheer delight to drive, a Chrysler 75, long, low and powerful. Two-seater, coupé or saloon—you take your choice. It is yours for any time or distance. No need for a chauffeur—drive yourself. Pay only for the miles you drive. No charge for oil or petrol. From six in the evening there's a specially low rate, only 6d. a mile inclusive. Minimum of £1 or 40 miles. Make haste and book your car!

A day gone and nothing done!

DO *you* ever feel like that? The day has been spent in searching for some elusive papers. Or perhaps those accounts simply would not balance.

Time and effort are wasted in many offices every day because those offices are not equipped to get the work done in the speediest and most accurate manner.

Why not come and see how the offices of other firms are being conducted with a minimum of effort and error?

Your visit will be interesting and profitable.

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Open until March 15th.
11 *a.m.* to 10 *p.m.*
Admission One Shilling.

C.F.H. 33

LUTON FACTORY FIRE

INQUEST ON EIGHT PERSONS

JURY'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Further evidence regarding the fire at a Luton hat factory was given when the inquest on the bodies of the eight persons who lost their lives was resumed at Luton yesterday.

The names of the dead persons are EDWARD HUCKLESBY, 30, head clerk, of Havelock-road, Luton; KENNETH SOPER, 26, felt finisher, Ascott-road, Luton; ARTHUR WILLIAM HARE, 42, Langley-road, Luton; AMOS PUNTER, 58, Ashton-road, Luton; Mrs. MARY JANE BETTS, 74, machinist, Ashton-road; DORIS MAUD HOLT, 27, milliner, Bisthan-road, Dunstable; ELSIE GRACE DELLER, 22, milliner, Tower-road, Hart Hill, Luton; and PHYLLIS EVELYN EMMA JONES, 21, milliner, Butlin-road, Luton.

The fire was at the factory of Messrs. Vyse and Co., Limited, of Bute-street, and the charred bodies of some of the dead were found in the ruins of the warehouse. Others died in hospital.

At the last hearing the CORONER (Mr. M. Whyley) was told by one of the witnesses that Hare dropped a pail of beeswax which had been boiling on the gas-ring in the basement. It fell over and "ran all over the place alight." Hare's clothing also caught fire.

Mr. F. W. F. Lathom appeared for Messrs. Vyse and Co., Limited.

Alec Henry Staddon, manager of the factory, was recalled and questioned by Mr. W. B. Carnley, appearing for relatives.

Mr. Frederick L. Osborne, director and secretary of Messrs. Vyse, answering Mr. Lathom, said that the plans had been passed by the town authorities before the factory was built.

Aubrey Stimson, a departmental manager at the factory, said that he was on his way downstairs from his room to the basement when he heard a hissing noise and a scream. "I saw Hare enveloped in flames," he continued, "and the bottoms of some of the boxes began to burn. My first thought was for the machinists, mostly middle-aged or elderly women, working at the top of the building. I ran up the stone staircase to the machine-room. They were working quite unconscious that anything was happening. I switched off one motor, and gave instructions for the other to be switched off. I went into the centre of the room and said: 'Ladies, I believe there has been a slight accident in the basement. I must ask you to put on your hats and coats and leave as quietly and quickly as you possibly can.' I held the door open for them, and I stood against my own door encouraging the ladies down as long as I could possibly stand the smoke." The witness said that he did not remember seeing Mrs. Betts. Other people were leaving their departments and "linking up" on the stairs, and he gathered that his warning had spread to other rooms.

DOWN STAIRS TO SAFETY

A milliner employed by Messrs. Vyse, Bessie Dumpleton, who with other girls was working in the small millinery room on the third floor of the main building, said that a milliner from another room came to the door and said something was wrong, as she could see smoke. The electric light flickered and jumped. She opened the door and a cloud of smoke came into her face. She went straight down by the stone staircase.

Mr. Lathom.—If every one had followed you straight out and down the stairs, all those in your room could have escaped?—Yes, I think so.

Alexander Bishop Robertson, recalled, said that he saw three girls at a window of the factory. For a moment he saw an elderly woman, too. Two handbags which were shown to the Coroner were thrown out of the window. The girls were making desperate efforts to get out, and each of them hung outside with two others holding her wrists. A ladder was brought, but it was too short. A fireman came up and a life-sheet was obtained, but it could not be used. A fire escape arrived, but became wedged against a wall. A fireman was on it, on a level with the girl hanging down. Then the witness saw the girl drop. She fell on to a glass roof and into the basement. The flames leapt up from the basement to the top of the glass roof. He could still see the two remaining girls. They had their arms round each other. Then they disappeared, falling backwards into the room. Two of the firemen tried to get into the building, but the flames were too fierce. He heard screams coming from the other side of the building. It was a long time before any firemen arrived on the scene.

Leonard Farrow, a fireman in the Luton Brigade, said that he was on the escape when it was extended. They could not get it near the window where the girls were. He was on a level with them but about 8ft. or 10ft. away. Something seemed to have jammed, but he could not see on account of the smoke. The girl who was hanging struggled and fell. Just as the escape was being put against the window the other two fell backwards into the room, which was practically a blazing furnace. Flames drove him down the ladder.

DELAY ON TELEPHONE

Stanley A. Giddings, another fireman, said that he answered the telephone at the fire station just before midday on the day of the fire. He heard a noise and nothing else. He asked the operator if they were being rung up and she replied, "Eight three asked for you." He asked to be put through, but could get no reply. He waited a few moments and recalled the exchange and asked who was "Eight three," and he got the reply "Vyse, Bute-street," and ordered out No. 1 engine. That occupied four or five minutes.

The witness said that the turntable of the escape did not get jammed, and was raised to the window. Although it was in a very confined space there was room for it. It took one and a half to two minutes to travel to the fire.

The CORONER.—Had it not been for the delay on the telephone you could have been there about three minutes earlier?—Yes.

CORONER'S SUMMING-UP

Summing-up, the CORONER said that he was of opinion that Hucklesby made a very gallant, though hopeless, attempt to rescue the girls trapped in the fire. Referring to the evidence regarding the telephone call, the Coroner said: "I cannot help thinking that several of these deaths might have been avoided had that message been properly given and received." It was easy to understand that the man who made the call was not as calm as he would have been making an ordinary call.

There was no fire-extinguishing apparatus kept on the premises at all. It was for the jury to consider whether it was not advisable to recommend that in other factories of this nature dealing with extremely inflammable material it would be advisable for a reliable and practical fire-extinguisher to be kept not only in the corridors and staircases used by workpeople but also in each workroom. It was also for the jury to consider whether an iron staircase outside the building might not have been an additional precaution. The stone staircase in the factory was practically a chimney-shaft full of smoke, and perhaps people would not have been so frightened to come out of the building clear of smoke.

After a retirement of about half an hour the jury returned a verdict that Hucklesby, Soper, Mrs. Betts, Doris Maud Holt, Elsie Grace Deller, and Phyllis Jones died from burns sustained through the fire and that Hare and Punter died from shock following burns received in the fire. The jury were agreed that the origin of the fire was accidental.

The foreman added that the jury recommended that fire-extinguishers should be provided in every room in large factories, that a fire alarm be provided so that the whole of the employees could be alarmed directly it was known there was a fire, and that fire escapes or an iron staircase be provided outside the building accessible through windows and doors and that the windows should open on to the sills so that there was ample room for people to get out.

SHADWELL FIRE INQUEST

The death of REUBEN ALTMAN, 36, and LEAH ALTMAN, 40, his wife, in a fire at a house in High-street, Shadwell, early in the morning of March 7 was investigated at the Stepney Coroner's Court yesterday.

The CORONER (Dr. Bentley Purchase), recording a verdict of "Accidental Death" in each case, said: "The house was used—I almost said misused—for the storing of rags and tailors' cuttings. There were 10 persons living in the house—an astonishing number." He had visited the house soon after the fire and in his opinion anybody who was in the room where the Altmans were was doomed once the staircase was burned out. The wall of the bottom of the house was blocked with material and the back of the house was a most "ungetatable part." When the fire brigade arrived they were faced with an almost impossible task.

THE FREE CHURCH ASSEMBLY

PRESIDENT ON UNION

The annual assembly of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches opened in Nottingham yesterday, and will continue to-day and to-morrow. Yesterday the Rev. Dr. J. Alfred Sharp, a former president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, was inducted as president by his predecessor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Phillips. In his presidential address Dr. Sharp indicated conditions which he considered essential to bringing the divided forces of Christendom into close and vital union.

He said this was a time for Free Churchmen to examine and test their principles. They saw, on the one hand, the spirit of sacerdotalism making claims which two decades ago would not have received a moment's consideration from them. The speedy death of the Evangelical Churches was prophesied, and a Roman priest predicted that within 50 years the Roman Catholic religion would be the faith of the great majority of the English people. God helping them, the Free Churches would do their best to bring that prophecy to naught.

Coming to his main subject, "The Affirmations of the Free Churches," Dr. Sharp insisted first on "our place in Christ's Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church." The sacerdotalists narrowed the Catholic Church down to one development in Church order and life. To them the true Church could be found only where the monarchical episcopate obtained and where the apostolic succession was accepted. On that point the Free Churches at once joined issue with them. Some thought the Reformation was a split from the Catholic Church. It was nothing of the kind. It was a split from the Roman Communion and a return to the simplicities of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. They all rejoiced in the growing desire for unity. Millions were praying to-day that the divided forces of Christ might be brought into a close and vital union. But this could never take place in an enduring sense unless the positions held by the various Churches were clearly set forth and understood. The Bishop of Durham and others were contending that the domination of the State in the Mother Church in this country should be abolished. To obtain that freedom the price must be paid. The Free Churches could never consent to come under the domination of the State. Much less could they even consider coming under the supremacy of hierarchical government.

The Free Churches were the custodians of the Evangelical Faith. There were many indications of the approach of a clash once again between two opposing forces, one finding satisfaction in a purely spiritual conception of religion and the other ever craving for a materialization of spiritual truth. Rome worked with a deadly persistency. The prize of winning back England was a great one. All that devotion, strength, and persistency could accomplish would be thrown into the conflict. He did not fear the results if the Free Churches stood firm. The Puritan spirit was not dead. It was for them as Free Churchmen to do for their generation what Cromwell did for his.

"A MATTER OF FAITH"

The REV. DR. W. B. SELBIE, speaking on "The Contribution of Congregationalism," said that once they recognised the spiritual autonomy of the Church under its one Head, they realized how impossible the claims of a human priesthood became. It might be that before any scheme of reunion could meet with universal acceptance Christian people generally would need to review the whole situation in the light of the fundamental Christian truths, to the power of which the Congregational Churches had always borne witness.

The REV. J. STEPHENS ROOSE (Bournemouth), speaking on the contribution of Presbyterianism to Christian service, said that Presbyterians' repudiation of Papal supremacy would make union along the lines of the Conversations at Malines impossible for them. Their belief in the parity of presbyters, of Ministers of the Gospel, would not allow them to sacrifice that as well as other principles, even for such a desirable thing as the reunion of Christendom. The difference in spirit between the Roman Church and Churches of the Evangelical order was far too great to admit of any compromise, and both the Roman and Anglican members of the Malines Conversations had failed to realize that the British people were still essentially Protestant at heart. The old spirit of Protestantism was still alive and ready to flare up again with all its old vigour as soon as a threat of submission to Rome arose.

The BISHOP of SOUTHWELL (Dr. Mosley), extending a welcome to the conference from the Church of England, said they had to face the fact that the denominations had not yet reached a unity of faith and doctrine. But there were more things that united them than separated them, and he had a strong conviction that they would come to a union which to many to-day seemed impossible.

LADY SIMON ON SLAVERY

LADY SIMON made an appeal for the abolition of slavery. She said that there still remained a terrible amount of slavery in the world. As the result of the investigations of the League of Nations and the work of the Anti-Slavery Society it was established that there were at least 5,000,000 of men, women, and children who were held as a mere property, liable to be sold at the will of a master who did not respect family ties or affection. There were only two ways to help to end the evil. One was international action, such as the Anti-Slavery Convention and the reports made to the League of Nations by each signatory every year as to the lessening or abolition of slavery in their country. The other was the rousing of public opinion in this country. In the last few years a real advance had been made, and she pleaded for more active help in the crusade.

The RIGHT REV. DR. JOHN WHITE, Moderator of the United Church of Scotland, delivered the Council sermon in the evening.

CROSSING THE HUMBER

BRIDGE CHEAPER THAN TUNNELS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, MARCH 11

A special meeting of the Humber Tunnel Executive Committee, which is comprised of members of the various local authorities interested in the project, was held in Hull this afternoon. The joint committee considered the report submitted by Sir Douglas Fox and Partners, which favours a road bridge across the Humber from Hessle.

The report states that the estuary of the Humber is a formidable natural barrier to traffic between north and south except for the service provided by the New Holland ferry. The industrial area to the north of the Humber is barred from direct access to more than one-third of Southern England. The experts report emphatically in favour of a road bridge.

The bridge would be constructed due south of Hessle and it would be essentially a bridge for all classes of road traffic. It would be 36ft. wide and accommodate four lines of traffic. The cost is estimated at £1,750,000, and the engineers say that work could be started within three months and the bridge completed in three years. There would be no disturbance of navigation and ships would be able to pass easily beneath the main span.

The consulting engineers state that the cost of the works to be carried out is such an important factor in any comparison of the alternatives—namely, a high-level bridge and a tunnel—that it is, in their opinion, decisive. The estimates are as follows: Railway tunnels (two tunnels each 18ft. diameter), £8,600,000; road tunnels (two tunnels each 27ft. 6in. diameter), £7,200,000; road bridge, £1,750,000; and combined bridge (rail and road), £4,000,000. These figures include provision for preliminary and administrative expenses, engineering, and contingencies.

It is apparent from these estimates, the report continues, that a bridge is a far more attractive financial proposition than a tunnel. A road bridge would serve every kind of traffic that could use the roads. In order to avoid interference with navigation the consulting engineers propose that the bridge should cross all navigation courses used for the last 30 years in a single span of 900ft. "In our view," Sir Douglas Fox and Partners say, "the design should cause no apprehension on the part of the shipping interests that navigation of the river will be disturbed."

After discussing the report the meeting, which was presided over by the Lord Mayor of Hull, decided to send a deputation to interview the Lord Privy Seal and the Ministry of Transport to ascertain the measure of financial support likely to be forthcoming from the Government.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

EFFECTS OF NEW ACT

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The Unemployment Insurance Act, which comes into operation to-morrow, makes far-reaching changes in the administration of unemployment insurance benefit. It raises the rates of benefit for claimants of 17, 18, and 19 years of age, as follows:—

Age	Males		Females	
	Old rate	New rate	Old rate	New rate
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
16 ..	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0
17 ..	6 0	9 0	5 0	7 6
18 ..	10 0	14 0	8 0	12 0
19 ..	12 0	14 0	10 0	12 0
20 ..	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0

It also provides that those aged 18, 19, and 20 who receive additional benefit for dependents are to continue to receive the adult rates of 17s. and 15s. respectively, as well as dependents' benefit. The additional payment for an adult dependent is increased from 7s. to 9s. a week. Changes as regards the classes of admissible dependents, and the conditions for the receipt of dependents' benefit, are also introduced by the new Act.

The "genuinely seeking work" condition of receiving benefit is repealed. It is provided instead that an applicant for benefit shall be disqualified if it is proved by an officer of the Ministry of Labour (1) that the claimant was notified of suitable employment by an Employment Exchange, or other recognized agency, or by or on behalf of an employer, and without proper cause refused or failed to apply for, or refused to accept, such employment; or (2) without good cause refused or failed to carry out any written directions given to him by an officer with a view to assisting him to secure suitable employment. These directions have to be reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the claimant and to the methods of securing the employment in question usually adopted in the area in which the claimant lives. The maximum period of benefit disallowance will be six weeks.

It is well known that only a proportion of vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges, and administrative difficulty in applying the new test may conceivably lead to a renewed demand for the compulsory notification of all vacancies to the Employment Exchanges.

ADJUDICATION

Important alterations are made in the procedure for determining benefit claims. The insurance officer may allow any claim if he is satisfied. He cannot disallow, but must refer doubtful cases to the Courts of Referees for decision. The only exceptions will be cases arising under the trade dispute disqualification, where the insurance officer may allow or disallow claims, as at present. Current practice gives to Courts of Referees recommendatory powers only. Under the new procedure, the Referees will give definite decisions in cases coming before them. This is entirely novel and one consequence of this departure from existing practice will be the immediate payment of benefit upon a decision of a claim, as a general rule. Should a Court of Referees not be unanimous in its decision, the claimant is given the right of appeal to the Umpire without the necessity of securing the consent of the Court. Appeals to the Umpire must be made within a period of six months. With the new Act, the 78 days' review of claims by Courts of Referees disappears. At present, all claims are subject to automatic review if 78 days' benefit has been paid within a specified review period.

Whenever question arises as to the fulfilment of the present statutory conditions for the receipt of benefit, necessitating reference of claims to the insurance officer, payment of benefit is temporarily suspended. The new arrangements provide for the continuation of benefit in the following types of cases, if the claimant received benefit for the preceding pay week:—(1) Claims on which questions arise under the new disqualification, and (2) certain claims arising from the application of the transitional conditions. Benefit will continue unless and until a decision has been given against the claimant by the Court of Referees or the Umpire. One of the current transitional conditions is to go—namely, that which requires the claimant to show that he had a reasonable period of employment in the last two years.

INSTRUCTION

The new Act obliges the Minister of Labour to arrange with local education authorities for the provision, where practicable, of courses of instruction for benefit claimants under 18 years of age. Disqualification of such claimants, in certain circumstances, will follow if the claimant has been unemployed for a prescribed period and having received written notice that instruction is available refuses to attend for it. The age of insurance will be lowered from 16 years to the school-leaving age as from the date at which the latter is raised to 15, at least. Regulations may be made for crediting unemployment insurance contributions in respect of attendance by juveniles at schools, junior instruction centres, and other classes. It is, therefore, contemplated that continued education shall not only have reference to benefit claimants between 16 and 18 years of age, but extend also to younger boys and girls. It is not yet clear how the Ministry of Labour will handle this problem.

The transitional period during which claimants in respect of whom less than 30 contributions have been paid in the last two years may, under certain conditions, qualify for benefit is extended for another 12 months as from April 19, 1930. The cost of this extension of transitional benefit is to be borne by the Treasury, which is to make payment into the Unemployment Fund for the purpose. The Act is limited in its operation to the period ending June 30, 1933.

PRIVATE RAILWAY WAGONS

CASE FOR RETENTION OF SYSTEM

The Parliamentary Bureau of Private Wagon Ownership has issued a booklet on the compulsory pooling of privately owned wagons which offers a number of comments on the recommendations of the Standing Joint Committee on Mineral Transport.

The committee, by a majority, recommended that immediate steps should be taken under compulsory powers to ensure that privately owned wagons should be formed into pools of a minimum size of 3,000 wagons, thus substituting for 5,000 owners some 200 operating units. It was further proposed that after January 1, 1932, no privately owned wagons should be allowed to run on public railways unless operated in connexion with such a recognized pool.

The bureau submits that privately owned wagons have supplied a definite and imperative need, and without them the trade of the country could not possibly have been carried on. During the War and for some years afterwards, it is pointed out, large numbers of railway and privately owned wagons were pooled on the common-user principle, and in 1919 and 1920 there were such delays, dislocations, and losses as had never been experienced when traders had absolute freedom, and have not been experienced since control and compulsory pooling were dropped. Existing methods, it is stated, have the merit of extreme simplicity. No special organization is necessary beyond recording in-and-out movement and checking instances of undue delay. The incentive to owners to see that the maximum utility is secured would be destroyed if wagons were placed in a general pool.

ALLEGED COMMUNIST LIBELS

At Doncaster yesterday HAROLD BLOOD, miner, of Thorne, was committed for trial charged with publishing malicious defamatory libels concerning William Frost, secretary of the Askern branch of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, who is also a guardian and rural district and parish councillor and Primitive Methodist local preacher. It was alleged that the libels appeared in a Communist Party publication called the *Turnpoint*. A cartoon representing "corrupt and traitorous leaders" was explained to include "all officials of the corrupt tribe of Frost and Company." Another paragraph read: "When blathering in the pulpit, does his conscience prick him trying to serve God and Mammon?" The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty," reserving his defence.

SERVICES TO CHANNEL ISLANDS

IMPROVEMENTS IN BOAT ACCOMMODATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, MARCH 11

The Southern Railway Company are making an effort to improve their service to the Channel Islands from Southampton. Two new boats, very much in advance of those to be superseded, have been built for them by Denny Brothers, of Dumbarton, and to-morrow the first of these, the Isle of Jersey, will make her first trip from Southampton. The size of the Channel Island boats has hitherto been restricted by the accommodation of the harbours at St. Peter Port, Guernsey, and St. Helier, Jersey, but recent improvements have now made possible the use of larger vessels.

Both the Isle of Jersey and the Isle of Guernsey, which will be delivered in a few weeks, are oil-burning turbine steamers. Their length over all is 306ft.; breadth, moulded, 42ft.; depth, moulded to main deck, 16ft.; and gross tonnage, 2,143. Each will carry 1,400 passengers, 800 being first class and 600 second class. The accommodation represents a considerable advance on that in the vessels previously employed in the Southampton-Channel Island service, and the arrangements made for them should add considerably to the comfort of travellers by this route.

The hull is sub-divided by 12 transverse water-tight bulkheads, extending to the main deck, with water-tight doors between the engine and boiler rooms, and the tunnel compartments. A double bottom, an unusual feature in cross-Channel steamers, has been fitted. Another unusual feature for a cross-Channel steamer is a fathometer showing on a dial on the bridge the actual depth of water beneath the ship, a great aid to the captain in the narrow channel he has to navigate in the neighbourhood of the Channel Islands.

Mr. Gilbert Szlumper, assistant general manager of the Southern Railway, stated to-day that the requirements of cross-Channel traffic were very exacting. An inspection trip in the Solent this afternoon suggested that it would be very difficult, within the limits of the space available, to improve on the accommodation provided. In the smooth waters of the Solent the movement of the vessel was scarcely perceptible, and the entire absence of vibration from the propeller will certainly add to the comfort of the night journey from Southampton.

DECORATIVE ART IN SWEDEN

SIMILARITY TO 18TH-CENTURY MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND

The popularity of decorative art in Sweden was compared to the movement of the same type in England during the 18th century by Mr. F. R. Yerbury in a lecture to the Anglo-Swedish Society last night. Mr. E. G. Sahlin, the Swedish Consul-General, presided.

The CHAIRMAN said that decorative art now amounted to a national movement in Sweden. It was not dominated by outstanding figures, but was rather the result of good team work and appreciation of decorative art had spread even to the working classes.

Mr. YERBURY said Sweden in its outlook on decorative art and the arts generally was much in the position of England in the 18th century. Furnishing, glass, and silver were all treated in a way that in the end produced a new work of art. The difference was that Sweden had the advantage of machines, and where we in the 18th century created one fine silver tea service or settee Sweden might make 100 of these beautiful things and spread them over the whole country. They were put within the reach of every one. It was possible for the average man with very little money to buy fine things. The machine had been captured by the artist rather than the artist by the machine.

Mrs. Lars Larsson acted as hostess.

Ernest Albert Steer, 37, described as a newsvendor, of Meadway, Staines-road, Twickenham, was remanded at Brentford yesterday on the charge of having attempted to murder his wife, Lydia, by striking her on the head with a bill-hook at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

TWENTY NEW OIL TANKERS

ORDERS PLACED BY THE SHELL GROUP

We are officially informed that the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company (the shipping company of the Royal-Dutch Shell Group) has during the last few days placed orders with shipbuilders in the United Kingdom and on the Continent for 20 new motor-driven tankers. The vessels will have a deadweight capacity of about 11,500 tons each, will be twin-screw, and will have a speed of 12½ knots.

The orders in this country have been placed as follows:—

Harland and Wolff (to be built at their Govan yard), two vessels.
Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Wallsend-on-Tyne, two vessels.
Workman Clarke (1928), Belfast, two vessels.
Hawthorn Leslie and Company, Hebburn-on-Tyne, two vessels.

The other vessels have been ordered from various shipbuilding yards in Holland, Germany, and Italy, and we understand that the total value of the orders is about £3,600,000.

In addition to these vessels, the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company has three ships now under construction on the Tyne by Messrs. Hawthorn Leslie and Company, and one by Messrs. Brown, of Greenock. All these ships will represent the latest design in petroleum-carrying vessels, while the propelling machinery, by the adoption of superchargers fitted to internal combustion engines, is calculated to give the maximum power output in relation to weight and space occupied.

The orders for new ships will give considerable fresh employment not only in the shipbuilding yards themselves, but also in the iron and steel industries, and in all trades allied to shipbuilding.

UNIVERSITIES AND MARINE ENGINEERING

POSITION OF APPRENTICES

Mr. A. T. WALL, addressing the Institute of Marine Engineers on "the advantages to the shipowner of closer cooperation between the naval architect and the marine engineer," said it would be of the greatest value to the owner if a system were devised whereby all experience gained in service, and suggestions for improvement, were docketed and centralized for future reference in the designing and building of new tonnage. Even a lowly member of a crew might be responsible for a good suggestion.

While, of course, cooperation was in existence to-day, to obtain the most successful results those technically responsible should have had the widest possible training and experience in order that they might co-ordinate the multifarious factors which all played their part in the many diverse branches of trades and departments concerned in the production of the completed ship.

Much had been said for and against university training for those engaged in shipbuilding and marine engineering, and, in spite of its unpleasantness, the fact must be faced that employers did not particularly favour those who had had a university education, unless it were to place them in some small corner of the drawing office, where they could work out calculations that might be a little intricate.

There were quite a number of scholarships offered by different bodies to apprentices from shipbuilding and marine engineering works, and these scholarships were tenable at various universities where there were courses in marine engineering and naval architecture. The position had become so acute to-day that it was hardly possible to obtain candidates for these scholarships. This was largely due to the fact that apprentices found that after completing their university course it was difficult for them to obtain positions, particularly against the competition of fellow apprentices who had been doing practical work, with the result that they were looked upon by the employers as being of more value to them than those who had been cut off from practical work during their university courses. There was also the added difficulty that, although university courses were now for four years, the scholarships were only for three years. A university training was undoubtedly valuable, but the speaker thought that this training could be made more valuable and less open to criticism by the omission of some of the higher technical parts and attention to more practical points.

MICHAEL CORRIGAN IN COURT

FALSE PRETENCES CHARGES

MICHAEL DENNIS CORRIGAN, 45, an engineer, of Mount-street, W., again appeared at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday on charges of obtaining by false pretences £4,900 from Derek Dakeyne Cannon, £10,700 from Mary Louise Harrold, and £18,320 from Thomas Oswald Noad.

Mr. Edmond O'Connor, solicitor for the defence, continued his cross-examination of Mr. Cannon.

Asked what he understood by the words "part investment" mentioned in a document, he said it was a joint adventure with Corrigan, in which he (the witness) would be allowed to share in the investments Corrigan had already entered into. The investment was in a new combine. Corrigan told him the companies had been formed and were awaiting registration.

Mr. O'Connor.—I am going to suggest to you that he told you nothing of the kind?—He did.

And that the document shows quite clearly that he didn't. What shares were going to produce a profit of £3,000 to £3,500 on an investment of £500 in one month?—That was not a point I considered at the time.

I suggest that what you were doing was to advance money so that the interest of other persons might be blotted out, and that if a profit arose you would participate in that profit?—That is not so.

Replying to the MAGISTRATE (Mr. Dummett), the witness said that the words "part investment" had reference to shares that Corrigan was holding in connexion with the companies of the new combine.

Mr. DUMMETT.—So long as a proposition was sufficiently vague it seemed to appeal to Mr. Cannon.

The witness.—I am afraid it did, Sir.

Mr. O'Connor.—I suggest to you that you are not the innocent individual you would have us believe, but that what you were doing was that you were anxious to go into a gamble which might produce a fabulous profit to you if it came off. What do you say to that?

The witness.—That is not so.

And that as a business man you could not have for one instant thought you were dealing in any investment which would produce these profits or could have?—It is incredible, but I did. I understood Corrigan to be a very important official in the oil world and an entirely wealthy man. If I had known what I know now I would never have been a party to the transactions at the beginning.

The witness was questioned about the repayment of money by Corrigan, and he said he learnt afterwards that Corrigan had telephoned to the G.W.R. Hotel several times for him, but it was to ask him to stay his hand and not to repay money. The witness also said that he had made a search of the Bankruptcy Court files, and found that Corrigan had been a bankrupt and had received his discharge. He also searched in the Divorce Court and found a suit pending with his wife. From that he knew that Corrigan could not be married to Miss Harrold.

Mr. O'Connor.—On that day did you engage private detectives to watch him?—I did.

Did you station them outside his flat to keep observation on him?—I did.

Did you on that day try to poison Mrs. Harrold's mind against Corrigan?—I didn't.

He denied having threatened Corrigan that he had better pay him the whole of his money now and a substantial profit or he would employ the police.

The hearing was again adjourned.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL AT DOLLIS HILL

An appeal for increased financial support is made in the annual report of St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis Hill. The hospital, which is under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, is intended chiefly for members of the professional and middle classes of any nationality and creed. The number of permanent beds was increased last November from 52 to 74. The cost of the new wards and the nurses' home now being erected will be £30,000, of which nearly £20,000 has still to be found. Want of means has made it necessary to abandon for the present the building of the two upper storeys of the nurses' home. In 1928 the hospital received 1,101 in-patients and last year 1,218, including 2·5 children.

News in Brief

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges with thanks the receipt of £1 for the National Debt.

Mr. R. Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, arrived at Southampton on Monday in the Metagama.

During 1929 temporary permits for oversea visitors' motor-vehicles issued by the Automobile Association showed an increase of 25 per cent. over 1928.

Twenty-seven cases of ostrich body and tail feathers, valued at nearly £10,000, have arrived at the Port of London Authority's warehouse in Cutler-street.

George Bird, 74, of Cambray-road, Balham, died yesterday in St. James's Hospital from injuries received from falling in front of a train at Balham on Monday night.

The National Council of the Independent Labour Party has appointed its general secretary, Mr. John Paton, to be editor of the *New Leader*, the weekly organ of the I.L.P.

Mrs. Saville, who for 26 years was a pensioner of the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and for 20 years an inmate of their Camberwell home, has died in her 102nd year.

Edwin Jones, 18, a vanboy, of Asplin-road, Tottenham, had his head crushed between a lorry and a post in a garage at Wood Green on Monday night and died soon afterwards.

Mr. and Mrs. George Steele, of Egerton-road, Whitchurch, have just celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Steele has been employed for 48 years at the Whitchurch foundry of W. H. Smith and Co.

At Slough yesterday, Clarence Leslie Noakes, 14, of Windsor, who was charged with maliciously wounding Donald Devonshire, a baker's roundsman, of Stoke Poges, by firing an air pistol at him, was placed on probation for 12 months. The pistol was confiscated.

A party of 33 boys, whose ages range from 15 to 19, selected under a scheme of the Ontario Government, sailed for Canada from Southampton during the week-end. They will become landowners under the Canadian Government loan scheme at the age of 21 or 22.

For breaking into a house at Ascot, Stephen Smith, labourer, of no fixed abode, was sentenced on Monday at the Berkshire Quarter Sessions at Reading to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour. A maid coming down in the morning found Smith asleep and intoxicated in an armchair. By his side were empty champagne bottles.

The Budget of the Jersey States, presented yesterday, shows a total revenue for the past year of £270,366, giving a favourable balance of £53,609. The presumed requirements for the current year are set at £304,174, and the extraordinary expenditure at £9,200. Since £10,000 has, by law, to be transferred to the statutory reserve, it is estimated the balance at the end of the year 1930-31, will be £541.

At the Sussex Assizes yesterday, George Henry Clifford Bastable, 50, a checker in the employ of the Southern Railway at their Lancing works, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labour for being concerned in the theft of metal to the value of £1,300, the property of the railway company; and John Trenance, a Worthing coal and wood merchant, was sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment with hard labour for feloniously receiving the metal. Both men had pleaded "Guilty."

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A reward of £500 is offered in respect of a jewel case and jewels stolen out of a cabin in the ss. Duchess of Atholl while in Kingston Harbour. (p. 1)

Notice is given that leave is sought to amend the specification of an application for a letters patent for an invention entitled "Improvements relating to fuel injection devices for internal combustion engines." (p. 4)

A reward of £350 is offered in respect of a lost diamond and platinum necklace. (p. 1)

The East Riding County Council invite applications for the position of County Surveyor. (p. 3)

Members of the Bachelors' Club are notified that in consequence of the move of the club to new premises a "Farewell Dinner" will be held in the old Club House on March 14. (p. 1)

The Senate of London University invite applications for the University Chair of Modern History, tenable at Bedford College. (p. 3)

WE INVITE YOU TO MANCHESTER

Truck, £210 at Trafford Park, Manchester

come and see how Ford trucks and vans are built

BRITISH engineers, merchants, manufacturers—all who are interested in economical transport—we invite you to come to Manchester Works and to see the unusual way in which Ford trucks and vans are built.

We welcome interested visitors who come singly, or number as many as 500 at one time.

The British Ford Works

We want to show you how Ford trucks and vans, since 1911, have been made increasingly of fine British materials by well-paid British workmen in one of the leading precision works in England.

We want to show you fine British steel coming into the works. To let you follow prime British materials through the long line of Ford precision operations to robust parts, leading on to trucks and vans with stamina and a big reserve of power.

There are many special Ford features that we want to point out to you.

FEATURES OF FORD 30-CWT. TRUCK

Robust new 4-speed gear box. Sturdy body construction. Mechanical reliability. Unusual number of ball and roller bearings. Chassis lubrication. Quick acceleration. Smoothness and security at all speeds. Vibration-absorbing engine support. Silent running. Enclosed silent six-brake system. Unsplinterable glass windscreen. Petrol tap operated from driver's seat. Thief-proof ignition lock. Economy of operation. Built for long life. Price, Chassis £180. Truck £210. At Trafford Park, Manchester. £50 down, all charges included, secures immediate delivery of any Ford truck or van.

For example, our remarkable, electrical welding equipment—specially Ford designed to add a new strength and simplicity to Ford products.

Also the many kinds of fine steel alloys used, because they give far greater strength than one or two.

Making Ford Trucks to last.

We wish to illustrate the unusual lengths to which we carry forging, in order that Ford products may last longer and serve with greater dependability.

Your visit, also, will give us an opportunity to explain the scope of Ford facilities—how authorized dealers with specialized equipment and with mechanics trained in our works are available everywhere to help you, at small expense, continue to get economical transport over a long period of years.

The number of visitors to our Manchester works shows plainly the public's interest in engineering and production activities hitherto considered impossible in England. All visitors interested in modern, economical motoring and transport are welcome. Ford Motor Company, Limited, London and Manchester.

LINCOLN Ford Fordson

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

OUR BIRTHDAY:
A PERSONAL NOTE.

By CALLISTHENES

Most aspects of our twenty-first Birthday Celebrations this week have a public interest.

Public support, public confidence, public friendship have brought us the achievement which makes the date one worthy to be recorded. Our main celebration is to give the public such values as are only possible on exceptional occasions.

But apart from these public aspects of our celebration there are others which are more domestic, which concern chiefly the relationships of the members of this store among themselves, the expression of comradeships and loyalties which go back to the brave days of our beginning. To those, also, we may refer here, since they have a public aspect as part of the character of this House and the condition of its service to the community.

The most picturesque of them was on Monday morning. It took place at twenty minutes to nine—a time when most other business folk were still journeying or breakfasting. This Store, however, was already buzzing with excitement and happiness. Everything was spick-and-span, and bright as a new pin. The decorations made the Central Aisle look like a carnival in Provence. Flowers turned the Departments into conservatories.

The Central Aisle was filled from Duke Street to Orchard Street. Midway the crowd of happy folk grew larger and spread out towards the Main Oxford Street Entrance. There were assembled a group representative of every Department and activity of the Store; on each side stood a row of people wearing golden keys, the badge of the House. These were "'A' stock," people who have worked in the Store since its opening day.

Soon the whole Building was filled with cheering. The founder of the House had arrived by the Duke Street Entrance and was passing down the Central Aisle towards the Oxford Street Entrance. There a little speech was made by the first member of the staff of Selfridge's. A green tapestry embroidered with a golden key was withdrawn from the marble pavement. Underneath was a bronze plaque with words below: "Laid by the members of this House in admiration of him who conceived and gave it being 1909, March, 1930."

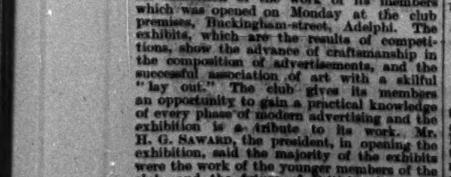
Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

THE CALL OF THE SEA

"I must go down to the sea again . . ."
—sings Masefield.

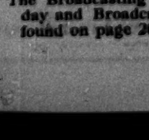
ABOARD a graceful ship, slipping over the blue waters of the Mediterranean or nosing into the great fiords of Norway . . . the thrill of salt spray for those who love it, peace and quiet for those who require it, or the gayest of frivolity for those who want exhilaration.

A cruising holiday can be all things to all men. It is sure to be a pleasant and refreshing interval in the struggle of everyday existence. Everything is done for you, as you float along in a luxurious liner, which boasts a cuisine equal to that of the finest hotel. The cost is no greater than that of an ordinary holiday.



For full particulars of cruises by all lines write for Programme to

THOS. COOK & SON, Ltd., & WAGONS-LITS Co.,
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL."
BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1, & OFFICES.



VISITORS TO LONDON will find at
HOTEL RUBENS
Buckingham Palace Road
(*Facing the Palace*).
Every Comfort in refined surroundings with lowest charges for
ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS
Every bed room running Hot & Cold Water, 'Phone, and Radiator.
Best 3/6 Luncheon in Victoria.
Special Winter Terms from Resident Director.
Under the same management as Hotel Rembrandt, South Kensington, S.W.7.

SEATS NOW ON SALE
COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE
LONDON PAVILION
FIRST PERFORMANCE MARCH 27th.

ART IN ADVERTISING

The Regent Advertising Club has organized an exhibition of the work of its members which was opened on Monday at the club premises, Buckingham-street, Adelphi. The exhibits, which are the results of competitions, show the advance of craftsmanship in the composition of advertisements, and the successful association of art with a skilful "lay out." The club gives its members an opportunity to gain a practical knowledge of every phase of modern advertising and the exhibition is a tribute to its work. Mr. H. G. SAWARD, the president, in opening the exhibition, said the majority of the exhibits were the work of the younger members of the club, and the future of British advertising would seem to be in good hands. The exhibition proved the vitality of the club and it also showed the necessity for larger premises.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

EXHIBITORS' REPORT ON TALKIES

The annual report of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, which has been issued, reviews the period of transition from silent to talking films and points out that the greatest problem which confronted exhibitors at the beginning of last year was the interchangeability of talkie apparatus. When talking films were introduced one of the principal American film-producing companies sought to establish a claim that films should be reproduced in cinemas only over the apparatus made by them. A plausible plea was offered that, in the interest of the talking film development, insistence on quality, both of recording and reproduction, was necessary; but it was found that the company claimed to be the arbiter of quality. For a time it appeared that no other apparatus but their own fulfilled the required conditions. The report states that if it had not been for the very active steps of the general council of the association exhibitors might have found themselves in a stranglehold.

The situation is still full of potential dangers for theatre owners. The distributor licensees of one of the leading manufacturers, it is explained, have made it a condition in their hire-film contracts with exhibitors that such contracts may be determined if, in the opinion of an inspection committee set up by the distributors themselves, the reproducing apparatus installed in any theatre is not of satisfactory quality. An additional clause in the contracts lays it down that none of these matters shall be the subject of arbitration.

The Board of Trade, it is added, is being kept fully informed on the subject. If it should turn out that the distributors who formed the inspection committee become susceptible to pressure from their licensor, to the detriment of competitive apparatus, every effort will be made by the Exhibitors' Association to secure freedom of choice for their members.

Referring to the list of questions on talking films which was issued to exhibitors some months ago, the report states that this demonstrated first of all the value of talking films, and, secondly, that silent films could continue to be shown in the smaller halls even against talking film competition. The real benefit of the questions was to dispose of the fanciful tales of the alleged profits attached to talking films, and it undoubtedly influenced a large number of exhibitors to continue exhibiting silent films for which they had already entered into contracts.

A committee to consider reports regarding the fulfilment of quota requirements has been appointed by the Scottish branch of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association. Mr. Louis Dickson, chairman of the Edinburgh branch, said that it was well known that some renters were fulfilling their obligations under the law, but had not been fulfilling their obligations to the exhibitors. They were buying films at a cheap rate—films specially produced for quota purposes—and putting them out as their quota percentage. The general council is therefore trying to bring pressure to bear on the renters to ensure that the quality of quota films will be improved.

A NEW FILM PROJECTOR

A new type of film projector has been perfected by a group of British inventors, according to the *American Film Mercury*. Its inventors claim that it will greatly advance the cause of both colour and stereoscopic cinematography. The new projector eliminates both the shutter and the intermittent image. The invention is the work of Mr. F. G. A. Roberts and Mr. C. W. R. Campbell.

The principle of the new invention can best be explained as a series of lenses, which travel parallel to, and synchronously with, the film; they are spaced so as to bring one lens opposite each frame. Behind these lenses is a bigger composing lens, which concentrates the images from two small lenses, or from one lens and portions of the adjacent lenses above and below, at one focus. The chief advantage claimed for this new invention is the complete elimination of the flicker, visible or invisible.

THE AVENUE PAVILION

The Avenue Pavilion, one of the last strongholds of the silent film in London, is about to be converted into a talkie theatre. The Pavilion, which is one of the circuit controlled by the Gaumont-British Pictures Corporation, will be temporarily closed on March 16, in order that sound-reproducing apparatus may be installed. In the meantime, however, two excellent silent films, *An Italian Straw Hat* and *The Waiter's Daughter*, are being shown there. *An Italian Straw Hat* was directed by M. Rene Clair, the French producer, and is said to be his finest work. It is based on the comedy by Eugène Labiche and Marc Michel. The action takes place in 1895, a period which has seldom been touched by any film director. It is full of amusing situations, and the director has succeeded in providing a witty satire on French family life of that period.

The next performance by the Film Society will take place on Sunday afternoon at the Tivoli, when the programme will include extracts from the works of the following women directors:—Miss Dorothy Arzner (America), Mlle. Germaine Dulac (France), Miss Olga Preobrashenskaja (Russia), Miss Lotte Reiniger (Germany), and Miss Dinah Shurey (England).

Among the interesting new talkies to be seen in London this week are Mr. Seymour Hicks and Miss Edna Best in *Sleeping Partners*, at the Plaza; *Hunting Tigers*, at the Palace; Mr. Monty Banks in *The Compulsory Husband*, at the Alhambra; and Mr. Ramon Novarro in *Devil-May-Care*, at the Empire.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*The Compulsory Husband.*
ASTORIA.—*The Sky Hawk.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*An Italian Straw Hat* and *The Waiter's Daughter.*
CAPITOL.—*Lone Star Ranger.*
CARLTON.—*The Love Parade.*
EMPIRE.—*Devil-May-Care.*
KENSINGTON.—*The Last of Mrs. Cheyney* and *The Trespasser.*
LONDON PAVILION.—*Condemned.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Disraeli.*
NEW GALLERY.—*Rookery Nook.*
PALACE.—*Hunting Tigers in India.*
PLAZA.—*Sleeping Partners* and *Half-way to Heaven.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Stampede.*
REGAL.—*Sally.*
STOLL.—*The Trespasser* and *The Awful Truth.*
TIVOLI.—*The Lost Zeppelin.*

"HUNTING TIGERS IN INDIA"

TALKING FILM AT THE PALACE

Commander G. M. Dyott has been so very successful with his camera in the film *Hunting Tigers in India*, now being shown at the Palace, that it seems ungracious to complain of the way in which he has presented his material, but the platform manner can be very tiresome, and Commander Dyott exploits it with unremitting cheerfulness, and not a little facetiousness, throughout the entire film. The audience is treated not only as having the mentality of a child of 10 but also as defective in eyesight, for a native cannot climb a tree without Commander Dyott explaining the fact in over-measured syllables. The pity is the greater because the photography is quite good enough to speak for itself, but when the climax of the film is reached and Commander Dyott is taking his "shots" of the tiger hunt and of the tigers themselves crouching in the undergrowth, detecting the ring of elephants closing round them, uneasy, watchful, but somehow magnificently indifferent, irritation with Commander Dyott's lecture is drowned in gratitude for his perseverance, energy, and courage. Apart from the tigers, there is some excellent photography of elephants, rhinoceroses, and some very attractive deer. Included in the programme is a short film presenting some beautifully dressed and altogether delightful marionettes.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE BRONTES SOLD

The house at Thornton, Bradford, in which the Brontë sisters, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne, and also their brother, Patrick Branwell Brontë, were born, has been sold by private treaty. It has changed hands along with a number of other buildings of which it formed part, the whole being offered for sale last Thursday in one lot and being withdrawn at £1,025. It is stated on behalf of the vendors that the purchaser is a local tradesman, and that part of the Brontës' birthplace which had been converted into a butcher's shop will continue to be used as such. The purchase price is not divulged, but is stated to be higher than the highest auction offer.

VERDI'S "FALSTAFF"

MANCHESTER STUDENTS IN LONDON

Sir John Falstaff	JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE
Fenton	WILFRED FIRTH
Ford	GRAHAME CLIFFORD
Dr. Caius	DAVID EDGE
Bardolph	BERNARD SNELL
Pistol	REV. PULLEN
Mistress Ford	EVELYN DUKE
Anne	LILIAN AYERTON
Mistress Page	EDITH WINSPEAR
Dame Quickly	ALICE SMITH

The special funds which Sir Ernest Palmer has created have enabled the Royal College of Music in London to offer hospitality from time to time to its sister institutions. Last night, through the instrumentality of the Opera Study Fund, the students of the Royal College of Music in Manchester were invited to give in the College theatre at South Kensington a performance of Verdi's *Falstaff* under their own director, Mr. R. J. Forbes. It gave to London musicians an opportunity of realizing what excellent preparatory work for the operatic stage is being done in the North of England, for the outstanding fact was not any discovery of individual vocal ability, but intelligence in the treatment of Verdi's delicate and complex *ensemble*, and cohesion among the several members of the company; in fact just that evidence of thorough training that has been commendable in recent performances both at the Royal Academy and the Royal College in London. Alas, that we still have to reflect how little outlet there is for the talents of these young singers and players (the Manchester College brought its own very capable orchestra) in the way of operatic engagements when they leave their colleges. The moral of that reflection remains, "Join the Imperial League of Opera to-day."

Falstaff, apart from the beauty of its music, is first-rate material for a student company to work on, because it makes demands on every member of the cast down to the smallest part. Each one has responsibility, and every one contributed something to the vitality of this performance. But most depends on the representative of Sir John Falstaff, and Mr. Joseph Sutcliffe was particularly happy in the soliloquies, both those of soaring hopes and of despondent humours, in which Falstaff indulges over his many flagons of sack. Mr. Grahame Clifford, too, made much of the more melodramatic rantings of Master Ford (*alias* Brook), and their scene together, in which the main plot is hatched, was the best of an evening full of good things. On the whole, the men were stronger vocally than the women, though the letter-reading scene of the latter went with spirit, and Dame Quickly's oft-repeated obeisance to Sir John made the invitations to the two assignations deliciously humorous. By the way, how deftly does the English translation, here and elsewhere, fit Verdi's musical phraseology. Most of the time one could imagine it to be an English opera, the best one written since Purcell. Miss Lilian Ayrton and Mr. Wilfrid Frith sang the love duets together with genuine feeling for their lyrical charm, and Miss Evelyn Duke was a vivacious mistress of the revels. The enjoyment of it all by a large audience was made apparent by spontaneous laughter and applause, but we would suggest that an audience made up presumably chiefly of musicians ought to know better than to spoil Verdi's exquisite endings of scenes by breaking in with applause before the orchestra has finished.

DUCHESS THEATRE

"THE INTIMATE REVUE"

Book by HENRY SMALLEY and ROWLAND THOMAS. Music by FRED ELIZALDE.

Intimacy of a sort this *revue* may now and then have achieved, but unhappily it achieved little else. Dully written, bravely but never more than competently performed, sketchily produced, it ran spiritlessly through a long evening, and in the end seemed like the accompaniment to a supper which somebody had forgotten to provide. For praise may be singled out some pretty songs prettily sung by Miss Florence McHugh, one sketch in which Mr. Morris Harvey and Miss McHugh made fun of the stage Chinaman and his white wife, and another in which Miss Dorothy Seacombe pleasantly flattered the descriptive powers of those who broadcast accounts of the Twickenham matches. Had there not been a jazz band in almost continuous session the mention of these songs and sketches would exhaust the vein of praise. Had the *revue* been better we should no doubt have grudged the space this band occupied in the programme as well as on the stage. As it was, Mr. Fred Elizaldo and his band provided quite the most popular turn of the evening when they came to occupy the whole of the stage, though they did little more than play over again the songs to which we had just listened. Doubtless the intention was that the entertainment should flow along with the gaiety and spontaneity of an informal party. The sketches, songs, ballets, and so forth were all supposed to be staged on the roof garden of a dance club. But the intention signally failed to get itself carried out.

PALESTINE MUSEUM FOR LONDON

LADY PETRIE'S SUGGESTION

LADY (FLINDERS) PETRIE, lecturing last evening at the Imperial Institute on the archæological researches of her husband and herself in Palestine, mentioned that this year they would celebrate the jubilee of their explorations—47 years in Egypt and three in Palestine. She said there would be special lectures in May, and the usual exhibition at University College in July. In addition it was proposed to hold an Egyptian pageant representing all the ages of Egyptian life.

Fifty per cent. of the objects that they discovered in their explorations came to Britain, and the other 50 per cent. remained at Cairo and Jerusalem. While there were great collections of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Cypriot objects in London, there was no building in which to house a Palestine collection. Instead of sending out Palestine objects to museums in all parts of the world, a collection was now being made at University College, in the hope that some day some wealthy Jew or Christian would come forward with an offer of money to provide a separate building for a Palestine Museum. There was no room in existing buildings, and a separate building was necessary.

MAYOR'S ILLNESS FROM PARROT DISEASE

It was definitely established yesterday that Dr. C. S. Spencer, the Mayor of Ashton-under-Lyne, his wife and son, Dr. Hubert Spencer, who are in Monsall Hospital, Manchester, are suffering from psittacosis (parrot disease). The condition of Dr. C. S. Spencer was said last night to be critical. Mrs. Spencer's condition gave rise to no immediate anxiety, and Dr. Hubert Spencer was progressing satisfactorily.

PRINCESS MARY AT GIRL GUIDES' FESTIVAL

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, President of the Girl Guides, attended a singing and folk dance festival of the London Girl Guides at London University on Monday night, in aid of the fund for new headquarters of the Girl Guides' movement. She presented certificates to winning teams, and signed those of the first prize winners.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS

At a general meeting yesterday of members of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours Mr. Keith Henderson and Mr. Robert S. Austin were elected Associates of the society.

ART EXHIBITIONS

BRITISH PAINTINGS

Perhaps the best way to explain the rather anomalous impression made by the loan exhibition of contemporary British paintings in aid of the Prince of Wales's General Hospital at Messrs. Knoedler's, 15, Old Bond-street, is to say that it is a collection of "examples" of well-known painters rather than a connected exhibition. This may be only another way of saying that it is an English exhibition, the native talent being notorious for variety, but the juxtapositions in kind and the wide spacing between the pictures undoubtedly have something to do with the impression in this case.

For the purpose of the exhibition, however, the character noted is not to be regretted, since it leads to the detached consideration of each example in turn. The range of style is remarkably wide, from Sir William Orpen, at his most academic, in the full-length of "The Countess of Erroll," to Mr. William Roberts, at his most irreverent, in "The Return of Ulysses." Two of the best pictures hang side by side. They are "Baccarat," a back view of a lady in a copper-coloured hat and a cinnamon brown coat at the green gaming table, by Mr. W. R. Sickert, and "Boat Houses, Twickenham," a fluently moulded composition by Mr. Duncan Grant. Professor Henry Tonks dominates one wall with "The Birdcage," a lady in a white dress and blue apron in a chintzy interior, filled with the joy of the morning, and beside it "The Golden Valley," by Mr. Wilson Steer, takes on an added glory from the sky. Mr. Augustus John carries psychological interest as far as it can be risked in painting in "Girl Holding a Glass," and Sir William Orpen sacrifices, to our pleasure, some of his manual dexterity to subtlety of observation in "Beach: Hazy Morning," a painting of children. "Head of a Negro," by Mr. Glyn Philpot, is a perfect piece of virtuosity; "Boys Bathing," by Mrs. Swynnerton, has "all summer in a day"; "St. Pancras," by Mr. Paul Nash, shows how irrelevant for the painter are the merits of architecture so long as it provides him with the requisite shapes; and in "View in Blackheath" Mr. Francis Dodd quietly convinces us of the charm of a suburb.

So one might go round the galleries, finding something to admire in almost every picture, and becoming more and more convinced that painting is an art which gives legitimate expression to almost every kind of human interest. A good many of the pictures, such as "The Mummer," by Mr. Philip Connard, and "Slieve Bignian," by Mr. Charles Ginner, have been seen before, but they will bear seeing again, and every now and then one comes upon something which presents a familiar artist in a fresh light; such as "Outside the Walls," by Sir Charles Holmes, and "Roses out of Doors," by Mr. Matthew Smith. "Portrait of a Lady," by Miss Ethel Walker, and "White Roses," by Mr. S. J. Peploe, are genuine pleasures.

MR. R. O. DUNLOP

With all their merits of direct statement, sound colour, and vigorous workmanship the paintings by Mr. R. O. Dunlop at the Redfern Gallery, 27, Old Bond-street, still leave the uncomfortable feeling that the artist is trusting too much to manner instead of trying to enrich his matter. They remind one a little of a speaker who tries to make up for commonplace in what he has to say with emphasis and gesture. They are a sort of assertions in paint, and it is difficult to see how Mr. Dunlop can go forward unless he goes back a little and gives to the preparation of his pictorial argument some of the energy that he now expends upon statement. The picture in the present exhibition that gives most evidence of such preparation is, appropriately enough, "Studying," a half-length of a girl at a window. It is not the most forcible of the paintings, but it has the greatest pictorial interest under the surface. Too many of the others carry into the scale of the picture the characteristics of the sketch. One hesitates to say that an artist can trust too much to paint, but, for lasting satisfaction in its records, confidence must be backed with construction. As a designer Mr. Dunlop has command of dramatic "gesture," as in "Still Life at Window," with tall bottles against the light, and "Cineraria," with its ragged shape, but he would excite deeper feelings if he were less intent upon exciting them immediately.

DEATH OF HARRY WELDON

A POPULAR MUSIC-HALL COMEDIAN

Mr. Harry Weldon died in London on Monday night after a long illness, at the age of 48. He was a comedian with both individuality and personality. He invented a new style of humour which can best be described as "sibilant"; the prolonged whistle with which he accompanied the pronunciation of the letter "s" was the peculiarity which helped to make him popular with all kinds of audiences.

It was inevitable that this trick should be widely imitated, and there have been scores of less humorous comedians who have attempted the same device. Their failure to secure the same success proves that Mr. Weldon was far more than the inventor of a new music-hall trick. That was his trade mark, so to speak, but behind it was a very real sense of humour, which, moreover, was invariably clean and wholesome.

Born in Liverpool on February 1, 1882, James Henry Stanley (he took the name of Harry Weldon by deed poll in 1915) was first a clerk and then a florist. After playing as an amateur, he appeared at the Tivoli Music Hall, Barrow, in March, 1900, and was so successful that in the following November he was engaged at the Marylebone Music Hall in London. For some time he played with Mr. Fred Karno's company in *The Football Match*, a highly popular sketch, in which his understudy was Charlie Chaplin, but eventually he settled down to the turns which soon became familiar to audiences throughout the country. The best-remembered of his turns are "Stiffy, the Goal-Keeper," from the football sketch, "The White Hope," and "Bronzo, the Bull Fighter," in all of which he had excellent vehicles for his characteristic humour.

In December, 1922, Mr. Weldon appeared before the King and Queen at a performance at the Hippodrome in aid of the Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund. At the beginning of 1923 he made a brief appearance in London in the *revue*, *Round in 50*, at the Hippodrome, taking Mr. George Robey's part for a week preparatory to a provincial tour of the piece. In this he was most successful, but at the end of March he was taken seriously ill in Manchester and compelled to give up his part.

PICTURES STOLEN FROM LONDON GALLERIES

Detectives were inquiring yesterday into the loss of a number of pictures from the Carlton Galleries, S.W.1. They are the property of private owners, who have placed them on exhibition for sale.

An official at the gallery stated last night that when he opened the premises in the morning he found that several pictures were missing. The frames, about 20 in number, were stacked on top of each other in an inner room. "In some cases the pictures had been cut from the frames, but a few canvases had been removed complete on the stretchers." The pictures include several by Rembrandt and Gainsborough, and a Reynolds.

PRESENTATION TO ARCHDRUID OF WALES

A national testimonial was presented to the Archdruid of Wales, the Rev. J. O. Williams ("Pedrog"), of Liverpool, at Clothworkers' Hall, E.C., last night. LORD CLWYD expressed appreciation of "Pedrog's" work for Wales and the Welsh in literature and the pulpit. The presentation was a cheque for £750.

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ALTERATION IN HOURS OF OPENING

By direction of the Trustees of the British Museum, the Natural History Museum at South Kensington will be kept open until 6 on week-days throughout the year. Hitherto it has closed at 5 during the five winter months, October to February, although on Sundays it has been open until 6. The hours of opening will henceforth be 10 to 6 on week-days, and 2.30 to 6 on Sundays. The Museum is closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

CONCERTS, &c.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
TO-MORROW, at 8.

Overture to "La Clemenza di Tito"	Mozart
Concerto for Violoncello and Orchestra	Schumann
Overture, Elegy, and Rondo	Bax
Fantasia on Sussex Folk Songs, for Violoncello and Orchestra. (First Performance)	Vaughan Williams
Rondes de Printemps	Debussy
Overture to "William Tell"	Rossini

JOHN BARBIROLLI CASALS.
Tickets, 3s. to 12s., KEITH PROWSE, or Hall.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERT.
FRIDAY NEXT, at 8.

Overture, "Der Freischütz"	Weber
Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune	Debussy
Piano Concerto No. 5, E Flat (Emperor)	Beethoven
Symphony No. 3 (First Performance)	Arnold Bax

WILHELM BACKHAUS.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Principal Violin—ARTHUR CATTERALL.
Conductor:
SIR HENRY J. WOOD.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 4d. At Agents, Chappell's, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL
SUNDAY NEXT, at 3.
LIONEL POWELL presents
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
IN A WAGNER PROGRAMME
CHOSEN BY THE PUBLIC
ODA SLOBODSKAYA
THE FAMOUS PRIMA DONNA.
CONDUCTOR:
ALBERT COATES
Tickets, 8s. 8d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s., 1s. 4d.
LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-street, W.1.

QUEEN'S HALL. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
REAPPEARANCE OF SAMUEL
DUSHKIN
VIOLIN RECITAL.
At the Piano—MAX PIRANI.
Bluthner Piano. 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s., 2s. 4d.
L. G. SHARPE, 33, Haymarket, S.W.1.

GROTRIAN HALL. TO-NIGHT, 8.30.
LLOYD POWELL.
Pianoforte Recital.
Wilhner Pianoforte. Tickets, 3s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 2s.
PHILIP ASHBROOKE, 20, Old Cavendish-st., W.1.

FRIENDS' HOUSE (Euston-road).—FOLK DANCES and MADRIGALS by the English Folk Dance Society and the English Madrigal Choir, TUESDAY, March 18th, at 8.30 p.m. All seats reserved 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d.—Apply Secretary, E.F.D.S., 107, Great Russell-street, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 4580.

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Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830.
Telephone: Welbeck 5461 (four lines).
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H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Argyll).
President:
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
Principal:
JOHN B. McEWEN, M.A., D.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M.
**ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,*
QUEEN'S HALL.
(Sole Lessees: Messrs. Chappell and Co., Ltd.)
THURSDAY, 20th MARCH, at 3.
Conductor:
SIR HENRY J. WOOD.
The Programme will include:

BRANDENBURG CONCERTO, No. 4, in G, for SOLO VIOLIN and TWO FLUTES	Bach
CONCERTO for PIANOFORTE	F. Delius
CONCERTINO for CLARINET	Busoni

STUDENTS' DRAMATIC CLASS
(Under the direction of A. Acton-Bond, Hon. R.A.M.)
will give performances of
"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER" (Oliver Goldsmith) on WED., March 19, at 2.30 and THURS., FRI., and SAT., March 20, 21, 22, at 8 p.m.
* Tickets and Prospectuses, &c., can be obtained on application.
A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

FIRST PUBLIC PERFORMANCE.
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Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30. (Suns., 6.0 and 8.30).
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NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter in "ROOKERY NOOK." (All-Talking Farce), showing daily at 2.30, 6, and 9.10. Also British Movietone News, &c.

PALACE THEATRE. TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 and 8.30. Sunday at 8.30. Commander Dyott's Wonderful "HUNTING TIGERS in INDIA." An ALL-TALKING EPIC of ADVENTURE. 2s. 4d. to 8s. 6d., inc. Tax. Book Now. (Ger. 6834.)

PLAZA. SEYMOUR HICKS, EDNA BEST, in "Sleeping Partners." Funniest Talkie in Town. Also All-Talking. CHARLES ROGERS, Jean Arthur, in "Half Way to Heaven." Amazing Romantic Thriller. Admission, 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201. Prior seat, Circle, Brook, Kuth Chatterton, in "Laughing Lady." All-Talking.

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TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Conway Tearle and Virginia Valli in "THE LOST ZEPPELIN" (All-Talking). 1.35, 4.35, 7.15, 9.55. Sessions: 12.30, 3.10, 5.50, and 8.30: 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

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ADELPHI. (Progs., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2322
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Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
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RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough. Winifred Shotter.
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. Gerr. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
MATS., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"ODD NUMBERS."
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"ABUNDANT LAUGHTER . . . CLUSTER OF BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES . . . HOST OF BRIGHT IDEAS."—*Morning Post.*
"LAUGHTER ALL THE WAY."—*Daily Chronicle.*
"INGENIOUSLY PLANNED FARCE."—*Daily Mirror.*
"ROMPING JOLLITY."—*Evening News.*
"ADVENTURES FAST AND FUNNY."—*Daily Sketch.*
"AUDIENCE LAUGHED CONTINUALLY."—*Sunday Times.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Evgs. (exc. Fri.), 8.15.
Thurs., Sat., 2.30. (Fri., 5 p.m., in Entirety.) Shaw's
MAN AND SUPERMAN.
Mon. next, MISALLIANCE, by Bernard Shaw.

CRITERION. 8.30. Mats., Tues., Th., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
"WELL WORTH SEEING AGAIN AND AGAIN."—*Daily Mirror.*
"BEAUTIFULLY STAGED AND ADMIRABLY CAST."—*Daily Sketch.*
"TOUCHED AND DELIGHTED ITS AUDIENCE."—*Morning Post.*

DALY'S. (Ger. 0801.) M

Imperial and Foreign News

FRENCH NAVAL POLICY

THE PROBLEM OF SECURITY

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

The problem of security has once more taken a leading place in the negotiations with France for naval disarmament. The attitude adopted by successive French Governments, though consistent throughout, is considered by the French themselves to have been misunderstood and misinterpreted by other parties to the Naval Conference, and particularly by Great Britain.

The problem is in a constant state of flux. It has been proposed that if France is to consent to further disarmament at sea this can only be in return for a guarantee by other Powers against the outbreak of war in those regions that come within the present orbit of French naval strategy. But a Mediterranean or an Atlantic pact is only part of a general order of ideas underlying French policy in Europe intended to fit into a scheme which shall make for the organization of peace, as it is upon this alone that France can look with any confidence to the future.

From the earliest times French security has been founded on alliances with neighbouring States on a basis of mutual interest, and this in its higher forms has tended to become a system of security by treaty and understanding. The first and most natural aspect of security is the organization of national defences by armies, navies, air forces, coast and frontier defence systems. The creation of alliances is the next stage in the strengthening of frontier security. A whole network of these alliances is already in existence, culminating in some cases in military conventions, as with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and in a lesser degree, through the Treaty of Locarno, with Great Britain. In other cases treaties of arbitration and conciliation have been deemed sufficient. These, however satisfactory they may appear on paper, constitute at best a precarious form of security, even though the system of national defence on land, sea, and air may have been perfected by warlike preparations. In certain circumstances they might be interpreted as a threat of aggression, and thus produce the very condition they were designed to prevent. They are, in fact, regarded in Germany as a form of the policy of isolation which in the view of most Germans was one of the causes in their own case which led to the outbreak of the War. Clearly something more is required.

AIMS OF FRENCH POLICY

In fulfilment of this need there have gradually been formulated the ultimate aims of French policy as it is to-day, envisaging a general system of compulsory arbitration and mutual guarantee. Attempts to attain security by these means have followed a definite order of events. The first step was the Covenant of the League. France, after the War, hailed the Covenant as in the true succession of French policy, but expected more from it than her allies and associates could give. In particular they had hoped for a series of measures, for the event of one of the parties resorting to war, far in excess of what was ultimately provided under Article XVI. of the Covenant. The draft of the Pact, as annotated by the French representatives at Versailles, made provision for military action to enforce the obligations of the recalcitrant party.

These claims were rejected, and the Triple Pact, by which Great Britain and the United States were to join France in a guarantee against German aggression, fell through owing to the refusal of the American Senate to ratify it. Thus France obtained at Versailles a great deal less than she had been given to expect. The various supplementary proposals made by M. Poincaré and M. Briand always broke down because military conventions of the type they considered necessary went beyond anything for which British statesmen could have hoped to secure the assent of Parliament. The treaties of Locarno have provided for only a strictly limited series of contingencies, and the true value of Locarno lies in the future.

The third stage was the adoption of the Kellogg Pact to outlaw war. Its value was, and is, purely moral. It made war a crime; but, as M. Briand pointed out in the Chamber, it did nothing to prevent war, and it offered no material help or punitive measures for the event of its violation. There had, however, already been a further move in the direction of preventing war. The principle of voluntary arbitration had begun to develop into the principle of compulsory arbitration.

A NEW ADVANCE

The General Act of Arbitration and the Optional Clause providing for compulsory arbitration by the Permanent Court of The Hague marked a new advance. France signed the Optional Clause on October 2, 1924, and M. Herriot attempted to obtain ratification by the Chamber in the following month. He failed because at that time there was talk of the Geneva Protocol being adopted, and it was held that, as the greater included the less, there was no need to proceed with ratification. But the Protocol was shelved, and it is now one of the tasks on the programme of M. Tardieu's Government to ratify both the General Act and the Optional Clause, for which he has already introduced a Bill into the Chamber.

French opinion is, however, still by no means satisfied. True security, in so far as it can be foreseen, demands that arbitration shall be reinforced by sanctions. Hence the almost passionate adhesion of the French to the Geneva Protocol. Its adoption still remains one of the chief aims of French peace policy, although there seems little likelihood that its rejection by Great Britain (which took place in March, 1925) will undergo revision in the near future. If it were to be adopted, then the French view on disarmament would be materially changed. In its absence the policy of regional pacts seems to offer the best line of advance. It is thought that they may result at long last in the piecemeal restoration of the whole. And, since general disarmament is the logical outcome of the Protocol, it follows that each measure of disarmament can only be undertaken concurrently with a measure of guaranteed security; or, in other words, that absolute naval needs can only become relative in proportion to regional guarantees such as an Atlantic or a Mediterranean pact.

In more than one parallel avenue further efforts are in progress. The co-ordination of the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact at Geneva is being followed closely by France in the hope that the result will be a strengthening of both, while at the same time getting rid of the loopholes by which certain participants might have found a chance for divesting themselves of their obligations towards third parties. The series of *rapprochements* between France and other nations, and especially between France and Germany, are evidently leading in the same direction. We are on the verge of a final liquidation of the War, and when that is completed there will undoubtedly be a very great change in Franco-German relations. The outstanding problems, such as Reparations, the Rhineland occupation and the Saar, are all in process of settlement, or at least removal from the political sphere. With their disappearance we may expect to see France approaching in an entirely new spirit the other problems affecting Germany which are at present a drag on the improvement of the relations between the two peoples. At present Germany tends to put a price on all proposals for further French security, and is prepared to barter it only for such concessions as the granting of Alsatian autonomy, a rearrangement in Upper Silesia, or a favourable attitude towards the union with Austria. But, when the more acute War problems have been liquidated and the true importance of the Locarno treaties is realized, those questions may easily disappear into a general synthesis.

Out of this arises also the movement for the economic federation of Europe as part of the general policy of France for the preservation of peace. At present there are many schemes, some constructive, others evolutionary. M. Loucheur sees the economic *entente* advancing by means of industrial cartels and understandings which, proceeding from the horizontal federation of national industries by way of international agreements, may result in a loose form of economic federation to embrace all Europe. M. Tardieu seems to see it as a sort of European *Zollverein*, with the lowering of tariff walls as a first step towards an economic understanding on a larger scale. M. Herriot recently propounded a suggestion which took into account the political as well as the economic aspects of European federation, apparently on the ground that political security must be considered before material security. These views have been put forward not as definite platforms of policy, but as casual expressions of opinion, and they are quoted here less as the official views of these politicians than as illustrations of the direction in which current French thought is moving. The keynote of it all is that, without better relations between France and Germany, neither security nor federation is possible.

FRENCH FLOOD RELIEF

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS SET UP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 11

In order to facilitate the task of reconstruction in the flooded areas a special department has been created within the Ministry of the Interior under the direction of M. Marcel Héraud, Under-Secretary of State to the Prime Minister. The work of relief will be carried out by another duly constituted body under M. Guillon, Prefect of Haute-Garonne, with its headquarters in Paris and local offices throughout the affected regions. M. Guillon, whose problem is the more immediate, has already shown himself to be an organizer of the greatest ability.

A first list of subscriptions issued by the Bank of France amounts in all to 7,500,000fr. [approximately £62,500], and the steady flow of contributions continues. Among the larger contributions are sums of 1,000,000fr. [£8,300] from Sir Basil Zaharoff and the Bank of France, and all the larger banks have given 250,000fr. apiece. General Primo de Rivera has sent 2,000fr. [£16].

It is officially stated that 211 bodies have now been recovered; the work of searching the wreckage continues, but so much has been already cleared that the total is not expected to exceed 250 dead, a figure melancholy enough but far below what was feared. As to the living the danger of any serious outbreak of disease seems to have been averted by the energetic action of the sanitary authorities. The fullest public approval is expressed of M. Tardieu's declared intention of carrying out, after a thorough study of the problems involved, such measures as may be necessary for the prevention of like disasters in the future.

THE YUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN FRONTIER OUTRAGES

MACEDONIAN THREATS OF VIOLENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, MARCH 11

Some concern is expressed here at the difference between the two *communiqués* published in Sofia and Belgrade respectively after the inquiry of the mixed frontier commission into the recent Macedonian bomb outrages.

The Yugoslav delegates, it is said, were at first conciliatory and ready to agree to a report of the facts collected with regard to the origin of the outrages. But the Strumitza murder exasperated Yugoslav opinion and gave a serious turn to the discussions. The Yugoslav delegates who named several of the alleged culprits based their conclusions on an article in the latest number of the Mihailoffist organ *Svoboda ili Smert*, a copy of which was handed to the Bulgarian delegates. In it the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee states that as the League of Nations has ignored the Macedonian petition recently presented at Geneva, and as the Powers look on with indifference at the renewed Serbian terrorism in Macedonia, which is encouraged by the Little Entente, the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization is compelled, after many warnings, to have recourse to bullets, bombs, and armed revolt. The organization is there, the article says, to blow up the foundations of Yugoslavia, to provoke a revolution which will wipe out Serbian tyranny, and finally to awaken the Powers from their indifference to the Macedonian question.

The Bulgarian delegates, who returned yesterday, made their report to-day to the Council of Ministers, who approved all the measures proposed for the security of the frontier and for the imposition of the necessary penalties if the details furnished by the Yugoslavs are confirmed. In view of the impossibility of identifying the actual criminals, the Government, although supported by public opinion, cannot go beyond the strengthening of frontier supervision and the prevention of revolutionary activity in the frontier districts. The Yugoslavs, on the other hand, contemplate a dissolution of the Macedonian organization and the arrest of its leaders, failing which they reserve entire liberty of action. In diplomatic circles it is believed that the course of events will make it necessary for the Powers to intervene.

RETRENCHMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 11

The New South Wales Cabinet to-day discussed the State's financial difficulties. No immediate move to reduce Public Service salaries is expected, but it is known that the Cabinet has been considering a 10 per cent. reduction both in public service salaries and in those of members of Parliament. It is realized that a reduction of salaries not governed by awards would be only a small help: if, however, legislation were passed to secure a 10 per cent. reduction in salaries payable under State awards and agreements it is estimated that the saving would be £800,000 a year.

YOUNG PLAN BILLS IN REICHSTAG

SECOND READING CARRIED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 11

The Young Plan Bills and the associated liquidation agreements were all passed in second reading by the Reichstag this afternoon. The Young Plan measures were taken article by article, and the majorities varied between 77 and 88. The first article was passed by 251 votes to 174, with 26 abstentions, the second by 261 votes to 173, with 25 abstentions. The Anglo-German liquidation agreement was passed by 254 votes to 177, with seven abstentions, but the German-Polish agreement only scraped through with 17 votes, the result being 224 to 207, with 30 abstentions. The remainder of the articles and agreements were passed without a division.

These majorities, an approximate repetition of which may be expected on the third reading to-morrow, were obtained by an independent arrangement within the Coalition which the Cabinet so far refuses to recognize, though it cannot but be grateful for the convenience. The so-called Weimar Coalition parties, the Socialists, Democrats, and Centre, together with the Bavarian People's Party, have reached agreement on a financial programme differing in several respects from that sponsored by Herr Moldenhauer, Minister of Finance, against the wishes of his own (the German People's) Party, and adopted by the Cabinet. The Bavarians had been placated by the proposed abandonment of the general beer-tax increase; according to the new proposal the individual States would be authorized to increase the beer-tax themselves, but would not receive the contemplated 170,000,000m. out of the additional revenue of 475,000,000m. which was to be raised by this and other means. They would, therefore, be free to choose between the money and the tax increase. The deficit would be made up by larger increases of indirect taxation and a very slight addition to the turnover tax.

The four parties concerned have a small majority in the Reichstag without the German People's Party, and a substantial majority for the final vote on the Young Plan to-morrow is apparently assured. But if the Young Plan has been saved the future of the Budget and of the Coalition remains obscure. The Cabinet, having let the Coalition parties drift almost to destruction, has suddenly decided to take a strong line. The Ministers, including the two representatives of the German People's Party, are unanimous in regarding all the views and negotiations of their parties as no concern of the Cabinet's and insisting on "retaining the lead." Herr Moldenhauer, the Minister of Finance, informed the joint committees of the Reichsrat to-day in the name of the whole Government that it regarded its own financial programme, which in the absence of party agreement it has already presented to the Reichsrat, as the only measure under discussion. The Government did not think of surrendering the lead in this matter.

Thus, rather belatedly, the Cabinet is acting as it has so often been advised to act in times of hopeless party squabbling. The four parties will now have to try to reshape the Government's measure when it comes from the Reichsrat to the Reichstag by means of amendments, or to introduce an independent Bill. The Government has let it be understood that if Finance Bills of which it can approve are not passed before April 1, beyond which date the Treasury could not stand further delay, it will use every possible constitutional means, with the full support of the President, to get the necessary taxation measures into force. This presumably means that some of the tax increases might be put into force by decree and that in other cases resort might be had to the special powers granted to the President by the Constitution for certain emergencies.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSBANK

DR. LUTHER ELECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 11

At this afternoon's meeting of the General Council of the Reichsbank Dr. Hans Luther, a former Chancellor, was elected to succeed Dr. Schacht as President of the institution. Nine of the 10 German members of the Council were present and three of the seven foreign members, Mr. McGarrah (United States), Professor Bruins (Holland), and Professor Bachmann (Switzerland). The other foreign members presumably made use of their right to vote by proxy. Dr. Schacht presided. Dr. Luther was elected unanimously, and it is stated that no other candidate was discussed. His election is understood to meet with the approval of the Government of the Reich and of President von Hindenburg, whose confirmation is necessary before the appointment can take effect.

The choice of Dr. Luther for the post of President of the Reichsbank seems to give general satisfaction. Although he is not by training a banker, he has had much experience of financial organization on a national scale. As Finance Minister, he shared with Dr. Schacht the work of stabilizing the mark. As Chancellor, he negotiated, with Herr Stresemann, the Locarno Agreements. Since his resignation of the Chancellorship in 1926 on the flag issue, Dr. Luther has been a member of the Board of the German Railway Company and of Krupps, and has recently occupied a leading post with the associated group of German mortgage banks.

Although misgivings have been aroused in certain quarters by the appointment of a politician to succeed a President of the Reichsbank whose incursions into the political arena have been severely criticized for their unsuitability and impulsiveness, the general opinion seems to be that the post has been proved to require, quite as much as technical banking training, a strong personality capable, if semi-political situations should arise, of handling them calmly, clear-sightedly, and diplomatically.

GERMAN SPECIALISTS FOR SOVIET RAILWAYS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 11

Negotiations are in progress between the Soviet Commissariat for Communications and the German State Railways for the cooperation of German specialists in the reorganization and modernization of the Soviet communication systems. The initiative in this matter came from the Soviet side. If the negotiations are successful, it is probable that a party of German engineers will go to Russia to superintend the construction of five railway repair workshops and other works. It is also proposed to send 25 Soviet railway officials to the State Railways workshops at Cologne for instruction.

As a result of the first international congress for motorless flying, which is being held at DARMSTADT, the German and foreign representatives have decided to combine their activities and form a body under the name of "International Commission for Studies in Motorless Flight." The Rhön-Rossitten Company in Frankfurt has been entrusted with the preliminary work. The British Aeronautical Society, it is stated, has also consented to cooperate in the commission.

COMMUNAL ISSUE IN INDIA

ASSEMBLY INCIDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 11

In the Legislative Assembly to-day an important debate took place on a Moslem motion for a reduction in the Foreign Department Vote in order to press the demand for early further political reform in the North-West Frontier Province. The European Non-official Group supported the Moslem case, and the Government was wholly sympathetic, but Mr. Howell, Foreign Secretary, urged that the House could hardly expect the Government to make a new pronouncement on the eve of the publication of the Statutory Commission's Report. He promised, however, the most earnest and sympathetic consideration when the Report was issued.

The feature of the debate was the attitude of the Hindus of the Nationalist Party. Two years ago the Hindu parties, under the guidance of Lajpat Rai, supported the Moslem demand on the ground that when they were clamouring for further political development they could not refuse it to the Frontier Province. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, at an early stage of to-day's debate, read a brief typewritten statement, saying that he could not discuss the question as it was one of the 14 Moslem demands laid before the recently convoked all-parties conference. The Nationalists did not otherwise take part either in the debate or in the division. "Does that mean you go back on your previous attitude in this House?" a Moslem back-bencher at once interjected, and Sir Abdul Qaiyum angrily replied that if Pandit Malaviya meant no further political advance for any part of India, neither Dominion status nor independence, until the communal problem had been settled, he entirely agreed with him.

The Government did not challenge a division, and Moslems and members of the Government joined in friendly laughter when the President declared "The ayes have it." The effect of the discussion must be further to aggravate the worsening communal atmosphere which has resulted from the proceedings within the all-parties conference.

Earlier in the sitting the Assembly carried by 45 votes to 34 a motion, proposed by Sir Hugh Cocke yesterday, for the reduction of the Vote of the Finance Department by 100 rupees as a "token" of insistence on further economy in expenditure.

Sir Hugh Cocke, in moving the resolution, held that there was a good case for the appointment of a small *ad hoc* business committee to examine military expenditure and to review the position which had developed since the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee reported. He also asked that two business men should be associated with the departmental officer, who, as Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, had announced, had been directed to examine the question of economy throughout the Secretariat.

MR. GANDHI ON HIS CAMPAIGN

"THOUSANDS MAY HAVE TO BE SACRIFICED"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 11

A curious insight into Mr. Gandhi's character is provided by his action in regard to the recent cases of smallpox in his *Ashram* [seminary] near Ahmedabad. It is well known that he claims to receive inspiration from his "inner voice" when making a new spiritual resolve or taking an important political step. His "inner voice" has led him to hold that it is irreligious to be vaccinated against smallpox, but that article of faith has been severely tested in the last few weeks, in the course of which three children belonging to his *Ashram* have died in succession from the disease. Mr. Gandhi afterwards announced that he would adhere to his faith even if the whole *Ashram* were carried off. Although he has permitted anxious parents to get their children vaccinated, and has even facilitated the operation—which he declares to be tantamount to the eating of cows' flesh—he has refused to relinquish his principle or to encourage his disciples to be vaccinated. He is reported to have addressed these words to his followers after prayers:—

> If I were to be frightened by these three deaths, of what use would my belief and faith in God be? In the impending fight, not three but thousands and hundreds of thousands may, perhaps, have to be sacrificed. If I were shaken by that, and stopped the fight, there would be no meaning in my faith in God. Why should not I believe that God in giving me the vision of death so often in a few days might desire to make my heart harder and stronger, the better preparing it for the fight?

To this surprising self-revelation there need only be added the statement that smallpox is rampant in Western India, and that a campaign in favour of vaccination has been in active progress for some weeks.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE STRIKE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11

The threat that the strike, called in six large jute mills yesterday without previous statement of any grievances, would be general to-day has not been fulfilled, and all the other mills were working. Thirty thousand workers are idle. The strike has been attended by one or two ugly incidents, which called for the dispersal of crowds by the police.

As is usual in Calcutta, the strike has been preceded by big gambling operations in hessians, and it is alleged that operators on the jute markets are finding the funds for the strikers.

BRITISH CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN INDIA

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 11

The Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, which is conducting the inquiry into the question of Philippine independence, has decided to invite testimony from Mr. Jerome D. Greene, of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The decision arose out of a discussion in committee yesterday over a brief presented on behalf of the American Asiatic Association by Mr. Charles Page Perin, a consulting engineer, who has travelled widely in the Far East, especially in British India.

Mr. Perin expressed the opinion that the United States might learn a great deal from the experience of the British in India, and also of the French and the Dutch. He paid a tribute to the constructive and beneficial work of the British in the development of India, which he had had opportunities of observing over a long period.

It is officially announced that the King has approved the appointment of Khan Bahadur Captain Sardar Sikander Hyat Khan to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the PUNJAB in the place of Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, appointed to be a Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

THE TARIFF TRUCE CONFERENCE

CRITICISM OF FRENCH SCHEME

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 11

The delegates to the Tariff Truce Conference decided to-day to adopt the suggestion of Signor Michelis and put the French alternative proposals into a clear and precise form such as could be discussed by a plenary meeting. A drafting committee was formed for this purpose, and it is hoped that the draft will be ready for discussion on Thursday.

The French scheme has not obtained the support its promoters had hoped for. Sir Sydney Chapman (who is acting as principal British delegate until the return of the President of the Board of Trade on Thursday) pointed out yesterday that there were several matters which were not clear in the French proposal. The one upon which he particularly required enlightenment was whether States with autonomous tariffs and other States were to be asked to enter into equivalent undertakings. If States of the first category were to be asked to undertake to stabilize 100 per cent. of their tariffs, and if other States undertook to stabilize only those tariffs which were already consolidated, it was necessary to state that clearly.

M. Flandin's reply was that, if it were desired that the undertakings of all States should be equal, it would be preferable to renounce discussion. What had been sought was a formula sufficiently flexible to enable every one to accept it.

To-day's debate has confirmed the uneasiness which showed itself yesterday. The Swiss delegate, M. Stucki, who first proposed the suspension of the debate on the tariff truce, asked that no more time should be lost in general statements, but that the delegations should be asked to state their positions respecting the new proposal. This suggestion was supported by the Hungarians, who announced that they must leave Geneva on Saturday. The Czechoslovak delegate, who followed, asked for certain explanations, and the Norwegian delegate stated that if the French draft were not modified it would be impossible for his country to accept it.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT

FURTHER INCREASE IN NEW YORK STATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 11

The New York Industrial Commissioner, Miss Frances Perkins, reported to-day that employment in the State had decreased a further ½ per cent. in February, although an increase of 1 per cent. is usual in that month. There was less employment in February this year than in any other February since the unemployment crisis of 1914. In the four months since the peak of employment was reached in 1929 there was a drop of 9 per cent.

Miss Perkins challenged the accuracy of the unemployment figures furnished to President Hoover by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics and recently quoted by him, and she characterized the President's statement (on the same authority, that there were only 12 States in which unemployment "amounting to distress" exists as "misleading," as there were only 12 industrial States in the Union. "What about unemployment in other States?" she inquired, and "what about the agricultural unemployed?"

The emergency conference on unemployment called by the building, needle, and printing trades unions and the Socialist Party has asked Mr. Walker, the Mayor of New York, for an early hearing on their proposals for stimulating public work, for creating systematic labour relief machinery, and for setting up a system of free employment agencies.

MR. TAFT

FUNERAL SERVICE IN WASHINGTON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 11

A funeral service was held for Mr. Taft this afternoon in All Souls' Unitarian Church. President and Mrs. Hoover, the heads of Diplomatic Missions, and a committee representing both Houses of Congress were among those present. At the request of the widow eulogies were omitted from the service. In their place Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" and "Crossing the Bar" and Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior" were read.

A military procession half a mile long preceded the coffin on the route to the church from the Capitol, where the body lay in state from 9.30 till noon. Congress had been adjourned since 11 o'clock yesterday, and Government departments released their staffs at noon to-day. Rain fell in torrents all the morning, so that only a few hundred people lined Pennsylvania-avenue to see the procession pass. After the service the coffin was conveyed to Arlington Cemetery for burial.

NEW YORK, MARCH 11

Flags were flown at half-mast all over New York City to-day in tribute to the memory of Mr. Taft. Schools were closed for study, but a million school children assembled in them at noon for memorial exercises. All security and commodity exchanges closed at 12.30, and the Federal and State Courts adjourned their sessions.

At Brooklyn Navy Yard a gun was fired every half-hour from sunrise to sunset, and at Army Headquarters on Governor's Island a 21-gun salute was fired at the time Mr. Taft was buried.

LORD CECIL'S TRIBUTE

Lord Cecil broadcast to America yesterday, through the Columbia broadcasting system, an appreciation of Mr. Taft. In the course of his address he said:—

> For one like myself Mr. Taft's great title to fame must always be his work for peace. He was one of the founders of that movement which had its greatest expression in the League of Nations. In some respects his organization, the League to Enforce Peace, laid down a doctrine in advance of that enshrined in the Covenant. He wanted to see compulsory arbitration in all international legal disputes, which the Covenant only recommended as desirable. Indeed, it is only now that the nations of the world—and not all of them—are coming to accept in advance the jurisdiction of a Court of Law in all justiciable disputes.
>
> Perhaps he showed his greatness most in the fact that although he was not asked to co-operate in the drafting of the Covenant—which in some respects did not go so far as he desired—and although that Covenant was the work of one who politically was opposed to him, he nevertheless whole-heartedly supported it because he believed that it made for peace. He believed with all the conviction of a great soul in the need for good will among the nations, and he allowed no lesser considerations to prevent him from advocating whatever means appeared to be available at the moment to secure that great end.
>
> Most of all he desired the friendship of the two English-speaking peoples. That was natural for him as a great lawyer. It is not sufficiently recognized that a great bond of union between us is our system of jurisprudence. It is quite true that in many details the laws of the two countries differ, but the general principles are the same. Of this Mr. Taft was fully conscious. When he was studying for the law he came over here to see how it was practised in England; and when, as Chief Justice, he desired to improve in some respects the procedure of the Supreme Court, it was natural for him to visit us to see how similar problems had been dealt with in this country. And when he came he found a deep appreciation of himself as representative of a great kindred legal system as deep as his appreciation of our law.
>
> But though he deeply desired Anglo-American friendship, that was only part of a greater whole. Mr. Taft worked for world peace, setting all other considerations aside and caring only to do what he could to exterminate the demon of war.

Telegrams in Brief

Of the 104 persons who lost their lives in the fire at a cinema at the Chinkai naval base, KOREA, 102 were Japanese children.

Queen Wilhelmina yesterday opened the 22nd UTRECHT Fair. The Union of South Africa is well represented, and lectures and films on South Africa are to be given.

Our PARIS Correspondent states that Mme. Hanau, the former Director of the *Gazette du Franc*, who has been on hunger-strike for 11 days, was somewhat worse yesterday.

Delegates from the miners' lodges in NEW SOUTH WALES northern coalfields yesterday unanimously refused the owners' compromise offer and decided to fight for pre-stoppage conditions.

Mr. Henry Alfred Young, K.C. (Police Magistrate, Nigeria), has been appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court of the Protectorate and Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of SIERRA LEONE.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, who are on a State visit to EGYPT, yesterday went to the Pyramids, were entertained at dinner by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and afterwards attended the Opera.

M. Charles Corbin, the new French Ambassador to SPAIN, who succeeds M. de Peretti de la Rocca, recently transferred to Brussels, presented his credentials to King Alfonso in Madrid yesterday.

Owing to Nationalist opposition the vote on the second reading of the Woman Franchise Bill in the SOUTH AFRICA House of Assembly could not be taken on Monday. The Bill was introduced by General Hertzog.

A French flying-boat belonging to the base at BIZERTA caught fire in the air off that port yesterday morning. The pilot succeeded in alighting in the sea. Five of the crew were saved by fishing boats but the sixth was drowned.

A White Paper [Cmd. 3,502, price 1s. 3d.] has been issued giving the text of the International Convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions of 1927, together with the supplementary agreement of 1928 and the Paris Protocol of December, 1929.

An ATHENS message reports that a Communist who on Friday threw a bottle of black ink and three eggs at M. Albert Thomas (of the International Labour Office), when he was entering the Piraeus Municipal Theatre, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. None of the objects hit M. Thomas.—*Reuter.*

The CANADIAN delegates to the League conference on the Codification of International Law, which opens at The Hague to-morrow, will be Mr. Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister in Paris, as plenipotentiary delegate, and Mr. Jean Desy, counsellor to the Legation in Paris, Mr. L. B. Pearson, of the Department of External Affairs, and Mr. John F. MacNeill, of the Department of Justice, as technical delegates.

BRAZILIAN ELECTION

FIGHTING IN PARAHYBA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 11

Serious news is reported from Parahyba, where Senhor João Pessoa, Liberal candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Republic, has telegraphed to the President that Senhor José Pereira, a supporter of Dr. Prestes, the Conservative Republican candidate for the Presidency, has armed hundreds of backwoodsmen and seized several towns and villages in the interior of the State. In a fight with the Parahyban police, several persons were injured. The fighting continues.

It is reported that Pereira has now been reinforced by 300 men, of whom 50 are deserters from the police. The neighbouring States, learning that the Parahyba Government had insufficient munitions, have prohibited the export of war material. The State of Rio Grande do Norte has expressed its support of Parahyba.

The latest results in the Presidential election give the voting as:—

Dr. Prestes	986,909
Dr. Vargas	791,003

Other Foreign News on following page

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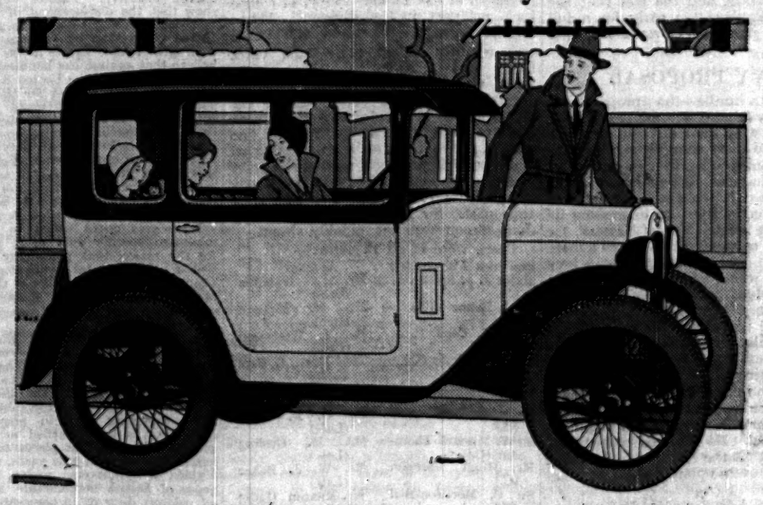

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COAL BILL AMENDED

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT

LEVY PROPOSAL REJECTED

MINORITY OF 8

The Government were defeated by eight votes in the House of Commons last evening on a Unionist amendment to the Coal Mines Bill.

The amendment, moved by Colonel Lane-Fox, sought to delete the proposal to allow a levy on coal in order to subsidize export.

The voting was as follows:—

For the amendment	**282**
Against	**274**
Majority	**8**

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The Government had to face a succession of stiff fences when the House of Commons resumed its gallop through the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill to-day. The first was the Liberal amendment to exclude from the operation of the quota coal produced for export, and was surmounted, after a brisk and business-like debate, by 270 votes to 242.

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES built it up carefully on the assumption that the quota would lead to restriction of export. That would mean lowering the British share of still expanding foreign markets; increasing prices and thereby diminishing competitive power; and decreasing the demand for outward shipping and thereby increasing the freights on incoming cargoes. MR. PRICE retorted, in a promising speech, that the world's coal consumption had not kept pace with production, and that unlimited British exports would prevent an international agreement for eliminating cut-throat competition. MR. GRAHAM resolutely added that his Bill would be broken if the quota was not universal. He was determined to avoid the sale of coal either at home or abroad at a loss; but the quota system was elastic enough to respond immediately to any increased demand for coal at an economic level.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S WARNING

That was just what MR. RUNCIMAN doubted, because, as he pointed out, this country was not the coal dictator of the world. If we waited for a higher price, our competitors would not, and our markets would go to them. If we put on a quota, we should deprive ourselves of our best argument to negotiate a world system of quotas with those other countries who so far had none. We should lose those day-to-day chance orders which now we were ready to snap up; we should lay up our ships; throw our miners out of work; and throw away the advantage of an existing efficient selling organization for export coal.

Things looked black for the Government after this speech, and although one Conservative, SIR SAMUEL ROBERTS, again declared that the quota under the Five Counties Scheme had not handicapped exports, a Socialist, LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENWORTHY, betrayed some fears for the coal trade of Hull. MR. HARTSHORN pointed out that all the critics assumed that the coal-owners would be foolish enough to frame schemes disastrous to themselves. They ought at least to be given the chance to frame them; and, moreover, they could negotiate international agreements only if they had complete control of the quantities exported.

In a final word MR. GRAHAM added that the system would be sufficiently elastic, because the basic tonnage could be changed at a moment's notice. The proof was that under the Five Counties Scheme exports from the Humber had risen in two years from 2.3 to 6.5 million tons. These arguments, and the fact that the division took place too early for a full attendance, gave the Government their first success.

LEVY PROPOSAL

The next hurdle—the proposal to permit a levy on coal in order to subsidize export—was even more difficult. COLONEL LANE-FOX led it by charging the Government with subsidizing foreign coal users and penalizing the British home industries. The result could only be fatal to the coal industry itself by depressing its customers at home. MAJOR NATHAN, for the Liberals, calculated that, given a more or less static quantity of exports, a levy of 4d. a ton would be required for a subsidy of 1s. a ton.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER described the proposal as crazy. He pointed out that Mr. Graham was going to Geneva to protest against bounty-fed imports hot from legislating for bounty-fed exports. A levy was no part of the quota system; it invited retaliation; it bled the home consumer; and it lessened the home demand for coal. He objected particularly to the fact that the levy would be made compulsory even upon dissentient coal-owners.

A Socialist defender—MR. BEVAN—was amazed that the Unionists should reject a first-class bargaining instrument, although he could understand Liberals wanting as usual to leave this country a mere suppliant. He again pleaded that the coalowners should be given a chance to work out a good scheme, although he admitted that the consumer would have to pay for it, whether good or bad. The levy was an essential part of the Bill, so that coal prices could be made to respond to fluctuations in demand, and he personally was so far from being a "classical free-trader" that he believed in controlling both exports and imports.

"INVERTED PROTECTION"

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL retorted that a compulsory levy, which would not allow the hardest-hit coal user to escape, was quite different from a voluntary and selective levy. An inverted form of protection, which favoured foreign competitors, was an unprecedented proposal for a British Government. Coal would be made cheaper, at the cost of the British consumer, in foreign ports, and ships would go there to bunker. The levy was not essential to the Bill, and must be cut out. MR. STRACHEY made the House very restive by repeating Mr. Bevan's speech.

MR. GRAHAM made a brief effort to restore the day. A levy, he declared, had its precedent in the Five Counties Scheme, which, although a voluntary scheme, was universal enough to be a fair test of a compulsory scheme. It had certainly stimulated exports. Under the Bill the levy could be used for any purpose, such as cheapening coal to the iron and steel industry. If it were dropped, all that would go would be the power of Parliament to prescribe the form of a levy, for nothing could stop the owners agreeing to have one. Foreign industrial competitors did not in fact use British coal, and therefore would not be subsidized—certainly not more than by the derating scheme. The whole object of the levy was to have a means possibly of helping domestic heavy industries, and certainly of putting British coal on the European market at the European price. The object of putting it in the Bill was to give the Board of Trade some control over the process.

THE DIVISION

The House, in anticipation of a close division, filled with an excited audience. The murmurs of members calculating the chances swelled to a babel of sound as more and more returned from the lobbies. It burst into a roar as the Opposition tellers took up the place of victors. In a momentary silence the figures were read out—282 votes to 274. Then MR. BALDWIN rose amid a storm of cheers and asked the Prime Minister—who looked white and strained—whether he proposed to proceed with the Bill.

MR. MACDONALD sprang up and amid the mass encouragement of his party declared himself amazed at the question. There was a Vote of Censure to be moved two days hence—if that had the same result it would be a different matter. But the present defeat was on an optional provision, which left the clause essentially unaltered. He would therefore ask the House to go on with its work. With mingled shouts of relief, jubilation, and amusement most members left the House and the rest complied.

PARTY VOTING

ANALYSIS OF THE FIGURES

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT)

The defeat of the Government was not altogether unexpected, since the decision of the Parliamentary Liberal Party at their meeting on Monday evening to give general support to Colonel Lane-Fox's amendment made it clear that Ministers would have to face the combined strength of both sections of the Opposition. Until the actual result of the division was known, however, there was some doubt whether the newly-found unity of the Liberals would stand the test.

The division on Mr. Clement Davies's amendment to omit coal for export from the provisions of the quota came earlier than had been expected, as both the Conservative and Liberal Whips had mentioned 7 o'clock as the time at which the most important division was likely to be taken. As a matter of fact, the House divided on Mr. Davies's amendment a few minutes after 6 o'clock, when the Government had a majority of 30. Soon afterwards a large number of Conservatives arrived, and by 6.45 no fewer than 227 were said to be present. The division which resulted in the defeat of the Government was not taken until about 8.30.

Including tellers, the total figures for Colonel Lane-Fox's amendment were 284. A preliminary analysis indicates that of these no fewer than 240 were Conservatives, 42 were Liberals, and two—Dr. Graham Little and Miss Rathbone—were Independents. The full strength of the Conservative Party is 260. Eleven Conservatives were paired, and four—Sir Martin Conway, Sir William Allen, Lord Cranborne, and Captain Herbert—are ill. Colonel Sinclair was detained by his duties as a member of the Senate of Northern Ireland, and, taking into account the Speaker, only three members of the party were absent unaccounted for. The total strength of the Liberals, including Sir Thomas Robinson, is 59. One, Mr Rothschild, was paired, so that 16 were unaccounted for. Three well-known members absent ill were Mr. Lloyd George, Miss Megan Lloyd George, and Sir William Edge.

NO CROSS-VOTING

The whipping on the Government side was quite as good as on that of the Conservatives, only three Government supporters being unaccounted for. The minority included three Independents, Sir Robert Newman, Mr. Devlin, and Mr. Harbison. The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of Committees, who are both members of the Labour Party, of course took no part in the division. When the amendment to delete the quota was recently defeated by nine votes there was cross-voting. Last night there was none. All the Liberals on this occasion either voted against the Government or abstained. Nor were any of the Liberals who took no part in the division to be seen sitting on the Liberal front bench, so that the unity of the party appeared to be more nearly complete than has been the case for some time past. Sir Donald Maclean and Sir John Simon were unavoidably absent.

There were in all 12 pairs:—

FOR THE AMENDMENT	AGAINST
Major J. J. Astor (C.)	Mr. A. G. Walkden (Lab.)
Sir A. Bennett (C.)	Mr. N. McLean (Ind.)
Lord H. Cecil (C.)	Mr. J. Westwood (Lab.)
Sir W. de Frece (C.)	The Rev. J. Barr (Lab.)
Captain Dixon (C.)	Mr. T. Dickson (Lab.)
Sir A. Hunter-Weston (C.)	Dr. C. E. Spero (Lab.)
Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson (C.)	Mr. H. Gosling (Lab.)
Mr. Hugh Morrison (C.)	Mr. W. J. Baker (Lab.)
Sir C. Morrison-Bell (C.)	Mr. Maxton (Lab.)
Lord Stanley (C.)	Mr. J. Guest (Lab.)
Mr. W. J. Stewart (C.)	Mr. J. Wilson (Lab.)
Mr. J. de Rothschild (L.)	Mr. D. Kirkwood (Lab.)

This was the first defeat of the Government since they took office last June, but it was known before the division was called that the Government did not regard the question as one of confidence, and that, whatever the result of the division might be, they would proceed with the Bill. Mr. Graham is due to leave for Geneva to-day, but he will not be absent long, and it is hoped to complete the Committee stage of the Bill next week. It is unlikely, however, in the present congested state of Parliamentary business, that the Report and third reading stages can be taken until next month.

Opinion among Conservative members last night was that the defeat of the Government would induce Ministers to remember that they form part of a minority, and not a majority, Government, and to treat the House of Commons more as a Council of State than they have hitherto done. The Liberals frankly acknowledged that they voted for the amendment knowing that the consequences of a defeat of the Government would not be regarded as serious.

During the nine months in which the first Labour Government were in office in 1924 there were no fewer than 11 defeats, the majorities against the Government ranging from nine votes to 166. The last figures were on the Campbell case, on which the Government decided to go to the country.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF

PROPOSED SURTAX

PROTEST BY BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 11

Mr. W. C. Guthrie, president of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, has telegraphed the following message to Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister;—

We deprecate the suggested supertax [all-round increase in tariff duties] as dangerous and unnecessary. If the object is to correct the trade balance, we would point out that the exchange situation is now effecting a drastic reduction of imports and encouragement of exports unaccompanied by the serious consequences of a general tariff increase. The supertax would add greatly to the already serious trading difficulties, while increased cost of production in all industries would inevitably follow, which would be catastrophic at the present juncture. We are strongly of the opinion that economic laws, if given free rein, will overcome the present difficulties with less dislocation of industry than artificial measures.

At Melbourne, in common with other ports of entry, exceptional withdrawals from bond are being made in consequence of the rumoured supertax. Tobacco, cigarettes and timber are the principal lines being cleared. Mr. Scullin, who is in Canberra, has refused to make any statement, nevertheless the rumours persist.

The likeliest course of action is thought to be as follows:—A primage duty up to 3 per cent. over the entire schedule; a higher supertax on a great many items; the total prohibition of all luxury imports; and a new schedule either increasing existing duties or proposing new ones. The primage duty would yield only £1,000,000, and a supertax would be unpopular because it would affect non-luxuries. A new schedule would be in accordance with the hints dropped by Mr. Fenton, the Minister of Customs, before he went to London, of a "scientific tariff revision."

Western Australian members regard the prospects of tariff increases with alarm in view of the hostility of their State to high protective duties. One said that if drastic action of that sort were attempted Western Australia would be obliged to consider its position within the Commonwealth. The State, he said, could have free trade for ten years with advantage, to enable it to make progress with its own resources.

When the House of Representatives resumes to-morrow after the summer recess Mr. Scullin will announce the Government's tariff policy, its proposals for a constitutional referendum, and its intention to introduce Bills to abolish both the Federal Capital and the Development and Migration Commissions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 11

The news of the possibility of tariff increases caused merchants to work strenuously throughout to-day removing goods from bond. The duty paid on imported goods in all here, yesterday, was £75,513, a large increase on normal payments. To-day's clearances ranged from general merchandise to machinery.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES

NEW PROPOSAL

DELHI, March 11.—Information as to the conference of party leaders with Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, and Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member, on Sunday shows that Sir George Rainy produced statistics in support of the Government case for the cotton duties. It is understood that he stated that the British goods which came into direct competition with Indian goods amounted to only 12½ per cent. of the total British imports, while nine-tenths of the Japanese imports and two-fifths of those from other countries competed directly with Indian cotton goods.

Further, Sir George Rainy is reported to have pointed out that during the last 20 years the Indian mill industry had made extraordinary progress, almost entirely at the expense of the British industry. Figures were quoted to show that the displacement of British goods had been effected to a far larger extent by Indian goods than by Japanese goods.

In face of these figures it was impossible to believe that against the handicap of a 15 per cent. revenue duty the United Kingdom could ever recover the market for those classes of goods which could be made from Indian cotton. It was doubtful whether in the next three years the Indian mills would derive any benefit from a 20 per cent. duty—as was proposed in some quarters—on all goods irrespective of the country of origin, as the replacement of such goods would not be likely to occur more rapidly with a 20 per cent. duty on British goods than with a 15 per cent. duty.

Plain grey goods would be subject to a minimum specific duty of 3½ annas per lb. for the reason that plain grey goods represented half the total production of Bombay Island and about two-fifths of the production of the rest of India. Moreover, Japanese competition was more intense in this class than in any other.

It is further understood that, while Sir George Rainy's arguments were considered convincing in other respects, the leaders were not convinced on the subject of Lancashire plain grey goods, and it is as the result of a compromise that Mr. Chetty has tabled an amendment providing that—in respect of plain grey (that is not bleached or dyed in the piece), if imported in pieces containing any length of more than nine yards, which are not divided by transverse woven headings—(1) goods of British manufacture shall pay an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent., or 3½ annas per lb., whichever is higher, and (2) the same goods of non-British manufacture, *ad valorem* of 20 per cent., or 3½ annas per lb., whichever is higher. As regards other cotton piece-goods of British manufacture, the duty to be 15 per cent., and on non-British 20 per cent.

Though the Nationalist Party and the Central Moslem Party are likely to oppose the Bill, a Government majority is regarded as assured.—*Reuter.*

** The proposal in the Budget was to raise the tariff of cotton piece-goods from 11 to 15 per cent., with an additional protective duty on non-British plain-grey cotton piece-goods for three years. The effect of Mr. Chetty's amendment would be to raise the tariff on all non-British cotton to 20 per cent., the tariff for British cotton being raised to 15 per cent. only, as originally proposed.

THE INVALIDS

It was stated yesterday that Lord Coventry had had a slightly better day, but his condition last night was reported to be unchanged.

The following bulletin concerning Lord Balfour was issued yesterday:—"Lord Balfour's strength is maintained, and there is some improvement in his physical condition."

Lord Wittenham was last night reported to be about the same.

Mr. Lloyd George, who had to go home from the House of Commons with a chill on Monday night, spent yesterday in his room. It is stated that there is no cause for anxiety.

Sir John Knill, a former Lord Mayor of London, has fractured his leg and is confined to his house at Alfriston.

Mr. Robert Courtneidge was stated last night to be making good progress.

PROGRESS AT CONFERENCE

PLENARY SESSION IMMINENT

U.S. AND FRENCH SECURITY

The most important of the many meetings held yesterday in connexion with the Naval Conference was a gathering of the Heads of Delegations in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons. This meeting was held at the House of Commons because of the critical situation on the Coal Mines Bill, which made it imperative that every Minister should be on duty at Westminster. The meeting lasted for about two hours, and at the close the following official statement was issued:—

The Heads of Delegations met in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons this afternoon at 5.30. Mr. Alexander made a verbal report in regard to the progress of the First Committee, of which he is chairman. He was able to announce that the second report was agreed to in substance this afternoon and that, apart from the question of submarines (which is still under consideration), the greater part of the matters referred to the First Committee have now either been reported or will very shortly be reported to the Heads of Delegations. The position in regard to the exchanges of views now in progress between the various delegations was then passed in review, as well as other questions before the Conference. A further meeting was arranged to take place on Thursday at 4 p.m.

A meeting of the First Committee had been held earlier in the afternoon at St. James's Palace to complete the discussion on the second report from the Committee of Experts, which deals with special and exempt vessels. It was afterwards announced that the First Committee had unanimously adopted the report, with certain additions and amendments, and that it would be forwarded in its final form to the Heads of Delegations.

TWO QUESTIONS

The two questions referred to the First Committee by the Heads of Delegations were also considered, and it was agreed that they should form the subject of a special brief report. The first of these questions was whether there should be a minimum tonnage for the cruiser category, in order that a clear line of demarcation might be drawn between the cruiser and the destroyer class. The maximum figure suggested for destroyers at Geneva was 1,850 tons, and one of the suggestions put forward yesterday was that the minimum tonnage of the cruiser should be put at 2,500 or 3,000 tons. It is understood that no final decision was reached. The second question was whether the upper limit for vessels in each category should be described both by displacement tonnage and by gun calibre, and as a general principle it was agreed that this should be done for categories, but not for sub-categories. The distinction is important, as it is suggested that the cruiser category should be divided into two sub-categories of vessels carrying guns of more than 6in. calibre and cruisers carrying guns of 6in. calibre or less.

A PLENARY SESSION

The fact that the First Committee has been able to complete its examination of a considerable part of the work referred to it means that it should be possible very shortly to hold a plenary session of the Conference to consider the two reports which have been prepared—the first on the method of ascertaining tonnage and the second on the position of special and exempt ships.

When the First Committee met yesterday it still had to adjust different points of view on a few matters concerned with the special ships. France, for instance, had desired that the special ships now in existence should be included in the global tonnage of the nations, while Great Britain wished that these ships should be kept entirely separate. Yesterday France agreed not to press her point, without abandoning the general principle, and fell in with the proposal that the special ships should not be included in the global tonnage during the period of any treaty that may emerge from the Conference. At the same time she reserved her right to reconsider the position after the expiry of the treaty, as any of the signatory Powers will naturally be entitled to do. The further question of the position of aircraft-carriers which are able to operate more than three aeroplanes—and are therefore not exempt vessels, and yet are of less than 10,000 tons, and therefore outside the scope of the Washington Agreement—has not yet been settled.

FRENCH FIGURES

The British and French experts who have been charged with the duty of examining the French figures of tonnage were occupied with their task for the greater part of the day, and in the evening they were joined by Mr. Alexander (the First Lord of the Admiralty), M. Dumesnil (the French Minister of Marine), and Mr. Dwight Morrow, of the American delegation. It now appears that the official statement on the previous day that an American "observer" would be present was not wholly accurate. Mr. Dwight Morrow is doing much more than "observe." He is, as a matter of fact, taking a most useful part in the discussions.

The first task of the experts is to ascertain whether the French and British figures have been compiled on a strictly comparable basis, and in this connexion the decision of the French delegation yesterday not to insist on the inclusion of special ships in the total of global tonnage is important. It is believed that the French figures include a considerable number of special ships, and that in this way alone it may be possible to make a substantial reduction in the French net figures. A thorough examination is being made, and practically every ship included in the French memorandum is being brought under review. It is understood that the experts have been able to agree upon the figures which are to form a basis of discussion.

U.S. AND FRANCE

An important statement of the position of the American delegation is appearing in the American newspapers this morning. It makes it clear that the delegation is now agreed that it cannot assent to any proposal for a political pact, and this decision has been conveyed to M. Briand. This decision rules out a consultative pact quite as much as a Mediterranean Locarno. The idea of a consultative pact was first mooted by America, but it was made clear that it was merely put forward as a basis of discussion without any guarantee that it could be accepted by America. It is understood that the American delegation now takes the view that if it agreed to any form of political treaty, even of a consultative kind, it would put France into a delicate position. France, on the strength of a treaty, might

(Continued on page 16, column 3)

M. TARDIEU'S MAJORITY

ANXIOUS DAYS

A "SNAP" DEFEAT IN COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 11

In the Finance Committee of the Chamber to-day a fresh attack on M. Tardieu's Government was made when the request for the necessary credits for the new under-secretaryships was rejected. M. Tardieu's Cabinet of 34 members includes 15 under-secretaryships and a High Commissioner for the tourist industry. Many of these posts were created for the purpose of giving office to Deputies belonging to the smaller groups, and so helping to swell the Government's majority in the Chamber. The Finance Committee, elected on a proportionate basis, is dominated by the Opposition, and to-day it also happened that most of the Government's supporters were absent. The Opposition saw its chance, and by 12 votes to eight, with two abstentions, refused to sanction the credits. At the same time it recorded its view that the number of Ministers and secretaries, which in M. Tardieu's Cabinet is 34, should not exceed 25.

The decision will doubtless be challenged in the Chamber at a later stage, and could probably be reversed without great difficulty. But the position of M. Tardieu's majority is giving rise to some concern among his supporters. At present the Chamber is badly in arrears with the Budget and Finance Bill, and is sitting mornings and evenings in order to make up for the time lost during the recent crisis. The Socialists and Socialist-Radicals since the defeat of M. Chautemps have shown that they intend to lose no opportunity of embarrassing the Government. Both by introducing new proposals involving fresh expenditure and by opposing the Government's own proposals they can challenge a number of clauses, and in almost every case the reference back has been carried against the votes of the Right, with the aid of the Left Centre groups. The Minister in charge, M. Germain Martin, has prudently refrained from challenging the Opposition with a vote of confidence.

As part of their tactics, the Opposition has now begun to introduce highly contentious questions, and to provoke a debate on them. To-day the Chamber was called upon to allot the time for a full-dress debate to the question of pensions for ex-Servicemen and free secondary education, both subjects on which it is easy to fan the flame of party passion and at the same time gain credit in the constituencies for patriotic Republicanism. M. Tardieu decided not to make the division on these measures a vote of confidence, but to leave the Chamber to vote as it thought fit. His opponents are consequently accusing him of shirking the issue, and opinion is divided as to whether a vote of confidence would now produce the same majority in his favour as on the occasion of his programme speech.

The vote for pensions was passed this evening, and the debate on education was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE KING AND QUEEN

VISIT TO THE LONDON HOSPITAL

The King and Queen, attended by the Dowager Lady Minto and Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Seymour, paid a private visit to the London Hospital yesterday afternoon. Their Majesties desired to see the work of the hospital under normal conditions, and to meet their wishes there were no preparations or ceremony of any kind. The secret of the visit was well kept until the King and Queen had actually arrived at the hospital, where they were received by Lord Knutsford (chairman), Mr. E. W. Morris (house governor), and Miss B. Monk (matron).

Their Majesties visited five wards, including a children's ward, and later inspected the covered way which Sir William Paulin and his daughter have given to the hospital for the use of the nurses, who have not now to cross the garden or go through the wards on their way to the nurses' home.

The King and Queen were specially interested in the radium laboratory, where they spent some time watching Radon being made, the process being explained to them by Dr. Lumsden. Altogether the visit to the hospital lasted about two hours.

THE PRINCE IN UGANDA

COMING VISIT TO BELGIAN CONGO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

KAMPALA, MARCH 11

The Prince of Wales arrived at Tororo, Uganda, yesterday morning. He drove himself the whole way to Entebbe, a distance of 180 miles, took luncheon at Jinja with the Provincial Commissioner, and played 18 holes of golf in the afternoon at Entebbe. On the outskirts of Entebbe an *askari* (native policeman) stopped the Prince's car and ordered him to draw up beside the road "to make way for the Prince." After explanations had been made the Prince continued his journey.

Aeroplanes of the South African Air Force arrived at Entebbe yesterday, and to-day the Prince flew over the town and the Ripon Falls. To-night there is a dance at Government House.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 11

Some particulars are made public here about the Prince of Wales's forthcoming visit to the north-eastern corner of the Belgian Congo. On leaving Uganda he will go by motor-car along the Wamba road (in the Ituri or Pygmy Forest region) and a visit will be paid to Chief Masinbengo, whose village is situated some 30 miles beyond the Uganda frontier. The Prince proposes to spend four days in this region, during which he will do some hunting and pay a visit to the elephant-training station. According to present plans the Prince will reach Rejaf, on the Nile, on March 31, and will thence go by steamer to Khartoum.

PRINCIPAL AIR A.D.C. TO THE KING

The Air Ministry announces the appointment of Air Marshal Sir Edward Leonard Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., as Principal Air Aide-de-Camp to the King (vice Air Chief Marshal Sir John Maitland Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.).

** Sir Edward Ellington, who is 52, was educated at Clifton and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was mentioned twice in dispatches during the War and was made C.M.G. From 1919 to 1921 he was Director-General of Supply and Research at the Air Ministry. He commanded the Royal Air Force in the Middle East from 1922 to 1923, in India from 1923 to 1926, and in Iraq from 1926 to 1928. At the beginning of last year he was appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Air Defence of Great Britain. He was created K.C.B. in 1920.

UNEMPLOYED

RISE OF NEARLY 8,000

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour announces that it is estimated that on February 24, 1930, there were approximately 9,941,400 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 57,300 fewer than a month before and 17,300 fewer than a year before.

On March 3, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,084,700 wholly unemployed, 372,200 temporarily stopped, and 90,300 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,547,200. This was 7,935 more than a week before, and 159,868 more than a year before. The total on March 3, 1930, comprised 1,136,300 men, 38,900 boys, 329,500 women, and 42,500 girls. The following are details:—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment.		Persons normally in casual employment.	Total
	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.		
March 3, 1930				
Men ..	881,900	214,600	88,400	1,136,900
Boys ..	33,000	5,800	100	38,900
Women ..	186,400	141,500	1,600	329,500
Girls ..	34,000	8,500	—	42,500
Total	1,084,700	372,200	90,300	1,547,200
Feb. 24, 1930				
Men ..	880,886	214,681	86,597	1,132,164
Boys ..	34,178	5,585	138	39,881
Women ..	185,977	138,090	1,767	323,889
Girls ..	34,854	8,503	24	43,381
Total	1,085,895	366,844	88,526	1,539,265
March 4, 1929				
Men ..	829,633	204,255	80,282	1,114,170
Boys ..	32,377	4,440	102	36,919
Women ..	122,791	78,828	1,192	202,809
Girls ..	29,125	4,492	17	33,634
Total	1,013,926	291,815	81,593	1,387,333

During February, 1930, the average numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,085,911 wholly unemployed, 349,738 temporarily stopped, and 87,295 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,522,944, of whom 1,040,352 were men aged 21 and over, 79,487 men aged 18 to 20, 41,688 boys aged 14 to 17, 264,270 women aged 21 and over, 52,405 women aged 18 to 20, and 44,742 girls aged 14 to 17.

Average number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain:—

	Feb., 1930	Jan., 1930	Feb., 1929
Wholly Unemployed	1,085,911	1,071,411	1,033,385
Temporarily Stopped	349,738	328,856	278,220
Casuals	87,295	79,721	78,863
	1,522,944	1,479,988	1,390,468

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The increase of the unemployment figures this week is very disturbing. Last year at this time unemployment was declining rapidly after the period of intense frost, and between the middle of February and the end of March there was a reduction of 325,000. In the middle of February this year, when the weather was not exceptional, the number of the unemployed was 66,000 greater than in the worst week of last year, and in each of the two later weeks there has been a further increase. Not only is there more unemployment now than at this time last year to the extent of nearly 160,000, but there is a probability that the comparison next week will be worse still, for between March 4 and March 11 last year the figures decreased by 118,000. Presently the new regulations concerning unemployment insurance benefit will begin to swell the number of the unemployed. In particular, the removal of the condition that made benefit conditional upon genuinely seeking work will affect the number of registrations. But the new regulations have not yet come into force.

** An article on the changes made by the Unemployment Insurance Act which comes into force to-morrow is published on page 11.

COMMUNISTS IN NEW YORK

DISMISSAL FROM EMPLOYMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 11

Mr. Grover Whalen, the New York Police Commissioner, yesterday gave to the heads of 12 large industrial corporations in this city the names of 300 of their employees who, he asserted, are Communists, and was informed by the employers that all these employees would be discharged.

The Commissioner announced that this was only a beginning of his campaign to end the Communists' "boring from within" in large business concerns. He had a list, he said, of over 9,200 Communists in New York City and much data covering their activities, not only in business organizations, but in public free schools.

Mr. Whalen's figures are challenged as far too high by non-Communists in many quarters. One of the best-informed writers on Communism in America, Mr. James O'Neal, a Socialist leader, declared last night that there were not more than 5,000 members of the Communist Party in the whole of the United States, and that Mr. Whalen's statement of the number in New York City was "absurd."

BRITISH MOTOR VEHICLES

INCREASED EXPORTS IN 1929

A considerable increase in the production of British motor vehicles in 1929 is reported by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. It is estimated that 182,256 private cars and 57,576 commercial vehicles were built in British factories in that year, as compared with 165,352 private cars and 46,525 commercial vehicles in 1928. The total value of the motor vehicles exported in 1929 showed an increase of about £1,300,000, and that of the vehicles imported fell by about £400,000.

SURGEON APOTHECARY AT HOLYROODHOUSE

The King has appointed Norman Scott Carmichael, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.P.E., to be Surgeon Apothecary to His Majesty's Household at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, in the room of the late William Macrae Taylor, Esq., T.D., M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.P.E., the appointment to date from March 4.

HONORARY DEGREES AT OXFORD

At Oxford yesterday the honorary degree of D.Litt. was conferred upon Mr. Bruce L. Richmond, M.A., New College, editor of *The Times Literary Supplement*; and the honorary degree of M.A. upon Lieutenant-Colonel Octavius R. E. Milman, D.S.O., Bursar of Keble College.

A report of the proceedings, together with other University news, will be found on page 16.

MODERN PRINTING

"THE TIMES" BOOK PUBLISHED

ON SALE TO-DAY

In *The Times* book on Printing in the 20th Century, which is published to-day, will be found a comprehensive survey of the modern printers' craft.

Professor A. W. Pollard's masterly sketch of the origin and development of printing has been reprinted from the Special Printing Number of *The Times* of October 29, 1929, together with Sir Emery Walker's essay on the main principles which govern the making of fine editions and the ornamentation of books, and over 70 other contributions by acknowledged authorities on typography; book production and illustration; newspaper printing and illustration; colour printing; printing machinery; and paper and ink making.

The book is embellished, not only by the reproduction in colour of Titian's "Bacchus and Ariadne" and of Samuel Scott's "Middle Temple" (*c.* 1750) and the view of the Middle Temple taken by the natural colour photography process, which formed so attractive a feature of the Number; but also by eight handsome specimens in collotype, offset lithography, and other processes. One of the most interesting of the plates in the colour section is an example of the work of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., Ltd., the security engravers, who, with the special permission of the Postmaster-General, have printed a composite plate embodying, among other line-engraved stamps, some of the British high value adhesives printed in connexion with the Postal Union Congress held in London last year. The R.M.S.P., the L.N.E.R., and the Underground Railway contribute examples of their posters. In addition, there are 32 pages of pictures in rotary photogravure, illustrating various types of book and newspaper presses, the composing and press rooms of *The Times*, the University presses, and the Golden Cockerell and other private presses.

There are over 300 pages of text in Baskerville type clearly printed on good quality paper, and the size of the volume is 7¼in. by 9¼in. It is bound in cloth, lettered in gilt on front and back, with a frontispiece in photogravure, and the price is 7s. 6d. net. There is also an edition on Basingwerk paper, limited to 500 copies, bound in gilt buckram with bevelled boards, the price of which is 15s. net. The postage on copies ordered direct from the Publisher is 9d. inland and 1s. 3d. abroad.

Although of particular interest to every one engaged in any branch of printing, the volume should also make a strong appeal to the lover of books and to all who appreciate beauty of design and fineness of workmanship in the printed page, whether of books or of newspapers.

Orders should be sent to the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, or to any bookseller or newsagent.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

PRIVY COUNCILLORSHIP FOR THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

The following official announcement was issued from 10, Downing-street last evening:—

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that Mr. JAMES BROWN, M.P., who has been appointed for the second time High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in succession to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, shall be sworn a member of his Privy Council.

** The General Assembly will meet on May 20.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

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(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	THE GONDOLIERS	2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MAN AND SUPERMAN	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Duchess	THE INTIMATE REVUE	8.40
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	I PRONOUNCE THEM	8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	2.30 & 8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS AND ANDROCLES AND THE LION	7.30
Vaudeville	ENCHANTMENT	8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south or south-west, veering west or north-west, moderate or fresh; cloudy, some rain; rather cold.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled for some days, further snow locally in the North. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The First Lord of the Admiralty announced to the Heads of the Delegations to the Naval Conference yesterday afternoon that the greater part of the matters reported to the First Committee had now either been reported on or would shortly be reported on. It should therefore be possible to call a plenary meeting of the Conference very soon. (p. 14)

The Unemployment Insurance Act comes into operation to-morrow. (p. 11)

The weekly return issued by the Ministry of Labour states that the number of registered unemployed on March 3 was 1,547,200—nearly 8,000 more than a week before. (p. 14)

A memorandum has been sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Conference of Motor Organizations asking for a reduction in motor taxation. (p. 9)

An extensive legislative programme, especially in regard to education, was outlined in the King's Speech read yesterday at the opening of the new Session of the Northern Ireland Parliament. (p. 9)

The inquest on the bodies of the eight persons who lost their lives as the result of a fire at a Luton hat factory was concluded at Luton yesterday. (p. 11)

In Congregation at Oxford yesterday a Statute was promulgated to assign to Congregation certain duties and functions at present performed by Convocation. A number of appointments were also made. (p. 16)

In Convocation at Oxford yesterday the honorary degree of D.Litt. was conferred upon Mr. Bruce L. Richmond, M.A., New College, Editor of *The Times Literary Supplement*; and the honorary degree of M.A. upon Lieutenant-Colonel Octavius R. E. Milman, D.S.O., Bursar of Keble College. In presenting the accounts of the University for 1928-29 a warning statement was made by the Warden of Wadham. (p. 16)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday debate arose on the recommendations of the final report of the Royal Commission on Local Government. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons further progress was made with the Coal Mines Bill in Committee. On the Liberal amendment exempting export coal from the provisions of the quota the Government secured a majority of 30. On the proposal to empower the collection of a levy to facilitate the sale of export coal the Government were defeated by 282 votes to 274, a majority of eight. (pp. 8 & 9)

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Road Traffic Bill discussed yesterday the physical fitness and road knowledge of applicants for drivers' licences. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

A new attack was made on M. Tardieu's Government yesterday in the Finance Committee of the Chamber, when the request for the necessary credits for the new under-secretaryships was rejected. (p. 14)

A Budget amendment will be moved in the Indian Legislative Assembly raising the duty on non-British cotton imports to 20 per cent. —the proposed increase to 15 per cent. on British cotton goods to remain. (p. 14)

The Australian Association of British Manufacturers has addressed a protest to Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, against the suggested all-round increase in Australian tariff duties. Mr. Scullin is expected to make a statement to-day on the Government's tariff policy. (p. 14)

Dr. Luther, a former Chancellor of the Reich, was yesterday unanimously elected President of the Reichsbank in succession to Dr. Schacht. (p. 13)

Giving evidence before the Senate Committee which is inquiring into the question of Philippine independence, Mr. C. P. Perin, an American consulting engineer, paid a tribute to the constructive and beneficial work of the British in the development of India. (p. 13)

The second reading of the Bills to ratify the Young Plan and attendant agreements was carried in the Reichstag yesterday. (p. 13)

SPORT

Easter Hero won the Gold Cup at the National Hunt Meeting which was begun at Cheltenham yesterday. (p. 6)

The Rest beat Queen's Club in a Squash Rackets match at the Bath Club yesterday by three games to two. (p. 6)

W. Lindrum, in his billiard match against W. Smith in the Memorial Hall, Faringdon-street, last night made a break of 1560 unfinished. (p. 7)

The Royal Military Academy beat Oxford University Occasionals in a hockey match at Woolwich yesterday by four goals to two. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Southampton Loan Success ; Effect of Cheaper Money ; Large Floating Debt Reduction ; Rationalization at Home and Abroad ; Industrial Dividends ; Reduced C.P.R. Earnings ; Swan and Edgar's Capital Scheme ; the Insurance of Credit Risks ; and Smaller Grain Shipments from Canada. (p. 21)

In Lombard-street money was very scarce and a small amount was borrowed from the Bank of England. Discount rates hardened slightly on dear money. Of the £937,000 of bar gold available £720,000 was bought by an undisclosed buyer at 84s. 11d. per oz. Both the New York and German exchanges moved against sterling, the latter closing at 20.39½m. Silver exchanges were higher. The Rio exchange rose to 5 25-32d. (p. 22)

Very quiet conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. In the later dealings strength was shown by British Funds, particularly the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan. There was support for shares in the Gramophone group and for Rhodesian Mining shares and Tin-mining shares. (p. 21)

MORE UNEMPLOYMENT

Parliament is not helpful when discussing unemployment, and the reason does not take much finding. Parties have theories, schemes, and programmes that are not the product of practical experience of the conduct of industry. Politicians see industry from the outside. Comparatively few of them know the problems of industry from within. They are concerned primarily with the social consequences of unemployment ; they are not responsible for, nor are they capable of directing, the industrial and commercial policies which are the test of manufacturing and trading efficiency and a determining factor in the provision of employment. The remedy for unemployment is industrial, not political. That is why the politicians, as politicians, have so little to say that is helpful. What they cull from industrial thought and experience may be useful in shaping Government policy, and insistence on a few elementary economic truths can scarcely be too emphatic ; but the hopes of national prosperity rest on industrial resource and commercial enterprise. The Labour Government who came into office so confidently nine months ago seem to have learnt in the interval something they denied before, and that is that there are great and baffling tidal movements of trade which are utterly beyond the control of a score of men meeting round a table in Downing-street. Labour's apologists are vociferously declaring this truth to-day, finding in it an excuse for the impotence of those whose political reputations they wish to save from a fate befitting the fostering of false political hopes. They are welcome to the consolation which it gives them ; but perhaps, along with this growth of understanding, there will develop also a measure of political charity. What is not the fault of a Socialist Government to-day was not the fault of a Unionist Government in their day. Yet it was the indictment of the Unionist Government for the failure to find a remedy for unemployment that was the principal means of making the Labour Party the largest party in the House of Commons and setting a Labour Government in the seats of authority in Whitehall.

What a charge could be framed against the Government of to-day on the same basis as the charge against the Unionist Government at the last election ! To-day's figures of unemployment are still higher than those of a week ago and nearly 160,000 higher than those of a year ago. The total is 1,547,200 ; and the Government cannot plead that the increase is due to the more generous terms of unemployment benefit which they have granted, but which are not yet in force. No ; the Government cannot evade all responsibility, but in the main the unemployment, which, according to their own standards, should condemn their administration, and which has probably by now completely disillusioned the electorate, is due to causes they can neither control nor cure. What the Government have to answer for is the illusion they managed to create, and the policies they are now pursuing, which tend to aggravate the incidence in this country of the more far-reaching causes of industrial depression. The ill-founded belief that a change of Government would turn the industrial tide was itself injurious as leading men to rely on the Government and not on themselves. Industry must save itself ; the Government will not save it because the Government cannot. When that is an admitted fact other things will become easier. Furthermore the Government are exciting doubts and fears in the minds of those whose commercial and industrial plans have to be made months and whole seasons before they bear fruit in the shape of trade and employment. The West Indian sugar crop, as a correspondent points out this morning, is the yield of plantings made eighteen months before ; and the West Indies do not know what the future, as planned by the British Government, has in store for them. Likewise at home there are manufacturers unable to do their usual amount of trade because of an expectation, or a bare possibility, that Government policy may interfere with their markets and affect the price of their products. Commercial uncertainty is contagious, and uncertainty soon intensifies the depression of which the increase of unemployment is a measure. Enterprise languishes in a period of political uncertainty ; and for the political and fiscal uncertainties of the hour the Government must bear the responsibility.

The Left Wing of the Labour Party alone has the temerity to-day to repeat what the whole party was saying a year ago. The Left Wing's remedy for unemployment is to give maintenance allowances to the young and pensions to the old and then say : "Behold, there is no "unemployment." But there would be no more employment and the apparent reduction of unemployment would be the flimsiest fiction. This futile plan of the Left Wing would do no more than put some thousands of potential producers definitely, and some of them finally, into the category of the non-producers and make them a standing charge on the producers. Wealth would not be augmented ; the standard of living would not be raised ; employment would not be increased. A self-deluding scheme of this kind can only be defended, in relation to unemployment, by counsels of despair. Educational reasons might be advanced for raising the school-leaving age and social reasons for lowering the pensionable age ; but to represent these measures as a remedy for unemployment is sheer nonsense. They would not be a cure but a concealment. If, indeed, it should finally appear that in this country we have lost the power to maintain our growing population in employment, and that there is no outlet for the surplus overseas, then it might be sound policy to give the preference of employment to those in the full vigour of manhood and to make the retirement of the old as comfortable as circumstances permit. But that is not the verdict of the present. The verdict of the present is no more than this—that the Labour Government cannot cure and cannot control unemployment. Nor is there the smallest hope in MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S mirage of miles and miles of magnificent roads, in a country which is already over-roaded, paving the way to an industrial revival. MR. THOMAS, who is not slack in stimulating public works, stops short of such wildness as that. MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S fancies can be set aside. There is a rapidly increasing volume of opinion that unemployment should cease to be the theme of party rivalries and become the subject of a genuine cooperation expressing itself first in a study of the facts. What are the characteristics of the unemployment of to-day ? What proportion is "technological," the direct result of the process of rationalization ? How much is permanent and suitable for exceptional treatment by way of transfer and training and migration, and how much is temporary and suitable for relief by insurance ? How much unemployability is there and how should it be treated ? These are but a few of the questions to which an answer is required before national, as distinguished from party, remedies can be applied. The Labour Party's attempt to make party capital out of unemployment has only loaded it with liabilities. The party way has failed. The non-party way has yet to be tried.

The Floods in France

The PRESIDENT and the PRIME MINISTER of France have returned from the stricken Departments of the South with an obvious sense of horror and deep dismay at the extent of the loss of life and material damage caused by flood. M. DOUMERGUE confessed that, although he had been prepared for terrible scenes, what he had witnessed far exceeded his gloomiest expectations. The comparable picture which suggested itself to M. TARDIEU was the devastated area of the Great War. Vast stretches of the fairest and most fertile provinces of France have been temporarily converted into desolate morasses, with wrecked buildings on every side, railways submerged and roads turned into impassable mud, farms devastated, crops ruined, livestock drowned, whole towns isolated and villages blotted out, the means of producing light and heat destroyed, and—grimmest irony in all this long tale of ruin—little drinking water available because of the collapse of the reservoirs and the destruction of supply channels. It has not yet been possible to compute accurately the heavy loss of human life ; but it is already known that there are more than two hundred dead and at least 10,000 human beings homeless. And, as the waste of waters subsides, new scenes of distress and destruction are constantly revealed ; even now houses whose foundations have been undermined are still collapsing in the specially affected districts of Montauban and Moissac, while here and there parties are still being discovered signalling from the roofs of isolated dwellings. The work of rescue, which has already produced some heroic incidents, is still being carried on ; and an immense effort of relief is being made by organized action of the whole country. The French Parliament has voted a sum of 100,000,000 francs, a Central National Relief Committee has been formed in Paris, newspaper funds have been opened, and subscriptions are pouring in. Messages of sympathy have been received from all quarters. Both KING GEORGE and MR. MACDONALD have given suitable expression to the sense of fellowship deeply felt in this country whenever misfortune assails our neighbours of France.

So sudden was the first onrush of the flood that no connected account of the disaster has yet been put together from the individual stories of the survivors, many of whom knew nothing of the danger until the water was swirling round their houses. Nor has there been time properly to consider the causes and origin of the catastrophe. It followed a bout of wet and stormy weather in those regions, which—taken together with the melting of the snows in the Auvergne, the Cevennes, and the Pyrenees—would be sufficient to explain an overabundant flow of water in the streams that have their sources on the slopes of those mountains. And, apart from these immediate causes, it is suggested in our messages from Paris that in those same upland regions deforestation has been allowed to take place with thoughtless rapidity. For many years, and especially during the War, wide tracts of country have been totally denuded of trees and not scientifically replanted. When the floods came down the bare hillsides, especially in the barren "Causses" of Lozère and Aveyron, they were neither broken up by the trees nor absorbed by the aerated soil that forest land produces.

The waterways of France, so important a part of the national economy, are more carefully and systematically organized than in most other States. In the Ministry of Public Works there is a department which is specially charged with the supervision and maintenance of the rivers and with the application of technical improvements to their navigable stretches. There is also a Commission whose particular duty it is to give notice of probable inundations. The canals also, of which there are several in the region of the Garonne and the other rivers that have overflowed, are under the supervision of a technical administration. Afforestation is of course a particular charge of the Ministry of Agriculture ; and there has been some criticism that with all these specialized services it should not have been possible to take more effective measures of prevention. The whole disaster will naturally form the subject of long and careful inquiry, and a considered verdict will be awaited with anxious interest in the hope that a better protective system may be devised for the future. It is interesting to note in the meantime that in his Ministerial declaration to the Chamber on March 5 M. TARDIEU did announce that he proposed to co-ordinate public services ; and there seems certainly to be a feeling that some of the administrative arrangements have been designed, to conform rather with the political divisions of the Departments than with the river systems or the natural geography of the country. For the present it has been wisely decided to concentrate first of all upon distribution of personal relief in money and kind to the destitute sufferers ; the next step will be the grant of loans for the reconstruction of private houses and industrial buildings ; employment is to be found as far as possible for those who have been thrown out of work, and assistance will be afforded to farmers and manufacturers during the inevitable period of stagnation. The MINISTER of HEALTH has already drawn up a series of recommendations to prevent the spread of epidemics ; and indeed the present very energetic PRIME MINISTER of France may be trusted to do immediately whatever is possible now to alleviate misery and to restore economic life, and ultimately to plan preventive measures with which to canalize and subdue a recrudescence of flood-waters.

Mr. Scullin's Difficulties

Not content with the recent increase in the tariff, which provoked so many protests at the time, the Australian Government is now contemplating further drastic measures to reduce imports. The new tariff has not yet produced the results which were hoped from it, either in lessening unemployment or in redressing the balance of trade. Exactly how the Government proposes to supplement it has not yet been disclosed ; but the expectation is that there will be an all-round Customs surtax of three per cent., with very much higher increases on special classes of goods and an absolute prohibition of what are classed as luxury imports. MR. SCULLIN, the Prime Minister, is expected to declare his intentions when the House of Representatives meets to-day. In the meantime the prospect is causing dismay among those who will be most directly affected. In Western Australia, for example, a State which is dependent entirely on the primary industries and which is already resentful of tariffs imposed in the interests of the manufacturing industries of the eastern States, there is talk, it is said, of considering its position within the Commonwealth if there should be any more tariff revision upward. Such talk need not be taken too seriously. Movements in Western Australia to separate from the other States have been started before, but have made no headway and will not now. Still this revival of secession talk indicates the hostility which the suggested surtaxes will arouse among the pastoral and agricultural sections of the Australian community.

Together with his new tariff plans MR. SCULLIN is expected to announce his proposals for constitutional amendments to be submitted to the popular vote at a referendum. Like many other Australian Prime Ministers before him, the head of the new Labour Government feels that the powers of the Commonwealth are too circumscribed, especially in industrial matters, for the Government to be able to cope successfully with its troubles, industrial, economic, and financial. Repeated failures on the part of both the Federal and the State Governments to secure a settlement of the coal trouble in New South Wales have supplied him with a very useful argument in favour of extended Commonwealth jurisdiction. The stoppage, which has lasted now for more than eighteen months, has affected the economic situation all over Australia ; but twice over awards of the Federal Arbitration Court, which ordered the mines to be reopened on the conditions prevailing before the dispute, have been quashed as unconstitutional. MR. SCULLIN has been urged by his extremists to take extra-constitutional steps to get the industry working again, but has steadfastly refused to do so ; and he now proposes to appeal to the people to give the Commonwealth the powers needed to enable the Federal Government and the Federal Arbitration Courts to deal with disputes of this kind.

Conversation Pieces

The conversation pieces now being exhibited at 25, Park-lane make so apt a foil to the Italian pictures at Burlington House that there is some small danger of their being regarded only as a foil—as if they corresponded, say, to the beer from which audiences at Bayreuth, exalted near to frenzy by *Parsifal* or by *Tristan*, draw repose and new zest for the raptures to come. If there had been no Italian exhibition, there would be no opportunity of congratulating SIR PHILIP SASSOON on an exceedingly happy idea ; and the conversation pieces would have lost something for lack of contrast. But, if there had been no conversation pieces, the Italians would have suffered. Eyelids, that are a little weary of Venetians, Umbrians, and the rest, may be lifted to them with new alertness after an hour or two of quiet amid the homely beauties of these richly English pictures. England, home, and beauty—the tag takes on a new meaning when the home itself was beautiful. The peculiar charm of these scenes of eighteenth-century life in comfortable or luxurious circumstances lies in the way in which the beauty of the picture is the natural expression of the beauty of the subject. It is an art, as HAZLITT said of HOGARTH, that has not wings to fly with, but it indubitably has feet and hands. The thing itself is represented with a fidelity which may shock the young. It is not crude realism—although HOGARTH shows an angel-faced little Lord Grey holding a miserable puppy up by the hind legs with no more concern than his adorable little sister holds her coral and bells ; and CHARLES GILL paints the Lethbridge children with no trace of any attempt at flattery. It is not realism which poses all these dainty ladies in their very best clothes on rustic seats in park or garden, like that prim little miss by GAINSBOROUGH who has put on not only her very best dress, but also her very best prunes and prism mouth, before going to sit on the tree root above the pool. There is, generally, a best-dress air about it all. The Wellesley boys go fishing and riding in top-hats, white lace collars, green jackets and white trousers. All these excellent people were, so to speak, receiving company when they sat to the painter of the group.

Yet the total impression is one of fidelity to fact. The trappings are so obviously genuine—and some of them can be seen to-day, mostly in museums. The toy horses of the Willoughby de Broke child and the child in MORLAND'S tea-garden ; many a horse and pony—not toy, but evidently pet ; old Mr. Drummond's gold-headed cane (and there, below the picture, is the very cane itself) ; the butt-ended billiard cue at the Booths' in Cheshire ; musical instruments, in this and that ZOFFANY, which can almost be heard, like the ivory flute of the well-named Mr. Blew ; the Bond children's ball-game ; lots of fishing-rods ; Mr. Andrews's long, single-barrelled gun—all are clearly portraits from the life. And in their degree the people are as real as their chattels. They are all living their lives. It is a gracious, sometimes stately, always easy life ; life lived as an art or an earnest game, with few things but those all good ; life with no heavy burden of doubt or compunction or responsibility to crush its flowery surface. And it is beautiful not only because it is gracious and well-endowed, but also because it is seemly, controlled, patterned, ordered. These conversation pieces, it is well known, do not show the whole of eighteenth-century life, not even of the favoured classes who form the subjects of them. But what they show was real ; and inextricably interwoven with the beauty that enchants the eye is the beauty of that which is represented. It is extraordinarily comforting, in such days as these, to be able to get away for a while into such days as those.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

PLIGHT OF THE PLANTERS

WAITING FOR THE BUDGET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I landed a few days ago from visiting Barbados, and am able, from personal observation, to confirm fully all that you say in your recent articles about West Indian sugar.

Nothing could be graver than the present position in the island. My host—a typical planter, whose family has been settled there for over 200 years—resides, like his forefathers, on his very considerable estates, beloved and respected by his neighbours and by the large number of his coloured friends and employees. He has recently expended much fresh capital in bringing his factory up to date. We visited his extensive sugar fields. The crop is sown in November and harvested in the January and February of the next year but one. At the time of my visit (late January) the cane sown in 1928 was in process of being cut and manufactured. As a rule the manufactured sugar is bought and removed at once by the purchaser. Very little provision is therefore necessary for storage. This year, however, buyers are naturally holding off until the Chancellor of the Exchequer announces in his Budget statement whether or not he intends to carry out his threat about preference.

My host took me into the small storehouse, where the sacks were deposited containing the 100 tons or so of sugar resulting from the first few days' work. He remarked :—

You see this store is already a quarter full. I shall have at least ten times this amount to find room for. No other storage is available ; no other storage is to be had at Bridgeton. While this uncertainty exists—presumably until late April—we can sell no sugar. Last year we just managed to get through. This year we are losing £3 5s. a ton on our work at the present moment. This uncertainty is terrible. We are faced with ruin. There is practically no other industry in the island. We cannot face another year. Some 160,000 of our poor people will be thrown out of employment with no other means of livelihood.

It is imperative that Lord Olivier's report, which it is thought will fully endorse these remarks, should be published immediately. It is sad indeed for an Englishman in this most English of islands to see the anxiety and uncertainty of these poor people. They cannot understand the reason for secrecy, but still trust pathetically to the Old Country to save them from ruin.

Yours obediently,
ROBERT WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, March 10.

ECONOMICS OF THE EMPIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with great interest and sympathy the leading article in your issue of to-day, and I agree with you cordially that "there must clearly be a vast amount of preparatory work before any party, or before the British nation through representatives of all parties, puts forward a definite plan."

It was a recognition of this fact which led Lord Melchett to take the initiative for the purpose of bringing into being the Empire Economic Union, of which he is president and of which I have the honour to be chairman. The function of our union is primarily that of investigation and not that of propaganda, and for the last seven months the staff of the union, under the direction of our research committee, has been engaged steadily in an examination of the facts which bear upon this vital subject.

I think I should be fairly representing the views of my colleagues when I say that we have already come to the conclusion that there should be no fundamental difficulty in principle to prevent the formulation of mutually satisfactory agreements between the United Kingdom and the various parts of the Empire. The task will naturally be a laborious one ; but it is our sincere hope that, when the time comes for Governments to undertake the task, the preparatory material which by then we shall have accumulated will be of a character likely to a large extent to simplify the problem.

Yours faithfully,
LLOYD, Chairman.

Empire Economic Union, 351, Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W., March 11.

DISRAELI AND THE FILM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If the Disraeli film is to be criticized let us have the whole truth. The purchase of the Suez Canal shares was not so simple as Sir Ian Malcolm makes out. The Russian intrigue is of course pure Hollywood. But there were two French syndicates after the shares, to one of whom the Khedive had given an option. Disraeli's prompt and firm diplomacy induced the French Government to withdraw their support from their financiers. But success was a question of days, almost of hours.

The most daring departure from fact is the appearance of Lady Beaconsfield three years after her death. Lady Beaconsfield died in December, 1872 : the Suez Canal shares were bought in November, 1875. The scene at the Foreign Office, which is the "close-up," or something like it, took place in 1868, when Dizzy became Prime Minister on Lord Derby's resignation, and when the Prince of Wales walked about with Mrs. Disraeli (not yet a viscountess) on his arm. Mr. Buckle tells us that Disraeli had heard of the fatal illness of his wife, who looked like a death's head. The violent gestures of Mr. Arliss and his manner of speech are not like the original.

The book of M. Maurois ruins Disraeli's best sayings, which are untranslatable, and makes some assertions, for which he cannot have any good authority, of an unpleasant kind. How little people care about the truth is shown by this beginning of a national myth while some of the hero's contemporaries are still alive.

Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR A. BAUMANN.

44, Hyde Park-square, W.2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Was Disraeli's purchase of the Suez Canal shares really quite such a simple affair as Sir Ian Malcolm claims ? Here is Dizzy's own account, given in his letter to Lady Bradford of November 25, 1875 :—

We have had all the gamblers, capitalists, financiers of the world, organized and platooned in bands of plunderers, arrayed against us, and secret emissaries in every corner, and have baffled them all, and have never been suspected.

The day before yesterday Lesseps, whose company has the remaining shares, backed by the French Government, whose agent he was, made a great offer. . . . We have given the Khedive £4,000,000 sterling for his interest, and run the chance of Parliament supporting us. We could not call them together for the matter, for that would have blown everything to the skies, or to Hades. . . . I have rarely been through a week like the last—and am to-day in a state of prostration.

Certainly the film is a fantasia, an extravaganza. Lady Beaconsfield is there—though she had died in 1872. But it appears to be based on Disraeli's own account of the transaction.

Your obedient servant,
SCOT.

COMPANIONS OF THE CONQUEROR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A leading article in *The Times* to-day reminds me of a telling repartee. Years ago on the Executive Committee of one of our Colonies were two high officials, by name respectively Trotter and Treacher. The former, boasting of his Norman ancestry in the bearing of the latter, said : "At the Battle of Hastings my ancestor was slow in getting into action. Victory being won, William the Conqueror reproached him for being so dilatory, saying, 'Trop tard : trop tard.' Hence my family name, Trotter." The Hon. Mr. Treacher rejoined : "Most remarkable ! An ancestor of mine also fought at Hastings. He, however, was foremost in the fray. Victory being won, William the Conqueror kissed him, saying, 'Très cher : très cher.' Hence my family name, Treacher."

Your obedient servant,
HERBERT BRYAN.

Rudham, Limpley Stoke, Bath, March 10.

MORE ASPECTS OF AFRICA

III.—EDUCATING THE NATIVE

THE BETTER WAY

(By Julian S. Huxley)

There are still plenty of people who would like to refuse education to the black races (for the good of the country ; and, of course, for the good of the native), or who deny that the black man is capable of profiting by education. At my single visit to the Kenya Legislative Council I gleaned the dictum (from one of the settler members) that all native education which was not strictly technical was "always useless and usually harmful."

The African native, however, is a human being, and therefore can be educated. Whether he can be educated to the same degree as the white man is another matter ; but we cannot begin to discuss that question until he has had, not a few scrappy years of school during adolescence, not mere casual contacts with white civilization, but two or three generations of thorough education. For we are apt to forget that the African has no background to his schooling. He steps out of the tribal tradition, the immemorial tradition of barbarian life, rigidly regulated by custom, highly impervious to new ideas or any conscious change, and is confronted with an exotic offshoot of Western civilization.

The black man's home is a windowless hut ; he has never invented written record, nor ploughing, nor stone architecture ; and he is confronted with the thought of the world crystallized in books, with mechanical inventions so far above his comprehension as to seem mere magic, with dazzling new possibilities of health, enjoyment, and economic success. Until what he learns, in and out of school, has been absorbed into some common stock of ideas, until his home upbringing comes to stand in some relation with his formal education, it will be impossible to judge of what the African is capable. We often forget that man is the animal without instincts, whose achievements spring chiefly from imbibing a social and intellectual tradition. In the past we have done our best to make the African despise his own tradition, while proffering him only a fragmentary part of our own, and proffering it too late in life for proper assimilation. Education here at home grows naturally out of the general tradition and background : in Africa education has to produce a new tradition and a new background. In fact, as one Director of Education said to me, his department ought not to exist ; it ought to be the Department of Native Development.

THE ACADEMIC FALLACY

The great dangers of native education in the past have come from the academic fallacy. This issues in many ways. It produced the old-fashioned classical education of Europe, as it did the old-fashioned classical education of China. It has produced the Babuism of Bengal. It is in our own country giving us a secondary education which aims at preparation for the University (whither only a few of its victims will ever proceed) instead of being complete in itself. It creates the idea that education produces a caste of people who are superior because they possess knowledge (useless or otherwise) which others do not possess. The same tendency has been at work in Africa, largely as the result of missionary education. For one thing, the missionary's prime aim is to convert. Too often he has encouraged the native to believe that all his old customs and beliefs were wrong. In any case, Christianity has usually been regarded as socially superior, so that most converts also believe that their old habits are low and to be looked down upon. (One of the difficulties the Governments are now encountering in their attempt to introduce native games, songs, and handicrafts into schools is that most teachers are Christian, and have been taught to regard these things as heathen, and, therefore, both wicked and undesirable.)

In the second place, the education the missionary has provided has very often been purely academic, altogether out of relation with the ideas or the needs of the African. (Chapter and verse for these statements are to be found in the Report of the Phelps Stokes Commission, a body on the whole very favourable to missionary effort.) The result has been that the "educated" native has often been of the *babu* type, imagining that once he is educated he is entitled to a job in an office, and entitled to despise manual labour. Not infrequently the educated native of this sort is much less sympathetic towards his own people than is the white man.

But since the War there has been an enormous change. The various Governments began to wake up to the dangers of bad, and the possibilities of good, education. The visit of the Phelps Stokes Commission accelerated the waking-up process. To-day education departments in every African territory are wide awake, all working towards the ideal of African education—something which shall be adapted to the native and his needs, which shall evolve naturally out of his own traditions and at the same time help him to grow into the ideas of civilization.

SCHOOL "TRIBES"

A typical school which I visited was at Moshi, on the Tanganyika slopes of Kilimanjaro. It is a boarding-school for the whole of the Province ; most of the boys are between 10 or 11 and 18. They are divided into five "Tribes" corresponding to Houses in an English public school, with big boys as prefects. Each Tribe comprises dormitories, kitchen, dining-room, and sitting-room. These are all of an African simplicity. The dormitories are oblong sleeping huts, with eight or 10 iron bedsteads with a strip of canvas for mattress. (Some visiting settlers complained that this was pampering the native.) The dining-room is a large thatched shelter without walls, where the boys squat about in groups on the floor (there are no tables or chairs) and eat their dinners of maize meal or cooked banana. Even College at Winchester 500 years ago, with its wooden platters and the rest, cannot have been so primitive.

But all is clean and tidy. The boys are cooked for, but themselves tidy their huts, fetch firewood, and wash their own clothes. They wear shorts and a white jumper with the giraffe, emblem of Tanganyika, on the pocket. They have a cheerful look, and hold themselves better than the average native child. This is because of the daily drill given in all Government schools. It is a delightful sight to see the boys exercising under their instructor, an ex-sergeant-major of the King's African Rifles, and as typical a sergeant-major, in spite of his black skin, as you could wish to find. They are really very keen, and march with an almost exaggerated swing. Out of hours you may often see boys amusing themselves by drilling each other ; all the words of command are in English, and the spectacle has its funny side. The school itself is a good but ugly stone building. There the boys learn the three R's, geography, and a little history and science, hygiene, handwork, and agriculture. They have big school gardens where they must put in a definite amount of work.

Many schools are technical schools, or have technical departments attached to them. In a Government school in Kenya I was impressed by the neat and tidy Wakamba lads learning carpentry, tailoring, building, and smiths' work ; I was the more impressed as I had just been out in the native reserve and seen the wretched kraals and huts from which the boys come. In all three territories the system of technical education is now turning out a steady stream of

native artisans, a few of them already able to act as foremen; in time they may well be able to compete with the Indians, who up to the present have been the only artisans available.

Nor shall I ever forget my visit to one of the two newly established Masai schools in Kenya, where Masai boys, besides an elementary general education, are taught dairying and agriculture. If this experiment succeeds it may save the Masai, that fine warrior tribe, from degenerating into a sort of a human zoo. At the moment, deprived by the *Pax Britannica* of any outlet for their warlike habits, still clinging to their haughty belief that all work save the tending of cattle is beneath their dignity, and yet so obsessed with the idea of cattle as wealth that they are reluctant to sell or improve their stock, they are in danger of becoming mere anthropological specimens, like the Red Indians in some of the United States Reserves. Only education of some sort can change their background. I saw some of the elders critically watching the scions of their tribe playing soccer. Afterwards the 60 boys queued up before me and placed their bowed heads in the pit of my stomach. This is the method of salutation with respect; my correct response, as I hastily discovered from the master, was to lay my hand on each woolly head in Biblical benediction. It is a charming gesture, but during its sixty-fold repetition I had leisure to reflect that perhaps it would be inconvenient to substitute it for the present methods of saluting in vogue at Eton or Harrow.

Another extremely interesting place is Makerere College, in Uganda. This is the only institution in East Africa where anything approaching higher education is given to natives. All the young men receive the same general teaching for half their time, and then diverge to prepare themselves for various kinds of posts—clerks, schoolmasters, agricultural and veterinary inspectors, survey workers, and so forth. The medical course is worth special attention. After Makerere the medical students go on to the hospital for two more years; the aim is to turn them out "senior medical assistants" capable of doing the same work as the sub-assistant surgeons, who are now all Indians. It was very striking to see boys whose parents had lived the immemorial tribal life dissecting a cadaver, to hear them give quite intelligent answers, in good English, to my questions about the functions of the liver or the nature of a reflex action. It is in the nature of things that Makerere will one day become the University of East Africa.

THE INVALID NATIVE

The schools will provide the small body of well-trained natives necessary for administration and technical sciences. Equally necessary, however, is the gradual raising of the level of life in the native communities, and there adult education, education in the field, must step in—not anything academic, but education in health and the raising of crops. The investigations of the various medical departments have revealed the startling fact that practically every native East African suffers from malaria, or dietary deficiency, or intestinal worms, singly or combined. In fact, every native is more or less ill. He doesn't know he is ill; but that is because he has never been well.

The Kenya Medical Service recently conducted a health campaign in the Digo area on the coast, instructing the 50,000 natives of the tribe in what hookworm disease meant to them and how they might avoid it. Now the Digos are on the whole avoiding it; and already an increase in the efficiency of Digo labourers, and in the amount of land under cultivation in the reserve, has been manifest.

Investigations of infant mortality make it probable that in every tribe at least 400 of every 1,000 babies die in the first year of life. The education given to girls and young women at schools and missions is helping to bring this down: any improvement in sanitation, standard of life, or housing will do the same. East Africa is markedly under-populated; reducing child mortality will increase native production as well as the supply of labour for white settlers.

Traditional native agriculture is in the long run a horrid business. It destroys forests, employs shifting cultivation, and never puts any manure back on the land to replace what the crop has taken out. Experimental farms and itinerant instructors can help make it stable and more productive. The native who lives in decent surroundings, who is free from chronic debility due to disease and parasites, and is making money as a prosperous peasant cultivator, will have very different ideas and ambitions from the native of to-day.

POINTERS

I feel confident that, if only undue economic pressure from outside can be avoided, East Africa could develop, side by side with its white civilization in the highlands, a distinctive native civilization of its own, and that this is the aim we should have in view. But to arrive at this, education in the broadest sense is needed, and needed on a large scale.

Of the methods by which this could be achieved I have little space to speak. I am sure that the cinema has a huge field of usefulness before it, even more in adult education than in school. The delegation of responsibility to tribal authorities and native councils will help; only so will local patriotism and pride in achievement be stimulated. Improved health will probably have more to say in the result than any other single factor; but it seems clear that mere health propaganda will not be effective unless combined with a raising of the native's economic level. The same is true even of pure anti-disease measures. For instance, the report of the League of Nations Commission on malaria in Europe makes it clear that social and economic "bonification" are more important in reducing malaria than direct anti-mosquito measures.

In the schools the great aims should be to get children young, in the formative period, and to lay a good foundation of general education before embarking on vocational training. At all costs, "babuism" must be avoided. Agriculture and handwork must be in every curriculum. The various subjects are now often very disconnected; if they were linked on to a central core of biology and local geography and history, the young African could get a new and connected view of himself and his destiny in relation to his environment. And wherever possible, pride of race, interest in tribal traditions, the practice of indigenous handicrafts and games and music should be encouraged. We cannot keep African natives as herds of robot labour; I do not think we want them to develop into a mere imitation of our own unstable and unsatisfactory culture. No; we want them to make their own distinctive contribution to the world.

(Concluded)

Previous articles in this series appeared in *The Times* of Monday and yesterday.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

A lecture by Canon Alexander on St. Paul's Cathedral is to be given in the Captains' Room at Lloyd's next Tuesday. It will describe how the work in connexion with the restoration of the fabric was carried out, and it will be illustrated by lantern-slides. Mr. Percy Hargreaves, the Chairman of Lloyd's, will preside. Applications for tickets may be made to the Principal Clerk, Lloyd's, London, E.C.

NAVAL CONFERENCE—continued from page 14, column 4

proceed to make reductions in her naval strength and then, if war broke out, she would fairly expect help from other Powers which they might not be able to give. It was felt in Conference circles last night that the American intimation, following close on the British Prime Minister's statement that this country cannot agree to any entangling military alliances, will go a long way towards clearing the air and making the position perfectly plain.

A FRENCH SUGGESTION

The French delegation is now well aware that neither the British nor the American Government would sign any Mediterranean agreement that would give France a military guarantee of security, and as the French contend that they cannot materially reduce their tonnage figures, which have been drawn up with an eye on Italian, German, and Soviet strength, the negotiations, on the political side, must come to a deadlock, unless the attempts now being made to find some middle proposal should be successful. M. Briand, however, is understood to be thinking of the future as much as of the present. "Even if we disagree to-day," he says in effect, "that does not mean that we must quarrel to-morrow." If no means of satisfying the French demands for security can be devised at the present Conference he wishes to "leave all doors open," and it is believed that he is thinking of proposing that there should be a Five-Power treaty covering technical points on which unanimous agreement can be reached and including a larger British-American-Japanese agreement, the tonnage figures in the Five-Power agreement to be the maxima demanded by the different countries, with the understanding that they shall be reduced if and when some later arrangement on the political question can be made. In the opinion of the French this proposal—if it were made and if it were accepted—would, in some not very clearly defined way, be helpful in preparing the ground for a general disarmament conference at Geneva. In the meantime, however, M. Dumesuil is discussing tonnage figures.

** An article on French policy in relation to the problem of security appears on p. 13.

BUSINESS MEN FOR THE MINISTRY

A LONDON EXPERIMENT IN TRAINING

An ordination service of peculiar significance will be held at Spitalfields Church next Sunday morning. The Bishop of Stepney, under special commission of the Bishop of London, will ordain as deacons nine men who have been trained for the ministry while still in business. Their ages range between 27 and 45 years, and several among them are taking Holy orders at a considerable financial sacrifice.

The ordinands have been trained by the rector of Spitalfields, the Rev. Colin C. Kerr, and are the first group to reach the stage of ordination under a scheme which he began three years ago, at a time when the deficiency in the supply of clergy was the subject of much discussion. His purpose was to enlist candidates to whom the ordinary paths to ordination were closed by reason of their age. Mr. Kerr believed that there were many such men with a proved sense of vocation who were yet unable, for financial or domestic reasons, to retire from business to attend the ordinary colleges. The men accepted for training in the first instance were chosen from some 300 applicants, and the nine who will be ordained on Sunday will be followed shortly afterwards by others.

The scheme is intended primarily for men of the public school type who are up to matriculation standard, in order that the standard of education required by the Church shall be maintained. The lower limit of age is fixed at 27, so that the scheme shall not compete with the normal avenues to the ministry, and for the future it is not intended to accept applicants over the age of 40. The academic year begins in October. The candidates continue their secular work until they have passed the general ordination examination, and so are safe against rejection on educational grounds. After that examination they give up business to go into residence for a period of devotional and practical training, which usually occupies about a year, and are then ordained.

Mr. Kerr said yesterday: "Most of these men are virtually unordained clergymen at the start. As laymen they have already been engaged in Christian work for some time. It is not an easy way into the ministry; in fact I think it is one of the hardest. One of the batch to be ordained on Sunday will drop considerably more than half the income he was getting before, and others are sacrificing a good deal. But there are many such to-day who would come forward if the opportunity for spiritual training were offered them. There are laymen all over the country, I am convinced, who would rejoice to enter the ministry if they could find a way. When we began the Bishop of London made it plain that we were in no sense competing with existing systems of training, but desired to aid the Church by supplementing them. Up to now the scheme has been confined to the Diocese of London, but judging from the widespread applications which have reached us it would be well within the wisdom of other Bishops to follow this example."

PRICE OF RAILWAY COAL

SOUTH WALES OWNERS' REPLY TO G.W.R.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, MARCH 11

It is reported on the Cardiff Coal Market that discussions have recently taken place between the South Wales coalowners and the Great Western Railway Company on the price of South Wales coal for locomotive purposes.

Since 1927 no British coalfield has suffered more severely from the depression in the industry than that of South Wales. In 1927 the ascertainments showed a loss of £2,200,000, and in 1928 of £2,500,000. Even under the improved trading conditions last year the credit balance was only £252,000 on an output of 48,000,000 tons. It was in these circumstances that the colliery-owners introduced the system of minimum prices, and under the present scheme these are obligatory upon most of the colliery-owners. Apparently, however, the Great Western Railway Company have taken exception to them, and have diverted to other districts orders for a portion of their requirements hitherto invariably supplied by South Wales collieries.

The owners pointed out to the company that the sole object aimed at by their scheme is to obtain an economic price for their coal, and that the Great Western Railway has benefited considerably in increased railway and dock traffic through the sacrifices made by the owners in recent years in their efforts to recover lost trade. They expressed concern at the action of the company in buying coal from a district from which it derived no revenue. Moreover, they emphasized the point that the deprivation of collieries of business which has been in the past invariably placed with them must ultimately result in serious financial losses to the railway itself, and that in the event of a colliery being unable to dispose of its large coal because of the company's refusal to renew a contract at an economic price it would cease working, with the consequence that the railway company would lose the conveyance rate, the tipping, weighing and wharfage charges, and the dock dues which would have been earned if such colliery had been able to continue working. The colliery-owners further urged the fact that the interests of the coal trade are closely interwoven and interdependent, particularly in the matter of volume of trade, and that it is the imperative duty of both the company and the colliery owners to do all that lies in their power to conserve and further such interests.

A further interview was suggested, but apparently the Great Western Railway Company has not seen its way to grant it.

Carlisle City Council yesterday decided to widen Eden Bridge from 35ft. to 70ft. at a cost of £60,000. The bridge, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, architect of the British Museum and the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, was built in 1812.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

SCHEME TO PROMOTE EMIGRATION

A YORKSHIRE EXPERIMENT

Sir Archibald Weigall presided at a meeting of the Royal Empire Society held after a dinner at the Hotel Victoria last evening, when Lord Middleton gave an address on the work of the Yorkshire Voluntary Migration Society.

LORD MIDDLETON said that the society began in December, 1927, with work to assist seasonal migration, but towards the end of 1928 turned its attention to schemes that gave more promise of success. It then sought to link up with organizations working for the same object, and was fortunate in discovering Commander J. B. Adams, Ministry of Labour Controller of the North-Eastern Division, who was already in close touch with the British Immigration and Colonization Association, the Church of England Council of Empire Settlement, the Catholic Emigration Association, British Legion, Y.M.C.A., Toc H, and other organizations. Commander Adams in his chequered career had been a sailor; when he spoke he was like St. Peter, "his speech betrayeth him." In 1901 he accompanied Scott to within a few miles of the South Pole. Subsequently, after a spell in the Civil Service, he fought in France as a Territorial field gunner, drifted back to the Royal Navy, and distinguished himself there. After the War he returned to the Ministry of Labour, and now controlled the N.E. Division, comprising Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire. He had for some time worked hard in the cause of emigration, and was secretary of what he (Lord Middleton) believed to be the first county voluntary committee to be set up, that of Northumberland and Durham.

Commander Adams worked his emigration business with his ordinary Ministry of Labour staff as far as possible. He had a secretary in Leeds, who dealt with correspondence, and an itinerant staff of three officers, whose duty it was to organize propaganda in Yorkshire. Incidentally, the services of this trio were at the disposal of the county committee at any time. Public meetings were organized all over the county. Cinema halls were hired and films depicting scenes and life in the Dominions shown, and addresses were given. Lectures, too, were given in secondary schools, and these were increasingly popular among masters, as they added greatly to the interest of geography lessons. Lectures were given to groups of Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigades, and other boys' organizations, in British Legion branches, Toc H branches, and even in miners' institutes. Last year about 300 lectures were given to some 30,000 people. In addition, the lecturers had miniature cinema outfits with which they gave performances in cottages and workmen's dwellings.

PROSPECTS IN THE DOMINIONS

Some uninformed critics had regretted that the Ministry of Labour should do so much of the emigration work in the North on the ground that recruits were necessarily drawn from down-and-outs and unemployables, who damaged our prestige when they reached the Dominions. But applicants went to the Ministry's offices because they knew that they could get information there. Last year 83 men sailed who had been recruited in Attercliffe, and of these 52 were in employment when they applied. There were men with money to invest who applied for information about prospects in the Dominions for men with capital.

There would always be a demand for women-folk in the Dominions, mainly for domestic service, and the supply would probably never be equal to the demand. Large numbers of girls on the "dole" in England could be absorbed in domestic service. At present there was no great demand for men, except experienced farm labourers; but there was a big demand for boys of the right type. How far it was wise to recruit boys he was not sure. The Ministry of Labour had statistics showing the boy population for some years to come. There was a downward curve in numbers due to the War, and the country could scarcely afford to withdraw boy labour to the detriment of home industries. The whole subject needed scientific and business-like handling in cooperation with the Government Departments concerned.

A discussion followed the address. LORD ST. JOHN OF BLETSO explained the work of the British Dominions Emigration Society, and said that last year they had sent 177 families to Canada, representing 800 people. COLONEL J. S. DENNIS (late Chief Commissioner of the Department of Colonization, C.P.R.), Mr. G. G. WHISKARD (Vice-Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee), COMMANDER ADAMS, and others also spoke.

Among others present at the dinner were:—

Colonel A. Weston Jarvis, Lady Sandeman Allen, Lady Pentland, Lord Pentland, Sir Horace and Lady Wilson, Mr. James Fenton (Australian Minister of Trade and Customs), the Agent-General for Western Australia and Miss Angwin, the Agent-General for Ontario and Mrs. Noxon, the Agent-General for Alberta and Mrs. Greenfield, Sir Howard d'Egville, Commander J. B. Adams, Mrs. Geoffrey Whitehead, Sir George McLaren Brown, Colonel and Mrs. E. W. Leonard, Mr. W. A. Bulkeley-Evans, Miss Gladys Pott, Captain G. O. Stephenson, Mr. Robert Culver, Mr. Eugene Ramsden, Mr. C. W. G. Eady, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bond, Commissioner D. C. Lamb, Captain C. J. Sutton, and Mr. Cyril Bavin.

WOOL TEXTILE WAGES

OPERATIVES AND OFFER BY EMPLOYERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, MARCH 11

The Northern Counties District Council of the National Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council met in Bradford to-day to receive the proposal which the employers had intimated that they desired to bring forward on the basis of the recommendations of Lord Macmillan's Court of Inquiry, the findings of which were issued last week. Lord Macmillan recommended that certain reductions of wages should take place in the various sections of the industry.

After a detailed statement had been given by the joint secretaries, Mr. Ernest J. Martin, for the employers, and Mr. Arthur Shaw, for the operatives, Mr. SHAW said the position, stated briefly, was that the employers were prepared to make an agreement on the lines of the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry, to include all the sections previously covered by the Industrial Council agreements, the only reservation made being that the juvenile scale adopted after the previous Court of Inquiry would cease to exist, and that the employers required adjustments in wool sorters' pack rates. The employers' proposals would be considered by the National Association of Unions in the textile trade next Saturday, when the question would arise whether a ballot of the operatives should be taken. The Council stands adjourned till March 24.

POLICE TELEPHONE BOXES

SCHEME TO BE EXTENDED

Police telephone boxes in Richmond and Wood Green have proved so successful in frustrating motor bandits that Scotland Yard has decided to extend the system to other areas. This decision was made known yesterday, and it is understood that the erection of the boxes in other parts of the Metropolitan police area will begin immediately.

The authorities state that the boxes have not only enabled the police to check the activities of criminals, but have also been used in cases of serious accident.

CAMBRIDGE UNION SOCIETY

The result of the poll for the election of the officers and committee of the Cambridge Union Society for the May Term was declared yesterday as follows:—

PRESIDENT.—C. W. Jenks, Caius, elected unopposed.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—L. J. Gamlin, Fitzwilliam House, elected unopposed.

SECRETARY.—J. D. F. Green, Peterhouse, 256 votes.

COMMITTEE.—A. F. W. Plumptre, King's, 199; S. M. Saunders Jacobs, Trinity, 153; D. G. Obeyesekere, Trinity, 151; R. A. Binning, St. John's, 148; N. C. Oatridge, Fitzwilliam House, 119; R. Traill, King's, 105.

There were three candidates for the secretaryship and 20 for the committee.

CITY SPECIAL SESSIONS CLERK

Mr. Lewis Beeston, the chief clerk at the Justice Room, Guildhall, was yesterday appointed, in addition, Clerk of Special Sessions in the City, commencing on April 1 next. An increase of £200 per annum in his emoluments was adopted. Mr. Beeston succeeds Mr. Charles F. Monckton, who had held the office since 1894.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

FINANCIAL POSITION OF OXFORD

OXFORD, MARCH 11

In Convocation to-day, the Vice-Chancellor presiding, the honorary degree of D.Litt. was conferred upon Mr. Bruce L. Richmond, M.A., New College, Editor of *The Times Literary Supplement*; and the honorary degree of M.A. upon Lieutenant-Colonel Octavius R. E. Milman, D.S.O., Bursar of Keble College.

The text of the speech with which the Public Orator presented Mr. Richmond was as follows:—

In viro laudando ab artis suae ostentatione averso ad opus quod informavit atque expolivit adgrediar. Diurna Acta iam pridem haud inlitterata prodeunt; sed, ut in magna rerum silva, folia quibus aliquid Minerva dignum mandatur et grandiora sunt et inaequaliora quam ut, si famulas effugiant, satis apte a relecturis contexantur. Quod cum videret alumnus hic Wintoniensis, a foro ac litibus ad Iovis Diarii plateam delatus, separatim litterarum frondes componere et "vincire novis TEMPORA *floribus" instituit. Congruente cum materia forma accessit, ut fit, operi varietas, gratia, dignitas. Iamque annus hic nonus et vicesimus est, cum Iovis die redeunte, dissoluto tabellarii fasciculo, rerum gestarum farraginem ientaculo adhibemus, corollarium litteratum vesperi ac lucernae exponimus.*

Et merito, nihil enim tali in genere scripturae doctius recludique aut patrum memoria exiisse aut hodie usquam alibi exire lustantur illi quorum summa est in arte critica auctoritas. Adeo omnia sunt ibi et scripta presse et discerpta candide et pronuntiata integre. Quas cum virtutes gentis Britannicae proprias agnoscimus, tum diligentem quandam elegantiam admiramur, qualem praecipue nos Oxonienses in deliciis habemus. Nec mirum; virorum enim doctorum examen, qui ut has ceras cratesque componant Musarum "saltus silvasque peragrant purpureosque metunt flores," regit hic qui doctrina politus librorum est si non scriptor, at index fidus et iudex religiosus.

Cuius igitur vita in tot paginis tam doctis descripta pateat, qui iuvenum litteris studentium hortator, comes, dux exstiterit, qui late per omnes ordines optima quaeque legendi atque audiendi studium disseminaverit, cum praesertim ad nostram disciplinam quam iuvenis illustravit pietate singulari vixerit, eum insigni honore Academico adficiendum esse iudicavimus. Itaque praesento vobis exemplar humanitatis, Bruce Lyttelton Richmond, A.M., Collegii Novi quondam e Scholaribus, ut admittatur ad gradum Doctoris in Litteris honoris causa.

The following is a translation:—

"In praising a man averse to any display of his own art, I must have recourse to the work which he has shaped and brought to perfection. For a long while now the daily papers have not been without their references to literature; but in the great forest of their contents, the leaves, to which matter worthy of Minerva is entrusted, are too large and too ill-matched to be conveniently put together for re-reading, even if they escape the housemaids. Seeing this, this son of Winchester, turning from the courts of law to the square of *The Daily Jupiter*, began to put together the literary leaves by themselves and to bind fresh flowers on the brows of TIMES. Form once harmonized with matter, the publication naturally gained in variety, attractiveness, and dignity. And now for 29 years, as Jove's day (Thursday) returns each week-end we undo the postman's packet, we take our hotch-potch of news with our breakfast and set aside the Literary Supplement for the evening lamp.

"Rightly, for the greatest authorities in the art of criticism assure us that nothing more learned or more just has appeared within the memory of man or exists anywhere else at the present day. In it all is concisely written, frankly discussed, and criticized without prejudice. These we acknowledge as the characteristic virtues of the British race, and we admire further a certain scrupulous taste, such as we at Oxford particularly enjoy. Nor need we be surprised; for the swarm of learned men who, in order to fashion this waxen hive of the Muses, 'search glades and woods and cull the purple flowers' are ruled by one of polite learning who, if not a writer of books, is their faithful recorder and their conscientious judge.

"Since, then, his life lies written in so many learned pages, since he has been the encourager, comrade, and leader of young students of literature, since he has spread abroad through all classes the love of reading and hearing the best, and since above all he looks back with unique devotion on the Oxford life of which in youth he was an ornament, we have determined that he shall receive a signal honour from the University. Therefore I present to you as an example of true culture Bruce Lyttelton Richmond, M.A., formerly a scholar of New College, to be admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor in Letters."

The VICE-CHANCELLOR in conferring the degree addressed Mr. Richmond as *Vir eruditissime qui litterarum existimator ingeniosus soles septimo quoque die libris rite ponderatis lectores nostrorum temporum tam scienter edocere.*

In presenting Lieutenant-Colonel O. R. E. Milman, Dr. Poynton referred to his distinction in the War, and said that he had applied *vitae huic umbratili* his knowledge of men and affairs. For ten years he had acted as Bursar *in Collegio cui paene unicum vectigal est parsimonia* and added that the University owed much to Keble College for setting the example of keeping down the expenses of academic life, which had been followed with great profit by other societies. This had been of high value *magnae illi adulescentium multitudini, qui ut libere ad studia liberalia adeant, plurimum reipublicae interest.* Colonel Milman had himself done much *ut in his pacis angustiis aditus ad societatem tam bene moribus atque institutis temperatum non difficilior sit, sed aliquanto etiam proclivior.*

UNIVERSITY FINANCES

The accounts of the University for the year 1928-29 were submitted to the House by Mr. J. E. Stenning, Warden of Wadham College. He said that there was a deficiency on the year's working of £1,700, the receipts of the General Fund and Government grant being £181,500, and payments £183,200. There were no extraordinary items in the accounts, but the University had reached the limit of its spending capacity. Owing to balances in hand, no adverse balance would be carried forward. The University was committed to an increased annual expenditure chargeable on the Government grant. This could in part be met from the General Fund, but its balance would be exhausted by the end of next year.

The outlook was not promising and called for rigid economy. The Common University Fund showed a marked improvement on last year. The contributions from the colleges this year would amount to £12,000, but compared with the years before 1928 there was a considerable drop. He thought that under the conditions of the present Statute that drop would be recurrent. The Hebdomadal Council realized the gravity of the situation and had made proposals to colleges in the hope of restoring the income of the fund to more normal figures. It was necessary to find a solution of the present difficulty which would be satisfactory to the University, the colleges, and the University Grants Committee, and, in view of the appeal for an increase in the Government grant, immediate action was important.

In Congregation the reappointment of several of the existing University readers and demonstrators was approved and the following new appointments were made:—Mr. J. G. Milne, M.A., D.Litt., Corpus Christi College, as University Reader in Numismatics; Mr. R. H. Donaldson, M.A., University College, as University Demonstrator in Physics; Mr. Victor Bellfield, B.A. Cambridge, as University Demonstrator in Engineering Science; Mr. Edmund B. Ford, B.Sc., M.A., Wadham College, as University Demonstrator in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; and Mr. Graham Y. Jacks, B.Sc., M.A., Christ Church, as University Demonstrator in Forestry.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

A Statute was promulgated to assign to Congregation certain duties and functions at present performed by Convocation.

Professor J. L. Brierly, in introducing the Statute, said that no large change in the constitution of the University was contemplated. The Statute was intended to remove certain anomalies in the distribution of functions between the two University bodies and left the major functions of Convocation untouched. As examples of the functions transferred he instanced the preservation of the reports of certain boards, Decrees for the loan of books from the Bodleian Library, and the confirmant of degrees by Decree.

NEW HONORARY FELLOWS OF LINCOLN

The Rev. Frederick Homes Dudden, D.D., Master of Pembroke College, Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Walter Hamilton Moberly, M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester, formerly Fellows of the College, have been elected Honorary Fellows.

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 11

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that Congregations of the Senate will be held on Tuesday, April 29, at 2.30, and on Thursday, June 5. No degrees other than honorary degrees will be conferred at these Congregations.

(Continued at foot of next column)

Mr. A. L. Attwater, of Pembroke, has been appointed chairman of the examiners for the English Tripos, Part II.

The subject for the Hulsean Prize in 1931 is "Erastianism."

The Porson prize for Greek iambic verse has been awarded to F. A. Kendrick, scholar of Trinity College, formerly of Eton; *proxime accessit*, J. Hensley, scholar of Trinity, formerly of Malvern; favourably mentioned (in alphabetical order):—F. W. Allen, scholar of Trinity; W. L. G. Barnes, scholar of Pembroke.

CENSORED FILMS

PLEA FOR SUNDAY EXHIBITIONS

I.L.P.'s PLAN REJECTED BY L.C.C.

Major R. I. Tasker was yesterday elected Chairman of the London County Council in the room of Lord Monk Bretton, whose year of office had expired. Mr. C. E. Goff was elected vice-chairman and Mr. Alfred Baker deputy chairman.

The Theatres and Music Halls Committee reported on an application of the Regal, Marble Arch, W.1, and the Masses Stage and Film Guild to hold cinematographic exhibitions on the afternoons of Sundays, March 23 and April 27. A summary of the report was published in *The Times* of March 10.

The committee stated that in documents furnished by the Guild it was stated to have been initiated by the I.L.P. Arts Guild for the purpose of giving gradual effect to the need of a genuine people's theatre in England and of bringing plays and films of democratic and international significance within the reach of the workers and all who valued the theatre as an expression of social life, the plays and films to be chosen on their artistic and educational merits. The committee recommended:—

"That the Council do object to the holding on Sundays, March 23 and April 27, by the Masses Stage and Film Guild of cinematograph exhibitions, at which any of the films entitled *Mother, Armoured Cruiser Potemkin, Storm over Asia, Modern Babylon, Ten Days that Shook the World*, and *General Line* would be shown, at premises licensed by the Council under the Cinematograph Act, 1909."

Mr. STRAUSS, moving the reference back of the recommendation for further consideration and report, said that the Council would lay itself open to considerable ridicule if it carried the report. A number of distinguished people had recently written a letter to the Press protesting against it. The Council in the ordinary way had to consider films from the point of view of millions of people. This was a different matter. The Film Society was founded on the lines of the Stage Play Society to show films of great interest which for some reason or other the Censor had thought unsuitable for public exhibition. The society had been extremely popular and the greatest interest had been taken in it by the Press. The Council had been quite satisfied with the Film Society, which had been properly conducted, and copied in other countries.

Only in October last year the Council passed a report of the Theatres Committee stating that the Film Society had not abused the privilege granted by the Council, and granted it leave to show further. Now another society, equally respectable, had been started with the sole object of enabling its members to see films of the first quality whether they had been passed by the censor or not. The society proposed to show exactly the same films as the Film Society had shown and which aroused no protest and indeed had received a great deal of support.

Mr. SAMUELS seconded the amendment.

Mr. MACDONALD said that he was against any censorship except that of the immoral. "Here," he added, "you are setting up a political censorship. One society is allowed to exist and show films, and another, because it desires to show Russian films, is to be refused." The Council was making itself the laughing-stock of the world.

NO LATITUDE

Miss ROSAMOND SMITH said that the small experiment of the Film Society had not been altogether satisfactory. She had looked upon it as a safety valve. Now that the question was becoming wider the matter should be put on a proper footing, and the Council should decide to allow latitude to no one. She would say little with regard to the films themselves; but Russian films were in a class by themselves. They were beautifully done, but expressed a very definite point of view. Some people found their propaganda crude, and thought it could be safely disregarded.

Sir WILLIAM RAY said that the debate showed the utter folly of a local authority ever being put into the position of censor. If they made no protest as to the censorship of films "this kind of thing will be going on year after year." He hoped it would force the hand of the State. If there was to be censorship it should be national and not local. A film should not be shown in Leicester-square which could not be shown at Croydon. Dealing with the present situation, he said that if, throughout, the council had taken the perfectly logical position that nothing should be shown except with the approval of the Board of Film Censors they would have known where they were. Had they taken that attitude they could have appealed to the decision of the board. He regretted they could not do so. They departed from it. They allowed the Film Society to come and say, "We are in the position of the Old Stage Society." The council believed the society was really vitally interested in the film from the scientific point of view and were going to show films of extraordinary interest which would not be shown commercially.

PROPAGANDA

Had the Council known that the bias of the organization was in favour of a propaganda of a particular type the decision would have been different. Here was the Masses Stage and Film Guild—the title made one shrug one's shoulders—well, it was so obvious what it was all meant for! The very type of film upon which the guild was concentrating showed the direction of the minds of the organizers. It was believed that the work of the Masses Stage and Film Guild was mainly in the direction of introducing into this country propaganda films from Russia. ("No, no.") He thought they had reason to believe it. They might be narrow-minded and obscurantist, but it was not the rightful duty of a local authority to discriminate in matters of such a kind.

The amendment was, on a division, lost by 69 votes to 38, and the recommendation of the committee carried.

GIRL BURNED TO DEATH

FAILURE OF RESCUE ATTEMPTS AT EDGWARE-ROAD FIRE

A 15-year-old girl, Norah Stephenson, was burned to death last night in a fire at 171, Edgware-road. The girl, who lived with her mother in a flat on the top floor of the four-storey building, was alone in the house when fire broke out. She was heard to scream as smoke began to issue from the top of the house, and an attempt at rescue was made by Mr. John Penn, of Ashmill-street, Marylebone, who was passing.

After a policeman had broken open the street door Mr. Penn rushed into the house. "On reaching the third floor," Mr. Penn stated, "I saw a glint of light behind what looked like a cupboard. When I opened it a sheet of flame leapt out. I quickly closed it again and climbed the stairs to the top floor. Here my way was barred by flames which enveloped the staircase. I ran back to the floor below, broke the window, and climbed up a drain pipe to the roof. Flames were shooting out of the windows of the top floor. It was impossible to do anything, and I made my way down through a window of the house next door."

Mr. Sidney Rapp, of Seymour-buildings, Marylebone, said:—"I entered the house next door and climbed out of a window on to the roof. By that time flames were pouring out of the windows. I tried to reach one of the windows by means of an iron ladder, but I was defeated by the heat."

Several fire-engines rushed to the scene, and the fire, which was confined to the top and third floors, was subdued after an hour's hard fight. The body of Miss Stephenson was found by firemen in one of the bedrooms.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school awards are announced:—

FELSTED SCHOOL

SCHOLARSHIPS.—D. R. Lee (Mr. C. Walford, Homefield, Sutton); D. M. Matthews (Mr. P. D. Foxcroft, Old Hall, Wellington); W. J. Hallett (Mr. A. C. Walters, Brandcan, Exeter); F. T. Nicholson (Mr. C. H. T. Hayman, Winchester House, Brackley); G. E. Davies (Mr. A. Howard, Linford, Derwood, Leatherhead); D. S. Clark (Mr. G. M. Faulkner, Falconbury, Bexhill); J. W. Nicholas (Mr. C. E. Lewis, Stoke Park, Guildford).

THE WEATHER

UNSETTLED GENERALLY

Meteorological Office, March 11

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A depression off North-west Ireland will move east-south-east, and other centres are developing off Northern Scotland. Weather will be generally unsettled, and snow will occur locally in the North and Midlands.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south or south-west, veering west or north-west, moderate or fresh; cloudy, some rain; rather cold.

ENGLAND, E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind southerly to variable, light or fresh; cloudy, some rain or sleet, perhaps snow locally; cold.

ENGLAND, S.W.—Wind west to north-west, strong, perhaps gale locally; some rain or showers; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind variable, light or moderate; cloudy or variable sky, occasional rain, sleet, or snow; rather cold, frost locally at night.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled for some days; further snow locally in the North.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind south or south-west, veering west to north-west later, fresh or strong at times; some rain; visibility moderate; sea moderate, becoming rather rough.

IRISH SEA.—Wind north-west, moderate or fresh, strong locally; showery; visibility moderate to good; sea moderate or rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind south to south-west early, veering later to westerly, 20 to 30 m.p.h. on the surface and 35 to 45 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Cloudy with continuous rain at first; intermittent rain later. Much low cloud. Visibility one to four miles, but less than 500 yards at times over high ground.

Sun rises, 6.24 a.m.; sets, 5.57 p.m.
Moon sets, 5.54 a.m.; rises, 2.43 p.m. Full moon, Friday.
Lighting-up time, 6.27 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 12.0 p.m. and 12.36 a.m. to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, MARCH 11, 6 P.M.

A depression moved south-eastwards from the Hebrides to Belgium and largely filled up while other depressions formed to the north and west of the British Isles. Winds over most of the British Isles were mainly north-westerly and moderate to strong locally, though fresh to strong westerly winds occurred on the west coast of Ireland.

Weather was generally fair apart from intermittent rain and showers of a wintry nature. Precipitation was fairly general, and considerable amounts were recorded in places; some outstanding figures were 16mm. (0.63in.) at Valentia, 13mm. (0.51in.) at Walton-on-Naze, and 11mm. (0.43in.) at Felixstowe.

Sunshine occurred in most parts of the kingdom, and, apart from the eastern districts of England, measurements were generally good. Ventnor had 8.2 hours, Berwick-on-Tweed 8 hours, Weymouth 7.6 hours, Sidmouth 7.3 hours, and Sandown 7.1 hours. Maximum day temperatures rose to between 45deg. and 50deg. on the South Coast, but elsewhere were mainly between 40deg. and 45deg. Ground frost was widespread at night; some low grass minima were 23deg. at Louchars, 24deg. at Farnborough, 25deg. at Winchester, 26deg. at Manston and Aberdeen, and 27deg. at Eskdalemuir, Harrogate, and Lympne.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 11, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,002.7mb. (29.61in.), rising slowly; temp., 39.2deg.; humidity, 75 per cent., wind, N.E., light; weather, cloudy.

Monday, 6 p.m., to Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 35deg.; rainfall, 1.7mm. (0.06in.).

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 44deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 4.0hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 2; Kingsway, 1; Clacton, 0; Lowestoft, 3; St. Andrews, 1; Southport, 2; Torquay, 4; Ventnor, 2½.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	5·1	3	36	43	Mainly fair.
Banff	6·9	—	33	45	Fine.
B'wick-on-T.	8·0	—	—	44	Fine.
Bexhill	3·5	5	32	45	Bright periods.

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EVENING GOWN in georgette, lined crêpe de Chine, with smart beaded waist line, and full skirt, cut in many panels. In all good evening shades and black. This dress is particularly suitable for the young matron.
Price 15½ Gns

TWO-PIECE in romaine de laine, with small pin tucks in both dress and coat to emphasize the new season's line. In beige, blue, green, brown, grey, and black. Suitable for full sizes.
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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 11

The King and Queen, attended by the Dowager Countess of Minto and Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour, visited the London Hospital this afternoon, and were received by the Viscount Knutsford (the Chairman).

The Earl De La Warr (Lord in Waiting) represented The King at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Gladstone, which took place at Westminster Abbey to-day.

The Countess of Oxford and Asquith will return to 42, Bedford-square on Friday from Paris.

Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, who has spent some time in a nursing home in Denmark, has completely recovered after her recent operation. She is now taking a rest in the country, and is expected back to the Legation about March 22.

Viscount and Viscountess Cecil have returned to 16, South Eaton-place from Geneva.

Viscountess Harcourt will return to 1, Belgrave-place at the end of this week from Morocco.

Lady Barbara Bevan has returned to 6, Norfolk-crescent from Ford Manor, Lingfield.

Lady Katherine Thompson will return to 17, Westbourne-terrace-road on Monday from Worthing.

Lord Berners will arrive at 3, Halkin-street to-day on a short visit from Faringdon House, Berkshire.

Lord and Lady Monk Bretton returned to 11, The Vale, Chelsea, on Monday from Conyboro, Lewes.

Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain have returned to 2, Morpeth-mansions, Westminster, from Budleigh Salterton.

The Hon. Frederic Morgan has left 46, Charles-street for Huntington Castle, Ireland, where he will remain for about two weeks.

Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Lowther will leave to-day for the Continent, and will not return until just after Easter.

Sir David and Lady Llewellyn have returned to London from Montreux.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray-Philipson have returned to Stobo from abroad.

Mr. W. W. Reville-Terry has returned to 50, Grosvenor-street from the Far East.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mathias have moved from 15, Montagu-square to 41, Berkeley-square, which will be their permanent address. (Telephone, Mayfair 7177.)

Princess Arthur of Connaught has consented to open the patients' sale of work at the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, on June 24, at 2.30. On the following and concluding day of the sale the opening ceremony will be performed by Lady Carmichael.

Lord Treowen, president, Mr. D. Owen Evans, member of the council, and Mrs. Owen Evans, received the guests at a *conversazione*, which the Society of Cymmrodorion held last night at the Clothworkers' Hall (by permission of the Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers). A national presentation was made during the evening to the Rev. J. O. Williams, Archdruid of Wales.

Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, late Commander of the British Forces in Salonica, will attend a reunion of all ranks of the Salonica Force, to be held at the Guildhall School of Music, on March 27, 28, and 29. All particulars of the gathering can be obtained from S. F. Phillips (late 28th Division), 33, Upper Grotto-road, Twickenham, Middlesex.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Lawson was present at the funeral of Major-General Sir George Barker at East Lavant Church on Saturday.

The teaching staff of the Law Society School of Law are holding a reception at the society's hall, on Thursday, March 27, to meet Lord Merrivale.

DINNERS

SIR RODERICK JONES

Sir Roderick Jones gave a dinner party at 29, Hyde Park-gate, S.W., last night in honour of Count Ayske Kabayama, of the Japanese House of Peers, and Mr. Yukichi Iwanaga. The other guests were:—

The Japanese Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the American Ambassador, the Argentine Ambassador, Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki (head of the Japanese Naval Mission), the Duke of Atholl, the Earl of Lytton, Viscount Burnham, Viscount Cecil, Lord Riddell, Lord Lloyd, Lord Camrose, Sir John Simon, Sir Esme Howard, the High Commissioner for South Africa, the Counsellor of the American Embassy, Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Mr. Saito, Sir Hubert Montgomery, and Sir Campbell Stuart.

SIR JOHN POWER

Sir John Power gave a dinner party on Monday, at 32, Chesham-place, to the Japanese delegates to the Naval Conference. The guests were:—

Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki, Dr. Tadao Yanaihara, Mr. Naotaka Sato, Mr. Hitoshi Saito, Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Mr. Tanao Sakamoto, Mr. Kisaburo Yokota, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Lord Dickinson, Mr. Lisf Jones, Sir Walter Napier, Professor Gilbert Murray, Mr. David Davies, and Dr. Maxwell Garnett.

SERVICE DINNER

47TH (2ND LONDON) DIVISION

The 47th (2nd London) Divisional dinner was held at the Criterion Restaurant last night, when Lieutenant-General L. C. Oldfield presided. The guests included Major-General Hubert Isacke, Major-General Charles E. Corkran, Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Stephens, the Marquess of Crewe, Colonel Pryce Jones, Earl De La Warr, Mr. R. Holland-Martin, Captain C. R. Goss, Major E. J. B. Tagg, Captain B. H. Liddell-Hart, and Field-Marshal Sir George Milne. Among others present were:—

Major-General Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Major-General Sir William Thwaites, Brigadier-General H. B. Kennedy, Brigadier-General F. G. Lewis, Lieutenant-General Sir George P. Gorringe, Brigadier-General R. M. Foot, Colonel E. H. Eley, Colonel R. V. Pollok, Colonel L. D. Bailey, Mr. F. S. Montague-Bates, Captain L. C. Gamage, Major H. M. Healy, Colonel W. Parker, the Rev. A. E. Wilkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Fisher, Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Sanders, Captain R. Teesdale, Colonel F. T. Halse, Major F. Mason Green, Captain A. F. R. Dudley-Ryder, Colonel C. F. H. Greenwood, Major G. C. Turner, Major A. I. Hosie, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Snowden, Captain C. J. Wilson, the Rev. G. H. Lancaster, Major R. C. Olivant, Major Guy Williams, Colonel W. C. Horsley, Major J. A. Impson, Major W. G. Carlton Hall, Major Herbert Cook, Colonel W. Cooper.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Ramsbottham, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Newton, Major W. Campbell-Smith, Captain E. L. Jerwood, Captain T. J. B. Bowlle, Mr. F. R. Beaasire, Captain A. A. Wright, Captain W. G. Carr, Captain R. E. Jago, Captain W. G. Jago, Messrs. J. M. MacKenzie-Smith, R. F. Andrews, B. W. Exley, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. F. Sankey, Major J. McEwan Martin, Captain G. Thomas, Captain T. J. E. Bright, Major J. H. Becher Wigginton, Major W. J. Jervois, Major K. F. B. Tower, Major J. B. St. Bourne-May, Major W. Schonfield, Major G. V. Breffit, Colonel R. W. Eaton, Captain A. W. Webster, Mr. W. E. G. West, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Vigers, Captain C. A. Oliver, Captain M. G. Noel, Captain P. Rice-Jones, Messrs. T. S. A. Campbell, R. G. Bridgland, R. K. Knight, J. G. Christopher, Major B. H. Burbes-Beckitt, Captains R. F. Pickering, P. M. Palmer, W. R. Burnell, K. F. Perrine, R. E. Broadbent, R. C. Hales, Messrs. J. V. Godfrey, R. G. Long, E. J. A. Roberts, J. G. Bevington, C. R. Whittington, Colonel C. F. Lardet, Major T. C. Burchell, Captain C. G. N. Turner, Captain C. F. Peal, Major E. B. Ulman, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Alston, Captain R. A. T. Eve, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Chapman, Major R. D. G. Townend, Major S. L. Divers, Captain A. Walmsley, Mr. R. C. Fletcher, Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Foot, Major A. B. Pearmore, Major S. E. N. Clark, Major R. A. Corsan, Captain J. H. Page, Captain H. L. Webber, Captain P. J. F. Parsons, Messrs. R. P. Cooper, R. C. W. George, R. J. Shackle, N. K. Bennett, C. B. Lord, J. A. W. Bush, J. A. R. Burgess, F. C. Craddock, P. T. H. Gordon, Captain A. M. Cooke, Captain R. V. Saunderson, Colonel Theobald, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Cowan, Major K. Webster, Major C. W. West, Captain H. R. Campion, Captain A. J. Baxter, Captain C. W. Holt, Captain D. B. Cathie, Messrs. S. N. Roberts, L. A. Cathie, A. J. C. Adye, G. W. Patrick, D. M. Ryott, R. S. Jamuet, B. H. Meikle, C. F. Wilson, A. H. Lang, Major Tomlinson, Mr. G. B. Matthews, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. O. Whiteley, Lieutenant-Colonel Munro Cuthbertson, Captain Lieutenant Gordon Parker, Captain W. G. Cuttle, Captain W. W. Dove, Major H. Hume Pollock, and Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Banks.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. G. N. WALDEGRAVE AND MISS M. H. GRENFELL

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Noel, son of the Rev. and Hon. H. N. Waldegrave and Mrs. Waldegrave, of Rosslyn, Winchester, and Mary Hermione, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Grenfell, D.S.O., and Mrs. Grenfell, of 9, Connaught-place, London, W.2.

MR. G. C. WHITEHOUSE AND MISS HARRISON

A marriage will shortly take place at Mombasa between George Cecil, eldest son of Sir George and Lady Whitehouse, of Arthur Hall, Sudbury, and Hilda May, only daughter of the late Mr. William Harrison and Mrs. Haddock, of Hampton Hill.

MR. L. C. LETTS AND MISS E. M. GIBSON

The engagement is announced of Leslie Charles, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Letts, of Southdowns, Woldingham, Surrey, and Elizabeth Mary, second daughter of Sir H. J. Gibson, K.C.B., of Woodlands, Oxted, Surrey.

MR. L. BOULTBEE AND MISS WIENER

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on April 11, between Mr. Leonard Boultbee, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, son of the late Rev. Frederick Croxall Boultbee, of Arnion Lodge, Combe Down, Bath, and Beryl, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wiener, of Sydney, Australia, and 79c, Cornwall-gardens, S.W.7.

THE REV. C. N. WARDLE-HARPUR AND MISS BALLARD

The marriage arranged between Charles Noel, eldest son of the Rev. C. Harpur, of Bow Brickhill, and Ceci'y Ruth, only daughter of the late Adolphus Ballard, of Woodstock, and Mrs. Ballard, of The Grange, Islip, will take place at 2.15 p.m. on April 23 at Islip Parish Church.

MR. R. A. BEAVER AND MISS CROWTHER

The engagement is announced of Robert Atwood Beaver, son of the late Arnold Atwood Beaver, of Liverpool, and of Mrs. Gibson, of Monte Carlo, and Lucy Norah, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Alfred Crowther, of Edgerton Hill, Huddersfield.

MR. J. A. VLASTO AND MISS C. W. POLLOCK

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on April 17, between Jack Anthony Vlasto, of 37, Ormonde-gate, Chelsea, and Christian (Kitty) Winifred Pollock, of 63, Burton-court, Chelsea.

MR. R. M. VERITY AND MISS LEE

The engagement is announced between Ronald Meysey Verity, youngest son of the late Mr. John Verity and Mrs. Verity, of Hatfield, Herts, and Margaret Hornblower, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Oliver Lee, of 1, Augustus-road, Edgbaston.

MR. D. J. L. WYATT AND MISS S. BAINBRIDGE

The marriage arranged between Mr. D. J. L. Wyatt and Miss Sylvia Bainbridge will take place at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, April 23, at All Saints' Church, Richard's Castle, Shropshire.

MR. A. DIGHTON AND MISS E. RICE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place to-day in New York, between Mr. Anthony Dighton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Basil Dighton, of 66, Curzon-street, W.1, and Miss Elizabeth Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rice, of Granville, New York.

MARRIAGES

MR. R. D. D. BIRDWOOD AND MISS ROBINSON

The marriage took place at St. Columba's, Pont-street, yesterday, of Mr. Richard Douglas Davis Birdwood, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Birdwood, I.M.S. (Retd.), of Walmer, Kent, and Miss Phyllis Robinson, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Bilbe Robinson and Lady Robinson, of 7, Cambridge-gate, N.W.1. Dr. Archibald Fleming officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a princess gown of ivory marquisette over soft white satin, with a long flowing skirt, the long sleeves embroidered with pearls and diamanté. Her tulle veil was held in place by a headdress of diamanté, silver, and orange-blossom. The train was carried by Miss Jean Bradbridge and Miss Judith Pilcher. There were also four grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Mary Birdwood (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Marjorie Clouston, Miss Ursula Birdwood, and Miss Dorothy Birdwood. All the bridesmaids wore dresses of turquoise-blue chiffon, over crêpe de Chine, made with plain bodices and ankle-length full skirts, and finished with little belts and diamanté buckles. With them they wore coatees to match and headdresses of turquoise-blue crystal. Mr. H. L. Petavel was best man. A reception was held afterwards at the May Fair Hotel, and among the guests were:—

Lady Robinson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Birdwood, Miss Margaret Birdwood, Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Moore, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Birdwood, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Birdwood, Mrs. Christopher Birdwood, Sir Robert and Lady Stewart, Mr. A. B. Robinson, Mr. and J. B. Dudgeon, Miss Culley, Lady (Charles) Wright, Lady Margaret Shaw, Miss Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Kinnison, Mrs. Donaldson, Miss McAlister, Mrs. Harold Halfour, Mrs. Owen Mocatta, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Morris, Mr. McGowan, Mrs. Loraine, Mrs. Codd, Lady Ashfield, Mrs. Grundy, Mr. E. H. Cooper, Lady Lawson, Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Angela Thynne, Major Clifford, Mr. George Lloyd, Miss Knowles, Mrs. Algernon Hay, Captain and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Pilcher, Colonel and Mrs. Bradbridge, Mr. Moon, Colonel and Mrs. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. Beeton, Mrs. Archibald Fleming, Lady Inverforth and the Hon. Cora Weir, Dr. Kirton, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Godfrey Holdsworth, Mr. A. S. Butt, Miss Clouston, Mrs. Nivison, Mrs. Michie, Brigadier-General Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Nelson, Mrs. Asq, Mrs. Swinford Edwards, Miss Carver, Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Wells, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Alec Norris.

Countess Jellicoe and Lady Norah Jellicoe, Miss Kelly, Lady Guthrie, Mrs. George du Cros, Mrs. MacGibbon, Mrs. James Douglas, Mrs. Buist, Miss Trollope, Mrs. William and Lady Henry, Captain and Mrs. Moockton, Lady Pentland, Mrs. Dudley Cattr, Mr. and Mrs. Sayers, Miss Foley, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. O'Dell, Lady Connolly, Lady Capel-Slaughter, Miss MacGregor, Mrs. Crombie, Mrs. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Captain and Mrs. Ian Bullen, Mrs. R. H. Macartney, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Lady Simpson, Baikie, Mrs. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Common, Mrs. Buckland Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Findgate, Miss Blackburn, Mrs. C. W. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Hicks, Mrs. Chas. Tempest, Lady Jelinki Fergusson, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Denne, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Williamson, Sir William and Lady Plender, Mrs. Ambrose, Mrs. C. A. Knight, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. H. G. R. White, Mrs. Frank Paimore, Mr. and Mrs. Hoy, Mrs. J. S. Davis, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Albert Feuerbeerd, the Earl and Countess of Haddo, Lady (Charles) Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Bernard Potter, Mr. Rudyard Russell, and Mrs. Cottingham.

WING-COMMANDER F. P. DON AND MISS BIRKBECK

The marriage took place at North Elmham Church, Norfolk, yesterday, of Wing-Commander Francis P. Don, third son of the late Mr. Robert B. Don, of The Lodge, Broughty Ferry, and Miss Angela Jane Birkbeck, only daughter of the late Mr. Edward L. Birkbeck and of Mrs. Edward Birkbeck, of Elmham House, Norfolk. The Rev. H. Barclay and the Rev. F. Brereton officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. Townsend.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Colonel Oliver Birkbeck, wore a gown of parchment-coloured satin with a train of Brussels lace. She was attended by two pages, Master Jock Stirling and Master Timothy Barclay, and by six little girls, Miss Pansy Ralli, Miss Grisel Buxton, Miss Camilla Buxton, Miss Gammel, Miss Bowes Lyon, and Miss Victoria Douglas. The little girls wore short dresses of blue silk over lace petticoats, and lace caps, and the boys were in pages' suits of pale blue silk. The train was carried by Master Jock Stirling and Miss Pansy Ralli. A reception was held afterwards at Elmham House, and among the guests were:—

Mrs. Edward Birkbeck, Lady Joan Birkbeck, Colonel and Mrs. Seymour, Lady Heathcoat-Amory, Major and Mrs. Don, the Very Rev. Provost Don and Mrs. Don, the Misses Campbell, Lady Hamilton, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas, Miss Hamilton, the Countess of Romney, the Hon. George Dawnay, Mrs. A. Elwes and Miss Elwes, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Fountaine, Captain and Mrs. Bowes Lyon, Major and Mrs. Evans Lambe, Mr. and Mrs. John Stirling, the Hon. Mrs. FitzClarence, Chancellor and Mrs. F. K. North, Lord and Lady Edward Hay, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Bertram Keppel, Captain and Mrs. S. Ralli, the Dowager Lady Suffield, the Hon. Doris and the Hon. Lettice Harbord, and Major the Hon. Guy and Mrs. Wilson.

The honeymoon is being spent in Algeria, and the bride's going-away dress of dark red crêpe was worn with a coat to match, trimmed with moleskin, and a small red hat.

RECEPTION

SUSAN DUCHESS OF SOMERSET

Susan Duchess of Somerset gave a musical party yesterday afternoon at her house, 35, Grosvenor-square. Mr. Sheridan Russel, 'cellist, and Mr. Henry Wendon, tenor, were the artists. Among the guests were:—

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the Polish Ambassador, Mme. Matsudaira, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Sir Crisp and Lady English, Mary Lady Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, Lady Perrott, Miss Perrott, Miss Helena Perrott, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden, Mrs. Madden, Sir Maurice and Lady De Bunsen, Lady Carmichael, Lady Dallas, Lord Leigh, Frau Sthamer, Mrs. Cunningham Greene, Lady Cory, Lady Newnes, Mrs. and Miss Lorder, the Lady Mayoress, General Sir MacDonald and Miss MacDonald, the Marchioness of Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Bosom, Lady Askwith, Dame Madge Kendal, Sir George and Lady Arthur, Lady Lloyd, Lady Cave, Mrs. Istit Greene, Lady Moir, Vicomte de la Panouse, Lady Edith Drummond, Mrs. Thornycroft, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Douglas Vickers, Miss Prinsep, and Mme. de Selincourt.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 19

MEMORIAL AND FUNERAL SERVICES

LORD GLADSTONE

The King was represented by Earl De La Warr, the Duke of Connaught by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray, Prince Arthur of Connaught by Major J. L. Wickham, and the Prime Minister by Mr. C. P. Duff at the memorial service for Viscount Gladstone, which was held at Westminster Abbey yesterday. The Dean of Westminster, Canon Storr, Canon Donaldson, Canon Woodward, and Minor Canon Nixon were the officiating clergy.

Among others present were:—

Viscountess Gladstone, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. H. N. Gladstone, Mrs. Stephen Gladstone, Sir Richard and Lady Muriel Paget, Lady Gladstone (representing Sir John Gladstone), Miss K. Gladstone, Mrs. W. B. Gladstone, the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Lyttelton, General the Hon. Sir Neville and Lady Lyttelton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Balfour, Miss B. Balfour, Gertrude Lady Pembroke, the Hon. Richard Lyttelton, Miss May Gladstone, Mr. Murray Gladstone, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Commander and Mrs. Rohler, the Rev. the Hon. C. F. Lyttelton, the Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, Mrs. F. Parish, Mr. P. Parish, Miss N. and Miss J. Parish, Lord Glenconner, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Chancellor, Mr. Piers Debenham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tilney Basset, Miss E. Basset, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Tennant.

Prince Reginald de Croy (representing the Belgian Ambassador), Sir Geoffrey Fry (representing Mr. Stanley Baldwin), Mr. Arthur Henderson, Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. de Rutzi (representing the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs), the High Commissioner for South Africa, the Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, the Marquess of Crewe, Mr. R. A. Boyd (representing the Home Secretary), Lord Parmoor, Lord Aberconway, Lord Darrington, Lord Clwyd, Countess Buxton, Viscountess Bryce, Mr. Westwood Bean, Viscount Cecil, Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison (representing Mr. Lloyd George), Dame Adelaide Livingstone, Lady Kylsant, Lord Southborough, Lord Shuttleworth, the Hon. Rachel Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir Lionel Earle (representing the First Commissioner of Works), Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, Lady Frances Balfour, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Wyndham, the Countess of Lytton, the Hon. Mrs. Seely (representing Major-General J. E. B. Seely), Lady Emmott, Lady Robson, Sir John Simon, Sir Herbert Samuel, Viscount Burnham, Lord Shandon, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson Fox, the Hon. Robert James.

The Earl of Chesterfield, Major Sir Robert Hamilton, Colonel Royds, Mr. Pell, the Hon. Lady Barlow, Lord Ponsonby, Sir Donald and Lady Maclean, Susan Duchess of Somerset, the Hon. James Mansfield, Viscount D'Abernon, Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, Sir Thomas Molony, Sir George Murray, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, Sir George and the Hon. Lady Leveson-Gower, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lord Forres, Lord Gainford, Lady Antrobus (representing the Overseas Nursing Association), Commissioner Unsworth (representing the International Headquarters of the Salvation Army), Lady Hollenden, Sir Hugh Allen (representing the Incorporated Society of Musicians), Mr. Victor Finney (representing Sir Benjamin Johnson), Sir William Collins, Mr. F. Barter (representing the Gladstone Memorial Trust), Sir Harold Baverston, Sir John Barran, Mr. Philip Napier (representing Sir Roderick Jones), Mr. Augustine Birrell, Mr. Noel Buxton, Mr. H. Graham White, Sir Maurice and Lady Waller, Mrs. James Carruthers, Sir Hilton and Lady Young, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Paget, Colonel Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, Lady Levy, Mr. L. Stubbs (representing the Cranmore Hall Estates).

Father Rivers, Lady Constance Hatch, Mr. F. C. Rivers (representing the Gladstone Benefit Fund), Sir Charles and Lady Starmer, Major R. Surtees, Mr. J. R. Monds, Lady Craik, Lady Colquhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Sir Herbert Baker, Mrs. Lionel Hichens, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Grenfell, Mr. Maxwell Darnell, Mr. Arthur Pollen, Mr. Ramsay Muir, Mrs. St. John Hornby, Miss Diana Hornby, Mr. William Taylor (representing the Leeds Liberal Federation), Mr. J. J. Shaw (representing the Colden Club), the Rev. G. G. Bourchier, Mr. John Henderson, Mr. James A. Sinclair (representing the Managing Committee of the National Liberal Club), Colonel Alexander Mitchell, Commissioner Dartd C. Lamb, the Rev. Gordon Lang, Mr. Charles Morley, Mr. Tom Wing, Mr. J. Wilson Taylor, Mr. Thomas Coote, the Misses Esmond Jones, Mr. F. W. Raffety, Mr. H. S. Perris (representing the Dunford House, Colden Memorial Association), Mr. and Mrs. Delmar Blow, Dr. Hunter (representing the Scottish Liberal Federation), Mr. Leif Jones, Mr. James Scott, Mr. J. Foot, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hornfil, Sir Edward and Lady Knapp-Fisher, Mrs. T. K. Griffin, Mrs. Byron Jones, Miss Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sherwood, Mr. Gilpin (Vice-Chairman of the National Liberal Club), Mr. Thomas Darling, Mr. J. Bruce, Mr. F. Llewellyn Jones, Mr. Bacon, Mr. G. V. W. Carey.

Major M. McKenzie Wood, Mr. H. J. Hopgood, Mr. C. C. Foley (representing the Pedestrians Association), Mr. Walter B. Paton, Prebendary F. Partridge, Mr. A. Maudsley (representing the Anglo-Belgian Union), Mr. Whitbread, Captain A. E. Thomas, Major Arthur C. Fischwater (the League of Nations Union), Mr. W. M. Crook (representing the Home Counties Liberal Federation), Mr. J. E. Myers (National Liberal Federation), Mr. Cecil Williams (General Committee of the National Liberal Club), Mrs. A. Coxon, Miss Grasebrook, Sister Carr Hill, Mr. W. Roberts, Mr. F. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. J. Talbot, Mr. H. H. Wagstaff, Miss Wilson, Miss Wickham, Mrs. W. Wickham, Miss Carmichael, Mr. D. Williamson, Mrs. D. Thomson, Mr. E. W. Cemlyn Jones (representing the Welsh National Liberal Federation), Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Spender, Mr. and Mrs. M. Macdonald, Mrs. E. H. Gray, and Mr. E. M. Nason (representing the National Liberal Federation), Mrs. N. Dixey, Lady Baring, Mrs. Cemlyn Jones and Miss Margaret Harvey represented the Women's National Liberal Association, and Mr. G. A. Macmillan, Sir Ernest Palmer, and Mr. Claude Aveling represented the Royal College of Music.

The Marquess of Reading and Sir Charles Mallet were unavoidably prevented from being present.

A correspondent writes: Many of us who attended the simple funeral of Lord Gladstone at the village church of Little Munden were so touched by the address of the Bishop of St. Albans (an old friend of the South African days) that I venture to send you the following notes. The address constituted a tribute that found an echo in the hearts of all who had had the high privilege of Lord Gladstone's friendship and had enjoyed his confidence. The Bishop said:—

Though our hearts are sad to-day—sad for those to whom death has come so close, in the breaking—for a time—of the closeness of a lovely comradeship—and sad too for ourselves who have lost the presence of a dear good friend, yet sadness is not—should not be—the thought uppermost in our hearts, but rather thankfulness, real thankfulness to Almighty God for the life and work of a loving husband, a devoted brother, a loyal son, and a genuine friend to any who needed one. I dare to say there is no single man or woman who really knew Herbert Gladstone who was not the better for knowing him. Few men—if any in our time—inherited a finer or higher tradition of public service or of genuine Christian faith and life than he did, and no man was more loyal to it. Late in life that loyalty was made patent to the world by his courageous and fearless vindication of his father's honour, at a cost to himself and his devoted brother not merely of worldly wealth but of deep suffering, the measure of which only those closest to him will ever know. But all through his life he showed that loyalty, in being ready to put at the service of his country whatever he had to give, and that too at a far greater cost than most people ever realized, for naturally I think he was a man to whom public life offered few attractions but to whom a country life with the peace of its pursuits was always an absorbing interest. As I look back to-day on those years that I knew him in South Africa as the first Governor-General of the Union, I think what struck me most was the perfectly genuine simplicity of the man. He never pretended to be anything but just himself; what he had to give he gave generously and with both hands, and they were no mean gifts. A wise counsellor, with all the common sense of a cultured English gentleman; a steadfast friend whom men knew they could trust; a fearless champion of any whom he thought were not having a fair deal (for he always had a tender spot in his heart for the under-dog); a delightful host, a very human companion, and a Christian gentleman—to whom his religion was a living reality and no mere tradition of the past. For that life and character we thank God to-day, and with a sure hope and confidence we commend that kindly, generous human soul to the merciful and loving hands of the God and Father of us all.

MR. W. H. TAFT

A service in memory of William Howard Taft, 27th President of the United States, will be held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Monday, March 17, at 12.30 p.m.

MR. E. G. STRUTT

The memorial service for the Hon. Edward Gerald Strutt will be held at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square, S.W., at 2.45 p.m. on Friday next, March 14.

THE BISHOP OF ST. HELENA

The funeral of the Bishop of St. Helena took place yesterday afternoon at Farnborough, Warwickshire. The Bishop of Coventry officiated, assisted by the Rev. S. M. Rankin, (vicar of Farnborough) and Canon Will ock (rector of Warmington).

The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Holbech, Canon and Mrs. Hugh Holbech, Mr. Godfrey Holbech, Miss Holbech, Miss Anne Holbech, Mrs. Edward Holbech, Mr. Richard Holbech, Mrs. de Soussons, Mrs. de Beaufort, Major Boultbee, Miss Lucy Cartwright, Mrs. Rankin, Miss Prater, Canon Price, and the Rev. A. H. Watson.

SIR D. WILSON

The funeral of Sir David Wilson, Bt., of Carbeth, took place yesterday afternoon at the family burying ground in the churchyard at Killearn. Prior to the interment a service, conducted by the Rev. George Turner, was held in Balfron South Church. The service at the graveside was conducted by the Rev. George Turner and Dr. A. Gordon Mitchell. In addition to the pallbearers, among the mourners were representatives of the leading Stirlingshire families, the Highland and Agricultural Society, and many local organizations.

A HORSE FOR COMPANY

WINTER RIDES IN FIFE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

By the time March is in, roar he never so loudly, we begin to feel, even in the north, that spring is pushing through, and that we may really cast from us the sense of winter. But winter rides are the best, and it is good to reflect on the many days, pleasant and unpleasant, when one has been out and about the countryside with a horse for company. Happily, in Fife we have at least some roads that are not tarred and slippery, and even they may be left behind in excursions by tracks, woods, and fields, so there is always some variation of "the trivial round," some adventure in little, some new vision of familiar scenes in different lights. Those who ride only to hunt lose much; those who never ride alone lose even more. Horses reveal themselves to the solitary rider.

So do many other things. One disturbs the birds so little, passing quietly on horseback; a herd of curlews will go on feeding unmoved, and herons continue to sun themselves in the shelter of a wall. As for owls, I have seen more sitting in trees from the saddle than I ever did from the ground. One day I heard blackbirds clacking and scolding in a fir tree as they do at a cat, and on a branch quite near my head I suddenly caught sight of the face of an anxious weary old woman, asking for sympathy—a brown owl. She quite distressed me. You may hear owls cry at noon on one of those still days in late October when the jewelled cobwebs are as taut as silence, and find the results of the owls' night-hunting in a little ring of small birds' feathers on the grass, often with the beak and claws laid tidily by.

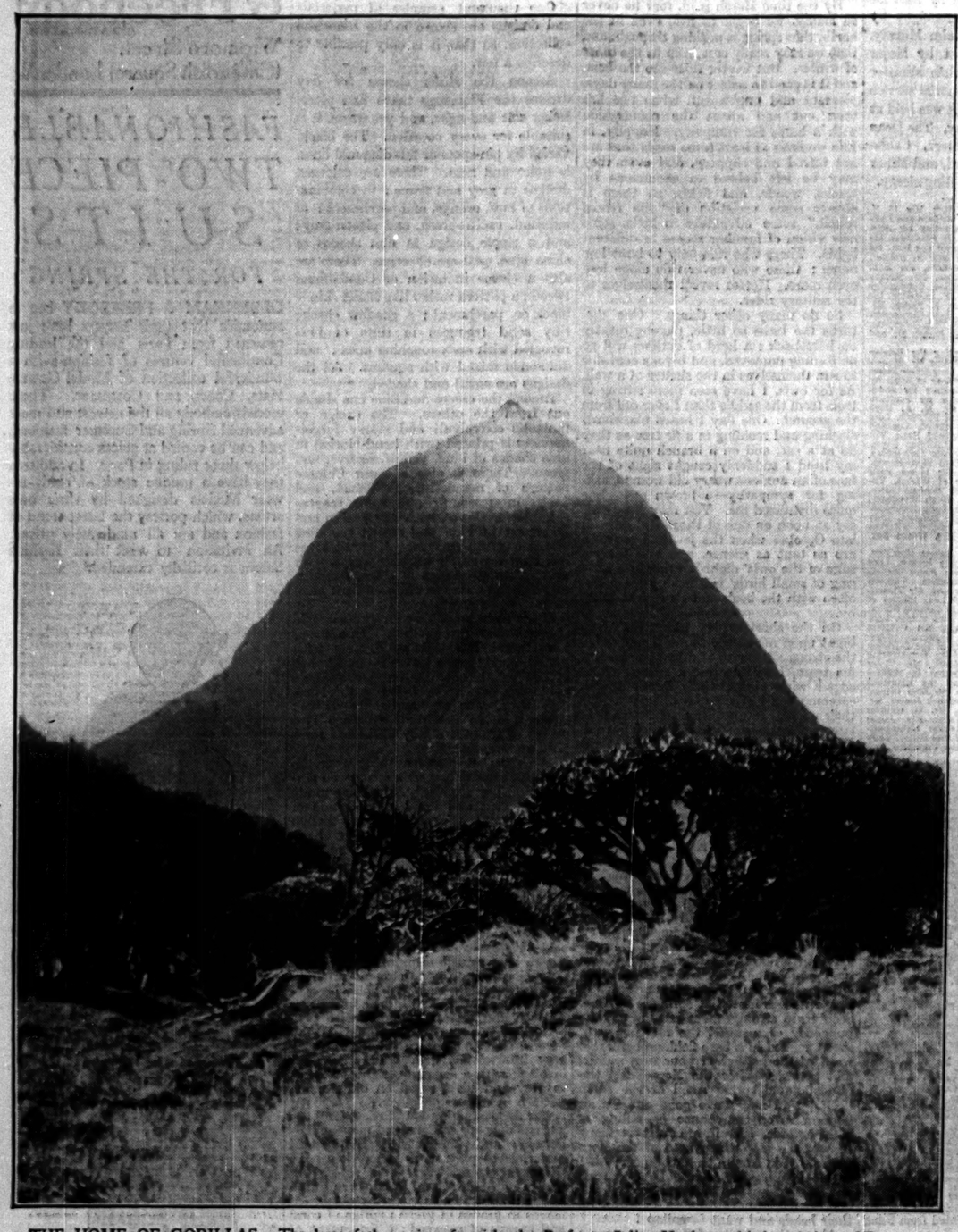
On the shortest day at sunset there burst upon me at the top of a steep field the strong silhouette of a ploughman and his team, black against a stormy cloud edged with pink. Gulls swept round, catching the last glimpse of light under their wings. In another level brown field lapwings sitting in drifts, heads up-wind, were almost invisible, showing no colour except the sickle of white underlining their bodies. Now and then one of them would lift a wing and show some more white and a flash of green. It almost had the effect of a wink.

There falls occasionally in midwinter one of those dim, cloudy days that threaten at any moment to burst into tears. They are strangely fascinating. A mild, soft air that is nevertheless without motion carries sound and scent, and yet does not even stir a head of the plumes of dry grass along the dyke-sides. You hear from very far the crack of the mallet where a new fence is being put up, and the rattle of the first turnips thrown into an empty cart. Little flutings and quirks in the hedges hint that spring is stirring. Scents are strong—moss in a wood, the pungency of manure, the rank smell of sheep penned in a bare field, an agreeable whiff of the leather of your own saddle, and perhaps (after the New Year) the unmistakable spring smell of the earth itself. You may have gone out for an hour or so on the chance of falling in with hounds, and if a covert is being drawn, the soft single note of the horn comes to you from a long distance. Ah! then—stepping off the road on to turf, with a delicious squeeze and suck of the hoof—what wonder that horses throw up their heads and want to gallop!

About the middle of February came a wonderful day. The morning broke clear with a thick coat of hoar frost on every twig and grass blade. But the frost was keen, and instead of rain following the rime, it froze all day in the shade while the sun shone hot. A glorious sun, a heart-warming, encouraging, rhapsodical sun! Dazzling filigree ice trimmed the burnside and every round-headed boulder wore a collar of lace. Long fingers of ice pinned veils across the quiet pools, and fringes hung by the waterfalls. There was not a breath of wind. Birds sang, gulls cackled, an aeroplane droned idly about. Two swans came by, flying low, circling about, pursuing each other, turning, rising, and falling, and their wings said, "Heuch, heuch, heuch." Perhaps it was they—Japanese-like decoration to the bare winter fields—that gave paradoxically an exotic feeling. Certainly there was something curious about the day, so unlike February in the North—"something rich and strange." About this time swans are restless (courting-time, no doubt), and they fly across between St. Andrews harbour and the Eden, where there is a colony of them. They travel much lower than geese, their sound is different, for they fly mute, and all you hear is that odd creak made by their strong wings. That day, too, I saw a solitary swan in the middle of an enormous ploughed field. It had every intention of walking the whole way across, which must have taken it hours, for the furrows, frozen like ribs of iron, were too far apart for its stride. It wobbled on the top of each ridge, took a step which came short, lurched into the furrow and had to save itself by grotesque contortions. Why did it not take wing?

Perhaps it is as well to forget the unpleasant rides—days when your face is whipped and stung by sleet showers and your tongue is colder than your teeth, days when your horse is far too fresh and requires all your attention, days when it blows like fury and there is no peace anywhere. It is a storm-swept country, so one treasures the spells of calm. For then you can dawdle about, stop to gossip at a farm, mark the teams ploughing and the traffic of the carts, and the people whose business takes them about the roads in very unseaworthy-looking cars. You can cast an eye of friendship on the horses and the working dogs and get to know them all. There is a story of Dr. John Brown (of "Rab and his Friends") driving with a lady in his brougham in Edinburgh. He was craning out of the window, and she said: "Is that someone you know?" (fatuous remark enough!) "No," he said, "It's a dog I don't know

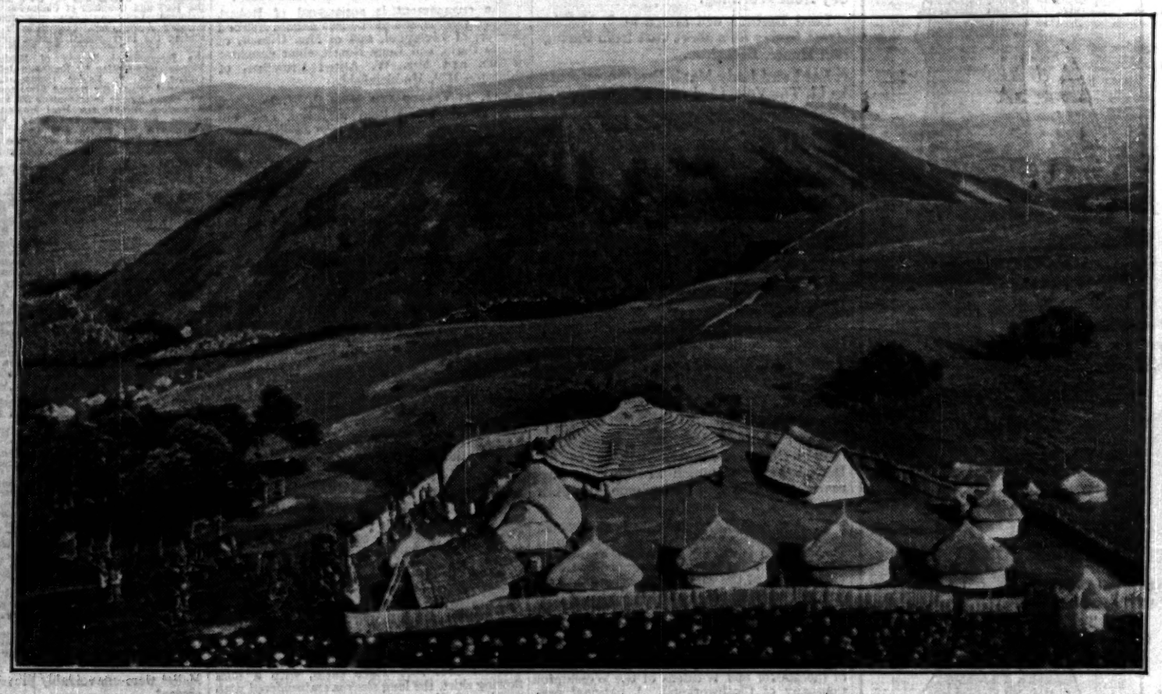
MOUNT MIKENO: AN AFRICAN PEAK

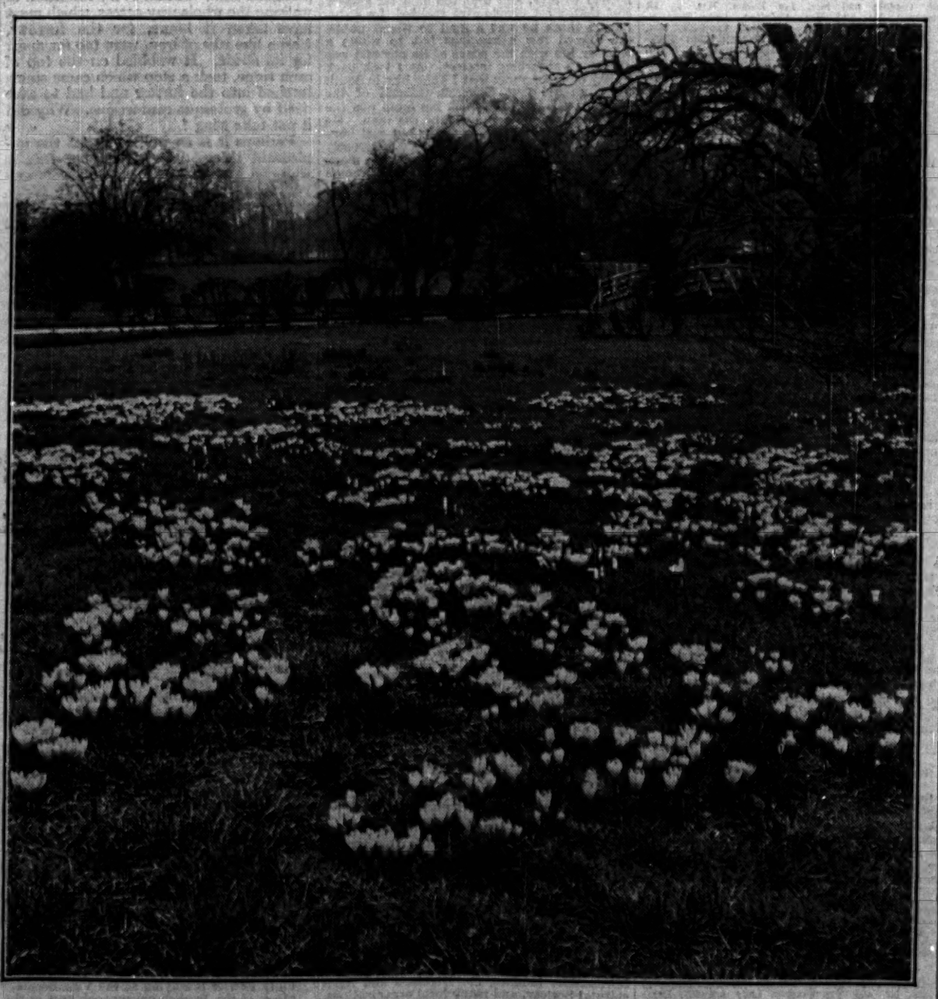


THE HOME OF GORILLAS.—The last of the series of articles by Professor Julian Huxley on his impressions of East and Central Africa appears on page 15 to-day, and above we illustrate some of the scenes described in the articles. The large picture, taken from Mount Karissimbi, in the Belgian Congo, shows the "superb bell-like peak of Mount Mikeno freeing itself of cloud." The rock peak of Mikeno (14,300ft.) has only twice been climbed. The mountain forest is the home of gorillas, tracks of which were seen by Professor Huxley's party. In the foreground giant groundsel is growing. The picture on the right shows a Government rest camp in the western rift, Uganda, with one of the small volcanic craters which are dotted about the plain in the background.

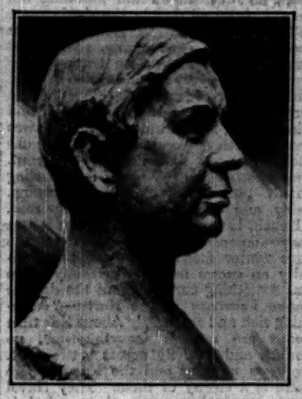
CROCUSES AT OXFORD

ON LAKE EDWARD.—Canoeing on Lake Edward is rather hazardous. Professor Huxley records that the canoes are made of bits of wood or bark sewn together with vegetable fibre, and in most of them it is necessary to bale at least half the time.

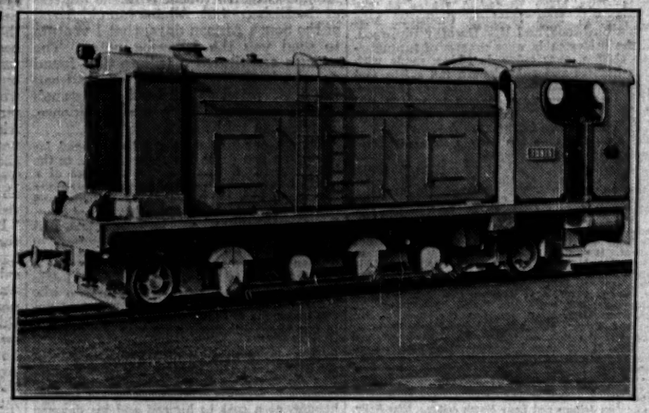




CROCUSES AT OXFORD.—Crocuses are now in full bloom in most parts of the country. The fine display photographed above is to be seen in the grounds of Magdalen College near the Cherwell, and many people who pass over the famous Magdalen Bridge pause to admire them.



MR. CHARLES WHIBLEY.—The funeral of Mr. Charles Whibley, the eminent man of letters, takes place to-day. The bust of him reproduced above is the work of Mr. John Tweed.



OIL LOCOMOTIVE FOR CHILE.—The new geared oil locomotive which has just been completed at the works of Messrs. Hudswell, Clarke and Co., Limited, of Hunslet, Leeds, for the Junin Railway in Chile. It is expected that it will lead to big developments in locomotive manufacture. The engine is four-stroke cycle, solid injection Diesel.

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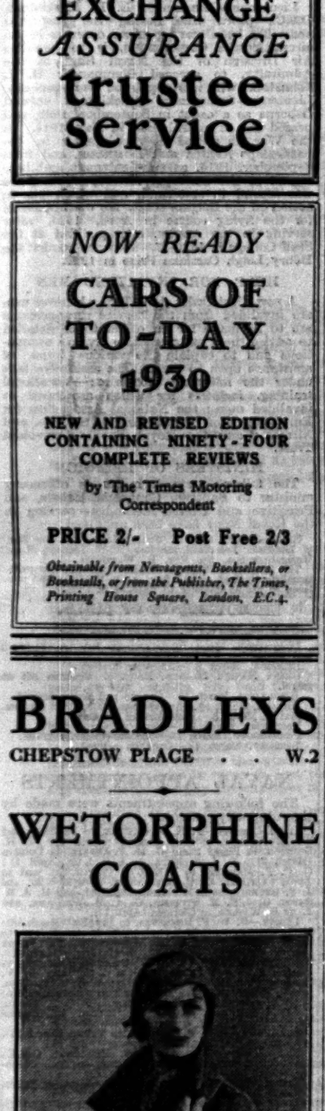

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Obituary

SIR MATTHEW INGLE JOYCE

AN ABLE CHANCERY JUDGE

The Right Hon. Sir Matthew Ingle Joyce, who was a Judge of the Chancery Division from 1900 to 1915, died on Monday at the residence at Liverpool of his son-in-law, in his 91st year.

The late Judge was an excellent lawyer, versed in the principles of equity and a master of all the details of practice in his own branch of the profession, clear-headed and practical, but with few interests outside his profession. During the greater part of his term on the Bench the Chancery Division was in an exceptionally high state of efficiency, to which Joyce contributed his full share. He was emphatically a commonsense Judge, and remarkably free from the judicial infirmities of vanity, irritability, and a sense of personal importance. An abrupt manner hardly concealed his real geniality and kindliness, or the unassuming modesty of his character.

Born on July 17, 1839, he was the fourth son of Mr. John Hall Joyce, of Blackfordby, Leicestershire. He was educated at the grammar school of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and went up to Caius, a college where in the last century more Judges were trained than almost any other at Oxford or Cambridge. In 1862 he was eighth Wrangler, and was elected to a Fellowship. On his appointment as a Judge his college conferred on him an honorary Fellowship. At Lincoln's Inn he obtained a certificate of honour in Trinity Term, 1865, and was called in the following November. In a few years he had acquired a substantial practice as a conveyancing and equity draftsman, and when Charles Hall, in 1873, was made a Vice-Chancellor, Ingle Joyce, as he was always called at the Bar, to distinguish him probably from the well-known author of the treatise on the law of injunction, became his secretary. He was not a specially good advocate, but he was an excellent pleader and his pupil room was always full. In 1886 he was appointed Attorney-General's "Devil," that is, junior counsel to the Treasury on the Chancery side. The office confers a sort of prescriptive right to promotion, unless its holder takes silk. Joyce had a longer time to wait than usual, and it was not till the end of October, 1900, on the advancement to the Court of Appeal of his predecessor, Mr. Justice Stirling, that he was made a Judge of the Chancery Division.

On the Bench Joyce was both quick and good-tempered, though he could at times be stern in repressing irrelevancies and curtailing prolixity. The soul of straightforwardness and simplicity, he was swift to discern and to repress any attempt to mislead the Court. He never wasted time on frivolities, and was insensible to the arts of mere advocacy; he was content to state the law as he conceived it in plain terms. Appeals were not frequent, or as a rule successful, and in some cases, though reversed in the Court of Appeal, the learned Judge was restored by the House of Lords. This was the case in the appeal in 1905 of the Westminster Corporation against the London and North-Western Railway, concerning the subway at the end of Parliament-street, in which Lord Macnaghten delivered a caustic and humorous judgment on the pretensions of the Court of Appeal to constitute themselves a sanitary authority.

In one case which excited much public interest the Judge was less fortunate. "Rey v. Lecouturier" arose out of the confiscation by the French Government of ecclesiastical property. The plaintiffs were the representatives of the Carthusian monks of La Grande Chartreuse, who made the liqueur known as "Chartreuse," of which they possessed the secret. Under the Associations Law of 1901, the property of the monks, including their trade marks, passed to a liquidator, and ultimately became vested in the defendants. The monks, expelled from France, established themselves at Tarragona, in Spain, where they manufactured the liqueur by their secret process. At the same time the liquidator made a Chartreuse of his own and sold it in England and elsewhere in bottles of the old shape and having the old labels of the monks. An action was brought on behalf of the monks to restrain the liquidator and his agents from using the name "Chartreuse" for the liqueur which they made, and from passing it off as that of the plaintiffs. Joyce held that the whole of the monks' business, with the goodwill and trade-marks, including the English trade-marks, passed to the liquidator, and that, the word "Chartreuse" being primarily local, the plaintiffs were not entitled to use it or to sell liqueur under that title without distinguishing it from the product of the defendants made at the old place. But both the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords granted to the monks all the relief they asked, and ordered the liquidator and his agents not to sell their liqueur in England without distinguishing it from that of the plaintiffs.

Joyce resigned his seat on the Bench in November, 1915, and was sworn of the Privy Council. It is understood that he was invited to give occasional help at the Judicial Committee, but excused himself on the ground that he had done enough work. At the date of his retirement he was in his 77th year, and had been called to the Bar just 50 years before, so that his desire to close his long and honourable career and enjoy his leisure could not be considered unreasonable. He married, in 1891, Miriam Bertha, daughter of Sir William Jackson, Bt., the famous contractor, and sister of Sir Henry Jackson, O.M., who died four days after he had been appointed a Judge. Lady Joyce, who was an aunt of the late Right Hon. Frederick Huth Jackson, died in 1922, leaving an only daughter, who is the wife of Major the Hon. L. H. Cripps, third son of Lord Parmoor.

The funeral will be at Breedon-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, on Saturday, at 2.30.

DR. C. F. K. MURRAY

News has been received by cable from South Africa that Dr. C. F. K. Murray died at the age of 81 on Friday last, at Palmeit River, Elgin, Cape Province, his country home, where he spent the last years of his life.

Charles Frederick Kennan Murray was born on September 27, 1848, on his father's estate in County Wicklow, studied medicine at Trinity College, Dublin, qualifying at the age of 19, and became a fully qualified surgeon at the age of 20, taking the first place in the competitive examination for surgeons in the United Kingdom. In August, 1869, he entered the Royal Navy as surgeon, and was posted to the Duke of Wellington. In December of that year he was one of the party of picked young men selected to go to America in the Monarch, then the leading battleship of the Royal Navy, in charge of the body of Mr. Peabody, the great American philanthropist, to whom England wished to show special honour. In October, 1870, he joined the Pembroke, and in 1871 he was appointed junior surgeon to the flagship Rattlesnake, and served under Admiral Sir E. Commerell, V.C., in the Ashanti War of 1872-3. Dr. Murray was in charge of the boat that went up the River Prah on this adventurous expedition and attended the Admiral when he was shot through the lungs. Dr. Murray himself was wounded in the arm during this engagement. His excellent services on the occasion of severe boat action on the River Prah were brought to the notice of the Board of Admiralty, and he was mentioned in dispatches.

In March, 1874, Dr. Murray resigned from the Navy and settled near Cape Town, where he married the second daughter of the late Sir John Charles Molteno, K.C.M.G., first Premier of Cape Colony. He practised at the Cape for many years, and was always ready to take a leading part in any cultural or philanthropic movement, his influence having been specially felt in the medical and musical life of the Colony. He was the first president of the Colonial Medical Council, and for the following 27 years he was unanimously re-elected to this office. Dr. Murray had a fine baritone voice, and was much sought after for the concert platform. He was one of the founders of the Cape Town Choral Society, and did much to forward the cause of musical education in the Colony.

In the Great War Dr. Murray undertook the whole of his large practice in order to free his eldest son, Dr. Kenah Murray, for service with the South African Field Ambulance in France. In addition he gave his services to the military hospitals, and he was made O.B.E. for his services.

Dr. Murray possessed a charming personality diffusing happiness around him, and a rare gift of understanding and sympathy which reached out to all classes and races. His influence was felt alike by young and old, and it can truly be said that no man was more dearly or more widely loved.

SURGEON-MAJOR GAMACK

Probably the oldest survivor of the servants of the Honourable East India Company has been removed by the death on March 8, at his residence, Oriel House, Lindfield-gardens, Hampstead, of Surgeon-Major Alexander Gamack, M.D., in his 97th year.

He was born to William Gamack, a solicitor, on February 13, 1834, and thus was well in his fourth year when Queen Victoria came to the throne. He studied medicine at Aberdeen University, where he took his M.D. degree in 1856, and in the same year he became L.R.C.S. of Edinburgh. Gazetted to the Medical Service of "John Company" in August of that year, he arrived at Madras on December 26, 1856. His service was chiefly in civil employment, and he was for a considerable time zillah surgeon and gaol superintendent at Madura. He reached the rank of surgeon-major after 20 years' service, and retired in August, 1879, so that he was on the pension list for over half a century.

MR. JOSEPH COOKE-HURLE

Mr. Joseph Cooke-Hurle died after a few hours' illness at his residence, Kilve Court, near Bridgwater, on Monday, in his 71st year.

He was born at Brislington, near Bristol, where his family had lived for many years, the eldest son of Joseph Cooke-Hurle and Florence Annie Forbes, of Craigavad, Ireland, and had a distinguished career at both school and University. He was head of the School House at Rugby, and obtained a mathematical scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, but elected to take the Classical Tripos, feeling that such a course would give him a wider outlook. His love of Homer remained with him to the end. He studied for some time at Cirencester Agricultural College, and throughout his life took a keen interest in agriculture and farmed his own estate for some years. He was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn and had chambers in London and Bristol for some time, but active work at the Bar did not appeal to him, though his legal training and accurate habit of thought were evident in all his subsequent work.

At an early age he was made a Justice of the Peace, and was for many years chairman of his local bench. Throughout his life he was deeply interested in the Church of England, of which he was a loyal member, and wrote a pamphlet some years before the formation of the Church Assembly advocating the formation of such a body. He represented his Diocese on the Church Assembly from its establishment until his death. He gave unstinted service to the local government of his county of Somerset, being an original member of the county council and the county education committee. He succeeded he Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse as chairman of both these bodies. He worked unsparingly, and his knowledge of mathematics stood him in good stead when he dealt with the problems of county finance. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of the county and Sheriff in 1914-15. For many years he was captain of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, The Somerset Light Infantry, and during the Great War was a captain in the West Somerset Yeomanry. He volunteered for active service, but was rejected on account of his age. He was in charge of Territorial recruiting for the Somersets, and was most successful in enrolling and organizing the recruiting of volunteers.

Mr. Cooke-Hurle was naturally shy and retiring, but to those who knew him well, the sweetness of his disposition and the kindness he showed to all with whom he came in contact, particularly to those in humbler circumstances, were his most marked characteristics. He married in 1886 Lilian Margaret, the daughter of Mr. Benjamin Thomas, of Stapleton Park, Gloucestershire; she died in 1906, leaving one son and four daughters. In 1915 he married Norah Lilian, daughter of Mr. Francis J. Fry, of Cricket St. Thomas, Chard; she survives him.

The funeral will be at Brislington to-day at 1.45.

MME. STRAUSS

Our Vienna Correspondent telegraphs:—

The death occurred in Vienna on Sunday, at the age of 76, of Mme. Adèle Strauss, the widow of Johann Strauss, the well-known composer of waltzes, the most famous of which is "The Blue Danube." Of any musical talent possessed by Adèle Strauss there is nowhere any mention, but inasmuch as the master composed his most important works, his "almost operas," *Die Zigeunerbaron* and *Eine Nacht in Venedig*, and many of his most insinuating waltz melodies, at the side of his third and best-loved wife Adèle, she might justly have claimed to be his greatest inspirer, just as she was his best adviser in critical moments. When, on the eve of its production, all his friends counselled Strauss to withdraw his *Zigeunerbaron* rather than suffer a fiasco, his wife forbade him to withdraw it and prophesied a triumph, which it instantly achieved. Strauss was 54 and Adèle 28 when they married. For her he risked and lost his position as Court conductor. His second wife, Angelica Dittrich, had eloped with a friend of his, and as divorce was unobtainable by a Roman Catholic, Strauss became Protestant to marry Adèle. The Emperor Francis Joseph withdrew his august favour. Of his fascinating waltz, "Simplicius," Johann Strauss related that one night he awoke with the melodious theme on his lips. He hesitated to disturb his wife, but groping in the dark, his outstretched hand found a lead pencil. With this he scrawled the opening bars of the melody in huge letters on his white counterpane, and dropped off to sleep.

After his death in 1899, Adèle Strauss venerated the memory of her cherished husband, whose every souvenir she jealously guarded and bequeathed to a grateful nation.

DR. F. P. PIPER

A correspondent writes:—

The sudden death last week at Whitstable of Dr. Francis Parris Piper, the medical officer of health for the district and the leading medical practitioner in Whitstable, at the age of 60, has removed one of that devoted band of family physicians whose influence for good in the world is as great as it is unobtrusive. The second son of William Piper, of Ackleton Hall, Shropshire, he was educated at Epsom College, and after taking his London degrees in medicine and surgery he served for a time as house physician at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and in the service of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in their mental hospitals. He began to practise at Whitstable in 1902, and soon took a leading part in all the local activities. On the district and parochial councils, as a charity trustee, and as a leading Freemason he was known throughout the county. But it was as the physician and friend of all classes, and especially of the poor and the children of the poor, that he was best known and loved, and his death is felt as a personal sorrow by the whole town.

MISS EMILY FORD

A correspondent writes:—

The lamented death of Emily Susan Ford recalls memories of years ago, when she and her sisters, Bessie and Isabella, all lived happily together at Adel Grange, Leeds. They were, as Sir Michael Sadler says, all gifted, but in such varied degree that it was difficult to assign a premier place to any one of them. Had they been obliged to struggle for their living, it is possible they might almost have rivalled the Brontë sisters for places in the Northern book of fame. Bessie was an expert on the violin and Isabella on the pianoforte. Isabella also made a mark in literature, her novel, "Miss Blake of Monkbalton," meeting with considerable success. Fifty years or more ago the three sisters had a great deal to do with developing an evening sewing school by way of making life pleasanter for the rough mill girls of Leeds. The sisters, aided by their friends, also provided reading, recitation, and music for the entertainment and refinement of the girls. Great artists sometimes found their way into the sewing school; among them Sims Reeves once sang to the girls.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LORD HARRINGTON'S ESTATE

The Rt. Hon. Charles Joseph Leicester, 10th Earl of Harrington, M.C., of Elvaston Castle, Derby, who died on November 16, aged 42, left estate in his own disposition of the gross value of £326,051, with net personalty £6,176.

The Hon. Sir John Alexander Cockburn, K.C.M.G., M.D., of Dean's Hill, Harriotsham, Kent, a former Premier of South Australia, who died on November 26, aged 79, left estate of the gross value of £20,422, with net personalty £14,819.

Mrs. Ada Evans, of Darley Abbey, Derby, who died on November 28, widow of W. Evans (lately of Crompton and Evans's Union Bank, Limited, Derby—now absorbed in the Westminster Bank Limited), left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £161,019, with net personalty £148,398. She left:—

£500 each to the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and the Derbyshire Church Pension Society; £250 each to the Derbyshire Hospital for Sick Children and the Derbyshire Hospital for Women.

£500 for the purchase of an annuity for the benefit of Sarah Simpson, the Darley village nurse; £500 to Matthews Attwood, secretary of Crompton and Evans's Union Bank (now amalgamated with the Westminster Bank Limited); £500 and one year's wages each to her estate agent, head gardener, chauffeur, groom, and each indoor servant in her service at her decease if of 20 years' service (temporary absence on War service to count as time spent in her service), or one year's wages to each of those similarly qualified in respect of five but less than 20 years' service; and £200 to her former cook, Ellen Andrew.

Mrs. Charlotte Emily Croker, of Chesterterrace, Regent's Park, N.W., who died on January 19, aged 85, widow of J. W. Croker, left estate of the gross value of £16,850, with net personalty £15,808. She left:—

£200 a year and her dogs and other pets to William Oliver Moore, husband of her late companion, Mrs. Moore.

£100 each to her late groom, Thomas Taylor, and her maid-companion, Jessie Moore.

£50 each to her late parlourmaid, Edith Bosehem, her late cook, Annie Lambert, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Home of Rest for Horses, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Miss Hannah Sutcliffe, of Otley-road, Headingley, Leeds, died on February 11, leaving £14,762, with net personalty £13,355. She left:—

£600 to the vicar of St. Chad's Church—£200 to the choir fund, £200 to the Sunday School Fund, and £200 to the Clergy Fund: £200 to Emily Chappell, nurse; and £100 to her companion, Miss Howard.

Mr. Villiers Alexander Julius, of Wickham-avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea, who died on January 5, aged 79, left estate in this country of the gross value of £12,442, with net personalty £11,802. He left:—

£500 to Mildred Gertrude Aldridge, "as an acknowledgment of the care and attention which she has bestowed on me as my Landlady."

Mrs. Maud Isabel Leybourne Popham, of Johnby Hall, Greystoke, Cumberland, who died on January 12, widow of F. Leybourne Popham, left £6,420, with net personalty £5,604. She gives:—

£100 and the use of a bungalow and land to her housekeeper, Alice Beatrice Pitman; £100 to her cook, Margaret Clarke; and £50 to the Herbert Relief Fund for Albania.

Mr. William Henry Yeomans, J.P., of The Beeches, Astwood Bank, Worcester, founder and principal of Messrs. Morris and Yeomans, Limited, needle manufacturers, of Astwood Bank, who died on January 2, left estate of the gross value of £1,128, with net personalty £150. He left:—

One-third of the residue of his property to his housekeeper, Ada Leighton.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Anderson, Mr. Gavin Rodger (51), of Red House, Third-avenue, Frinton-on-Sea, late agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China at Balavia, Java (net personalty £1,595)	£5,481
Buchanan, Mr. Patrick Robertson (63), of Gwydyr-mansions, Hove (net personalty £5,656)	6,108
Butcher, Mr. Henry Hall Drew (77), of Newbridge-road, West, Bath (net personalty £15,998)	16,042
Dewith, Mr. Joseph Mayer (63), of Chestnut-road, West Norwood, S.E., and of Lime-grove, Manchester (net personalty £6,063)	6,160
Dunville-Dunville, Wing Commander and Lieutenant-Colonel John, C.B.E., R.A.F., of Redburn, Holywood, Co. Down, and of Portland-place, London, W., the balconied and ornamental chairman of Dunville's Distillery, Limited (unsettled personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	33,812
Finlay, the Rev. Robert Alfred William, of The Vicarage, Snettisham, Norfolk (net personalty £1,762)	1,923
Fowler, Mr. George, of Oak Tree-lane, Mansfield, Notts, for many years manager for J. Ward and Co., hosiery manufacturers, Redcliffe Works, Mansfield (net personalty £848)	2,758
Foys, Mr. George Frederick Hamilton, of Erindale, Dwygyfylchi, Penmaenmawr, Carnarvon, photographer (net personalty £4,885)	7,906
Gardner, Mr. Charles (86), of Woodville, Strond-road, Gloucester, dentist (net personalty £4,760)	5,537
Gordon, Miss Kathleen Isabella Hamilton, of Bath-road, Reading (net personalty £4,056)	4,117
Kindersley, Miss Grace (67), of Glenwood, Carisbrooke-road, Claygate, Surrey (net personalty £4,401)	4,502
Miles, Miss Margaret Jane (56), of Field House, Weybridge (net personalty £4,137)	4,675
Morris, Mrs. Martha Jane, of Raikes-parade, Blackpool (net personalty £28,779)	33,909
Parkes, Mr. George Robert (78), of Chilcombe, near Winchester, farmer and trainer (net personalty £8,752)	27,471
Potter, Mr. William Arthur, of Cavendish Lodge, Brixton Hill, S.W. (net personalty £50,939)	54,088
Slater, Alderman George (72), J.P., of Fairfield, Derby (net personalty £10,802)	23,320
Slater, Mr. John George (79), of Shute-road, South Ferriby, Lincs, farmer (net personalty £10,080)	11,510
Smith, Mr. Alexander, of Matilda-road, Pollokshields, Glasgow, gas engineer (personal estate in Great Britain)	11,085
Stewart, Mr. Alexander Hope (54), of The Wilderness Country Club, Sevenoaks, a director of the Tokenhouse Securities Corporation, of Salisbury House, London-wall, E.C. (net personalty £4,369)	4,426
Turner, Mr. George Edward (71), of The Cottage, Redcar-on-Dove, Staffs (net personalty £9,777)	21,811
Walmsley, Mr. James Henry, of York-crescent, Halifax, retired grocer (net personalty £5,517)	6,256
Wildash, Mr. Stanley (64), of East Hill, Harvey Close, Finchley, N., retired bank manager (net personalty £6,125)	9,856
Wright, Mr. Frederic William Henderson (56), of Streatley, South Bank-road, Kenilworth (net personalty £17,007)	17,104
Wright, Mr. Henry James (84), of Kinross, Adelaide-road, Leamington Spa, retired grocer and provision merchant (net personalty £8,081)	10,258

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

ST. PAUL'S AND THE EMPIRE

Canon Alexander, addressing a conference of clergy and laity last night at Uxbridge, on the preservation and reopening of St. Paul's Cathedral, said that it was to-day a church to which the thoughts of the English-speaking race in all parts of the world were constantly turning not merely as a familiar symbol of London but as their own spiritual home. During the 17 years which had been occupied by the work on the fabric, letters had been coming to him continually from all corners of the Empire, and the feeling which they had shown for the Cathedral had been wonderfully impressive. Contributions to the preservation fund, to which *The Times* had given such generous support in their final appeal, had flowed in from every quarter of the globe. And now that the reopening was in view, applications were being received in large numbers from intending visitors to England. The Bishops of the Lambeth Conference were to have their first official service at the beginning of July, but they had also been personally invited to attend the thanksgiving service on June 25, and about 100 of them had already accepted that invitation.

APPOINTMENTS

The Lord Chancellor has made the following presentations:—

The Rev. H. H. Officer, vicar of Linthwaite, to the united benefice of Gate and Upper Helmsley with Holtby and Warthill, in the Diocese of York.

The Rev. W. S. Riley, curate of All Saints, Alton, to the rectory of Medstead, in the Diocese of Winchester.

The Rev. Harcourt Williams has been instituted to the vicarage of Burwardsley, Cheshire, by the Bishop of Chester.

NOTES

The Rev. Chancellor Ponsonby, rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, has been invited by the Archdeacon in Cyprus to take the services there during Passion Week and Holy Week and Easter. He will leave England on March 24 and will return early in May.

The offertory at the 10.15 service at Westminster Abbey on Sunday morning will be devoted to the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (Great Portland-street, W.1, and Stanmore, Middlesex). The Rev. E. P. Swain will preach the sermon.

The death occurred yesterday at Newport, Isle of Wight, of Mr. William K. Ediss, a chorister at Newport parish church for 64 years, and headmaster of Newport National School for 44 years.

Harrods SPRING CLEANING NEEDS

When you buy your Spring Cleaning utensils and materials at Harrods you are sure of thoroughly dependable quality and sound value.

The Ewbank 'Success' SWEEPER is fitted with ball bearings, a self-cleaning brush, and rubber protectors on all vulnerable parts. (TU 5) 34/3

HAIRBANISTER BRUSH 3/3, 4/1, 4/10 5/6 Superior quality 4/9, 5/6, 6/3 *Ironmongery and Turnery Depts. Second Floor*

HOUSEMAID'S BOX Best quality Japanned Iron, Oak finish outside and Black inside. Size of loose tray: 11 × 9 ins. 10/3 13½ × 10 ins. 11/9 16 × 11 ins. 13/6

White Enamelled HOUSE PAIL, 11 ins. diameter 2/6 Galvanised House Pail, 12 ins. diameter. 1/4

GALVANISED GARBAGE OR DUSTBIN. Suitable for small houses, flats, etc. Lid cannot become detached. Drops into position automatically 13 × 14 ins. 6/9 14×16 ins. 7/9 15×18 ins. 8/6

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EASY WASHER. Specially prepared for Harrods. The ideal laundry soap. Per carton of 3 12 oz. bars 1/3 12 cartons 14/6

SOAP FLAKES. Finest quality for all general purposes. Per lb. 8½d 7 lbs. 4/10

MOTTLED SOAP. Finest Blue for scrubbing and scouring. Per large bar, about 3 lbs. 1/4 5 bars 6/6; 10 bars 12/6; case of 40 bars (cwt. when packed) 49/-

PRIMROSE SOAP. Harrods finest. Suitable for all household purposes. Free from excess water or alkali. Per large bar about 3 lbs. 1/6½ 5 bars 7/7; 10 bars 15/-; case of 40 bars (cwt. when packed) 59/6

SOFT SOAP. Harrods finest quality odourless, for washing dishes, china, silver, paint, etc. Per 3 lb. tin 1/9½ 3 for 5/3. Per 7 lb. tin 3/9; 3 for 10/9. Per ½ firkin (about 32 lbs.) 15/6. Per firkin (about 64 lbs.) 30/-

Harrods	Per bar 5 bars to bars 40 bars
Economic	1/6 7/5 14/9 58/-
Fine Yellow	1/5½ 7/3 14/- 55/-
Household	1/5 7/- 13/9 53/-
Scouring	1/5 7/- 13/6 53/-

(40 Bars 1 cwt. when packed)

WASHING SODA. 1cwt. 7/4; ½ cwt. 3/9; 28 lbs. 1/11; 14 lbs. 11½d; 7 lbs... .. .. 6d

Harrods Deliver Free within the wide area covered by their Motor Vans and Pay Carriage on Purchases value 20/- and over in England and Wales; 60/- Scotland.

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HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA. Cloudy. Excellent for cleaning and all toilet purposes. Per quart bottle 2/3 Per dozen bottles.. .. 23/-

PLATE POWDER. Made specially for Harrods. Imparts a brilliant and lasting polish without harming the plate. Per packet 9d Per dozen 8/9

QUICK CLEANSER. The servant's friend for cleaning steel, iron, floors, paintwork, etc. Per drum 4½d 3 for 1/-

FLOOR POLISH. Specially prepared for Harrods. A splendid polish and also preserves linoleum. Tin 9d Per doz. tins 8/-

'REDWING' POLISH. The metal polish that gives a brilliant and lasting polish. Easy and clean to use. Made in our own factory. Per large tin 1/3; per dozen 14/- Per small tin 7½d Per dozen 7/-

EMERY CLOTH A high grade Emery Cloth, specially made for Harrods. Will give long and lasting service. Harrods Black O, F-F, F, 1, 1½. Per quire 3/- Harrods Black 2 per quire 3/3

'HARPOLA' FURNITURE POLISH. Made in our own factory. The ideal polisher and cleaner for furniture, leather, etc. Gives a lasting polish and does not finger mark. Per large tin 3/2; 3 tins 9/- Per medium tin 1/7; 3 tins 4/6. Per small tin 10d 3 tins 2/4½

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Finest Virginia

CORK TIPPED CIGARETTES

Sold in new flat pocket boxes of

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New flat pocket tins of 50 for 2/6

B A 13

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

THE LONDON STRING PLAYERS

The concert by the London String Players this evening will be broadcast from the National transmitter. It will be conducted by Mr. Herbert Menges, who will include in his programme Purcell's Suite in C; Mozart's Serenade, "Eine kleine Nachtmusik"; and Peter Warlock's Suite, "Capriol." Kanchenjunga, the second highest mountain in the Himalayas and in the world, will be the subject of a talk to be broadcast at 9.25 p.m. by Captain F. Kingdon Ward. Another expedition to climb this mountain has recently set out for India.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, March 12, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.): 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich, Weather. 10.45:—The Week in Westminster, by Miss Ellen Wilkinson. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12:—Gramophone Records. 1:—Orchestra from Frascati's Restaurant. 2:—Helen Taylor (contralto), Rob Roy Bossert (violin). 2.30:—For the Schools—Nature Study for Town and Country Schools—8, The Family Life of Newts, by Miss C. Von Wyss. 2.55:—Interlude. 3:—Stories and Story-telling in Prose and Verse—8, Tennyson: The Lady of Shalott and The Passing of Arthur, by Miss Marjorie Barber. 3.25:—The Stratton String Quartet; Liddell Peddieson (tenor). 4.45:—Organ Recital.

5.15:—Children—Toy Town Treasure, in which Ernest, the Policeman, the Mayor, Larry the Lamb, the Inventor, the Magician, and incidentally Mr. Grouser, solve a very difficult problem (S. G. Hulme-Beaman); music by the Olof Sextet. 6:—Ministry of Agriculture Fortnightly Bulletin. 6.15:—Weather, News. 6.40:—Schumann's Pianoforte Music, played by Desirée MacEwan. 7-7.20:—Talk, arranged under the auspices of the Department of Overseas Settlement. 7.35:—International Cooperation and what it means—2, On Politics, by Prof. P. J. Noel Baker.

7.45:—Billy Mayerl (syncopated piano solos). 8:—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; Elsie Cochrane (soprano). 9:—Weather, News, Stock Exchange Summary, Shipping Forecast, and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 9.25:—Kanchenjunga, by Captain F. Kingdon Ward. 9.40:—A Pianoforte Recital by Harold Samuel. 10.10:—The London String Players; Leader, Jean Pougnet; Herbert Menges (conductor). 11 (1,554.4m. only):—Band from the Ambassador Club. 11.15-12:—Band from the Café de Paris.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

12:—Organ Recital by Walter S. Vale, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street: Ian Glennie (baritone). 1:—Gramophone Records. 1.30-3:—See Midland Regional Programme. 5.15:—Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Maria Matrova (soprano); Leonard Ashdowne (baritone). 8:—German Language Lesson—8, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. 8.30:—Regional News. 8.35:—Fulk o' the Forest, a Romance of the time of Richard II., adapted by E. Essdaile from the novel, The King Behind the King, by Warwick Deeping. 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30:—Band from the Ambassador Club. 11.15-12:—Band from the Café de Paris.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—See London Regional Programme. 1.30-3:—The Midland Regional Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Hilda Searle (soprano); Herbert Stephen (violoncello). 5.15:—Children.—The Higgledy-Piggledy Twins—They make the Fairy Queen angry, by Cecily Fleming; Jacko and a Piano; Medieval Wayfaring Life—A Tale of Wikked Weyes, by E. M. Griffiths. Songs by Lilian Keyes (soprano). 6:—See London Regional Programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Midland Regional Orchestra; conducted by Frank Cantell; Lilian Keyes (soprano); Alfred Butler. 8:—See London Regional Programme. 8.30:—Midland News. 8.35:—See London Regional Programme. 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30-11:—Band from the Ambassador Club.

ABERDEEN—Call 995kw. (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.40-2.45:—See Glasgow. 4:—Dr. George P. Grenhowe: Horticulture. 4.15:—National Programme. 5.15:—See Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11:—See Glasgow.

BELFAST—Call 1,238kc. (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30:—The Daily Service. 12:—Organ Recital. 12.30-1:—The Radio Quartet. 2.30:—National Programme. 3:—The Radio Quartet; Alfred Hunter (bass). 4:—Dr. A. Stanley (violin); Harry Plunket Greene (baritone). 5.30:—Children. 6:—National Programme. 8:—The Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Clifton Helliwell (pianoforte). 9-11:—National Programme.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—National Programme. 9.15:—Local News. 9.20-11:—National Programme.

CARDIFF—Call 968kc. (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30:—The Daily Service. 1.30-2:—Organ Music. 2.30:—National Programme. 4:—Dr. Bladwen Thomas (violin), Doris Price (violoncello), Phyllis Aubrey-Rees (pianoforte); Margaret Harris (pianoforte); Barbara Curtis (soprano). 4.45:—National Programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National Programme. 9.20-11:—See Midland Regional News. 9.20:—Dr. Bladwen Thomas (violin), Doris Price (violoncello), Phyllis Aubrey-Rees (pianoforte); Ethel Dakin (contralto).

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 6—Gramophone Records. 6.15—Children's Talk for Women. 7.20—News. 7.35—Time and Irish Language Lesson. 7.45—German Language Lesson. 8—Band. 9—Concert; M. J. Geraghty (baritone); Sheila O'Sullivan and Company in a Sketch; Sheila (soprano); the Station Orchestra; Fergus J. Ryan, Light Items, News, and Weather. 10.30:—

DUNDEE—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30:—The Daily Service. 2.40-3.25:—See Glasgow. 4.15:—National Programme. 5.15:—See Glasgow. Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11:—National Programme.

GLASGOW—Call 752kc. (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.40:—For the Schools: Mr. R. F. Mackenzie—Men of Old—Figures from Scotland's Past—8, George Wishart. 3:—From Edinburgh: The Selectivity of Receiving Sets. 3.15:—Music. 3.25:—The Black Dyke Mills Band, conducted by Arthur O. Hargreaves; Shaw (euphonium), relayed from the Second Andrew Bryson (pianoforte), from Edinburgh. 4:—Florence Shaw (euphonium), relayed from the Second Empire Exhibition, from Edinburgh; Margaret Milne (mezzo-soprano); W. M. Carnegie (bass-baritone), from Aberdeen. 4.45:—Orchestra. 5.15:—Children. 5.57:—Time Signal from Greenwich. 6:—Chairman: The Vegetable Garden, from Edinburgh. 6.15:—National Programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11:—National Programme.

MANCHESTER—Call 797kc. (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—National Programme. 3.25:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Hamilton Harty (pianoforte); the Daisy (soprano), Norman Stretton (baritone), from Manchester. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National Programme. 9.15:—North Regional News. 9.20-11:—National Programme. 10.10-11:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Melville Smith (tenor).

PLYMOUTH—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—National Programme. 3.15:—Children. 6-11:—National Programme.

SWANSEA—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 1.30-2:—See Cardiff. 2.30:—National Programme. 3.15:—See Cardiff. 4:—National Programme. 5.15:—See Midland News. 9.20-11:—West Regional Programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.), 200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—National Programme. 3.25:—See Manchester. 4:—National Programme. 5.15:—See Manchester. 9.20-11:—North Regional News. 9.30-11:—National Programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona):—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 4kw.—5:—International Market Prices; Exchange Quotations; Talk; Music and News. 8.30:—Gramophone Programme. 9:—Weather, and Exchange Quotations. 9.5:—Orchestra. 9.30:—Talk. 9.40:—Recital of Spanish Songs. 10:—News. 10.5:—Military Band Concert, followed by Dance Music.

BELGRADE (429m.):—Call ——, 2.5kw.—Talk. 7:—Concert of Chamber Music, Quartet in F minor (Tchaikovsky); Quartet in G, 47 for Piano, Violin, Viola and Cello (Schumann); Quartet in A minor and Nevin. 8.15:—Schubert Recital. 9 Quartet Concert. 9.45:—Concert from the Hotel Balkan.

BERLIN (Kaiserjubiläumssender) (1,635m.), 2kw.—Programme from Stuttgart. 4.30:—Talks. 5.20:—Programme from Stuttgart. 6.30:—Talks. 7:—Programme from Sophocles' Antigone. 8.40:—Talks. 9:—Programme from Stuttgart. 10.45:—Talk. 11:—Recital by Dalibi (Berlin): Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Beck); Symphonic Variations for Pianoforte, op. 80 (Mendelssohn-Bartholdy); for Orchestra in A (Wirkstein). 12:—Dance Music.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6.10:—Reading by Hans Sachs. 6.30:—Recital of New Folk Songs. 7:—Popular Talk. 7.30:—Dance Music. 8:—Talk. 8.15:—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes. 8.30:—Lesson in Card Games—III.; to be followed by Gramophone Concert.

BERNE (405.4m.), 1.5kw.—3.25:—Time and Weather. 6.30:—Talk: The International Settlements Bank. 7.15:—Talk: The Bank's Transmission. 7.45:—Talk: Dutch Literature. 8:—Opera in three acts: Tannhäuser, relayed from the Municipal Theatre, Lucerne. In the interval 9:—News.

BRATISLAVA (379m.), 12.5kw.—6:—See Prague. 6.15:—Interval Talk as to the following transmission. 6.30:—The Black Waterfall: Opera (March), relayed from the Great National Theatre. 9:—See Prague. 9.15:—Agricultural Report. 9.55:—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.5:—Gramophone Records. 6.35:—Weather. 6.37:—Topical Talk. 6.55:—Programme. 7.30:—Life in Our Da capo—Popular Songs of the 1760s. 8.45:—Time. 9.35:—Talk. 9.15:—News. 9.30:—Programme.

BRUNN (240m.), 2.6kw.—4.5:—Brass Band Concert. 7:—Concert of Light Music. 9:—See Prague. 9.30:—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (509.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Concert of Tyrolese Music. 6.30:—Gramophone Records. 7:—Talk. 7.30:—Orchestral Concert. 9:—Time Signal. 9.15:—Orchestral Concert. 10.15:—North African Journal (in parts). 8.15:—Orchestral Concert. 9:—Time Signal. 9.15:—Orchestral Concert. 10.15:—North African Programme (Grandrain). 8.30:—Talk.—The Cinema in Belgium. 8.40:—Concert.—Selection from Cosmo (Charpentier); Songs; Ballet Music from Coppelia (Delibes); from Semiouna (Lalo); Suite for Oboe, Horn, Cello, and Pianoforte (Sourillas); Songs. 10.15:—North African News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—5.50:—Italian Language Lesson. 6.25:—Answers to Correspondents. 7:—Dutch Evening. 8.40:—Concert by the Radio Tziganie Orchestra from the Hotel Ritz. 9.45:—Talk in English, followed by Dance Music.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—4.50:—Weather and News. 6.15:—Time Signal. 6.30:—Agricultural and News. 6.45:—Medical Programme of Danish Music.—Prelude, Frode (Bechgaard); (Hornemann); Song from Aladdin (Oehlenschläger); Ballet Music from Aladdin (Hartmann); Song from Vikingefolket (Langue-Müller); Songs from Frode (Bechgaard); Ballet Music from Aladdin (Hartmann); Song from Vikingefolket (Langue-Müller); Suite from Der Evangelimann (Langue-Müller); Suite from Der Evangelimann (Langue-Müller); Programme of Romantic Music.—Overture, Oberon (Weber); Wotan's Farewell, and Magic Fire Music from Die Walküre (Wagner); Songs (Tannhäuser) (Wagner); (b) Abendlied (Schumann); Overture (Hasa Heiling (Marschner). 9.15:—News. 9.30:—Dance Music. Concert in the interval Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (491m.), 40kw., and FREDERIKSTAD (385m.), 6.25:—Talk. 6.55:—Time and Chimes. 7.15:—Programme from Warsaw. 7.30:—Programme from Poznan. 9.10:—Programme from Warsaw. 11:—Chimes.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 2kw., and CASSEL (346m.).—6.5:—See Stuttgart. 7.15:—Literary Programme. 7.45:—See Stuttgart. 9:—Chess for Beginners. 9.30:—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (276m.).—6.30:—Concert of Popular Marches. 4.30:—Dialogue. 4.45:—Concert of Popular Songs. 5.30:—Talk. 6.25:—Educational Talk. 6.50:—Exchange and Weather; Concert.—Songs with and without Words.—Overture, Le nuits, deguiches Land (Lichtenberg Song Book (arr. Wolf); Hermann), (a) Ich ging im Wald (b) Ich fuhr über See; (c) Zart Lieb; Two Songs without Words (Mendelssohn); Aberdiffed (Schumann); Fantasia on Canadian Folk Melodies (Gilson); Vocal Trio Sonnenstrahlen (Schein); (b) Frish auf, Frisch ins Tochterlein (Folk Melody); (c) Jungen Volk, Jungen rufet euch (Albert). 9.15:—Talks. News. Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. 9.35:—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw., 9.40 a.m.:—Time; Daily Service. 10.10:—Gramophone Records. 11.40:—Police Announcements. 11.45:—Gramophone Records. 12:—Time Signal. 12.1:—Concert. 1.40:—Time Signal. 2.40:—Talk. 3.40:—Study Music for the Pianoforte, with Introductory Talk. 4.10:—Gramophone Records. 5.10:—Concert (Recital) from La Guild Cabaret, Amsterdam. 5.40 (in the interval):—Time Signal. 6.10:—Gramophone Records. 6.25:—Time Language Lessons. 7.25:—Police Announcements. 7.40:—Time Signal. 7.41:—Concert and Play (Shakespeare), followed by Weather, News, and Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (296m.), 5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—7.55 a.m.:—Time Signal. 7.56:—Concert. 10.10:—Time Signal. 10.11:—Service for Hospitals. 10.40:—Gramophone Concert. 11.40:—Harmonium Recital. 12.10:—Time Signal. 12.11:—Concert of Chamber and Dutch Music. 1.40:—Time Signal. 1.41:—Concert. 3.40:—Time Signal. 3.41:—Children. 5.40 (in the interval):—Wireless Technical Lesson. 6.10:—Exchange Quotations. 6.20:—Technical Talk. 6.50:—Programme for Young People. 7.40:—Time Signal. 7.41 (Experimental Transmission):—Concert. 10.10:—Microphone Concert, from the Stuis Biscuit Factory at Deventer. 9.25:—News. 9.30:—Concert of Violin, Cello, and Pianoforte Music.—Overture, Le Maçon (Auber); Winterstürme (Lachner); Two Songs (Trost); (a) Vorrei morire; Angelus from Scènes pittoresques (Massenet).

KATTOWICE (408.7m.), 16kw.—10.58 a.m. KONIGSBERG (276m.), 32kw.—5.30 a.m. LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (460m.), 1.5kw.—4.45 a.m. LYONS (Radio Lyon) (265m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon). PITTSBURGH, PA.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m.—Programme relayed at intervals on 63 and 25 m.

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1830. Price 7d.

It appeared that the insolvent [now in the Insolvent Debtors' Court], who had carried on the business of a saddler in the village of Colefford for about twelve years, finding himself in difficulties from which he could not or did not attempt to extricate himself, and having several bills becoming due about the middle of January last, determined to dispose of everything, and emigrate with his wife and family to that famed Eldorado the Swan River [Western Australia]. Berths were taken for the family, 40l. paid for the passage, and every thing seemed to promise a fair escape from England; but, unluckily for the insolvent, two of his creditors shortly after he left Colefford got a knowledge of his movements, and following him to London, arrested him when the vessel had got below Greenwich as she was working down the river. The creditors only got one package containing about 13l. worth of goods, the rest being stowed so deeply in the hold that they could not be regained. The insolvent was obliged to go to prison, and his wife and family pursued their journey, to breathe the air of liberty on the banks of the Swan River, whither he intended following as soon as this Court should be pleased to discharge him.

3 per Cent. Cons. 91¼ to 2.

STEAMSHIP CRUISES

The P. and O. Company has issued two illustrated brochures describing Mediterranean and northern cruises to be made this season by their new turbo-electric steamship Viceroy of India, the Rawalpindi, and the Ranchi, all of which are usually employed in the Indian mail and passenger service. The brochures contain a series of descriptive notes upon the places at which the vessels will call. The Viceroy of India is to open the season with her departure from London on May 8 for a 26 days' cruise to Egypt, the Holy Land, Athens, and other places, at fares from 50 guineas.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

2 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Brazil (Para and Manaos), Dutch East Indies, Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan, Madagascar, Peru (Iquitos), United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico (exc. Northern), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada and St. Vincent).
8 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (exc. Rio and Santos), Canary Islands (all parts), Peru (Iquitos).

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

2 A.M.—To Guiana (British), Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent) and St. Lucia).
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
11.30 A.M.—To Brazil (Pernambuco)††, Canary Islands (all parts)††.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, West Coast of Africa (Ivory Coast).
5.30 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay††.
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Australia, Brazil (exc. Rio and Santos)††, Canary Islands (all parts)†, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iran and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Peru (Iquitos), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities), and New Zealand).
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY:—		
Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Andes)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.†† (Alcantara)	Mar. 13	5.30 p.m.
Houlder†† (Upper Grange)	Mar. 15	6 a.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Polonio)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Asuncion)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Mooltan)	Apl. 2	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails†	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) and Via N.Y. (Paris)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (Para, Manaos: Booth (Bonface)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
(Pernam): R.M.S.P.†† (Siria)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos): Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Mar. 13	11.30a.m
(exc. Rio, Santos): Du. pkt. (Adelaide)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
(Bahia): L. & H. (Sheridan)	Mar. 14	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Cap Polonio)	Mar. 14	8 p.m.
(Para, Manaos): Booth (Hildebrand)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
(all parts): Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
(all parts): E.D.†† (Badagry)	Mar. 13	11.30a.m
(all parts): Norvard (Ardeola)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 15	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD Is.: B. Star (Almeda Star)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Paris)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Moolian and Kashgar)	Mar. 13	8 p.m.
Orient (Commodo)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts): Holt* (Autreston)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Suez (Mooltan and Kashgar)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl and Emp. of Asia)	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Vancouver† (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Paris)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
(S. Marta): Fr. pkt.† (Corcovado)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Sibaldi)	Mar. 12	3 p.m.
P. & O. (Moolton)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): Fr. pkt. (Leconte de Lisle)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Paris)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said): Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Mar. 13	6 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Mooltan)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails†	Mar. 15	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Mar. 12	9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 19	9 a.m.
FALKLAND Is.: Via M'video (Cap Polonio and Loreto)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
FIJI: Via Vancouver (Olympic and Aorangi)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Berengaria and Aorangi)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.): Ger. pkt. (Galicia)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
GUIANA (Brit.): Harrison (Tactician)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
Harrison (Traveller)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Mooltan)	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails†	Mar. 15	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): P. & O. (Mooltan)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
Ft. pkt. (Ankor)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl and Empress of Asia)	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
Via Vancouver† (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
MADAGASCAR: Fr. pkt. (Leconte de Lisle)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)	Mar. 14	11.30a.m
R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS: Via Cape Town (Windsor Castle)	Mar. 14	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND: Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14	8 p.m.
Via N.Y.† (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
(Maz. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Suez (Mooltan)	Mar. 14	5.30 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Olympic and Aorangi)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Berengaria and Aorangi)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Air Mails†	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos): Booth (Bonifacc)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
Booth (Hildebrand)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
PITCAIRN Is.: Direct (Ruahine)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*†	Mar. 15	7.30 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, RHODESIA, &c.: U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)	Mar. 14	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Tydus)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Mooltan and Kashgar)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
W. Star (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
W. Star (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA: Ger. pkt. (Galicia)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
Harrison (Tactician)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc., Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo: Bel. pkt. (Elizabethville)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Foria)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Medie II.)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea: Fr. pkt. (Foria)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons: E.D. (Abinsi)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
Ivory Coast: E.D. (Badagry)	Mar. 13	Noon
Ivory Coast: Fr. Togoland and Fr. Cameroons: Fr. pkt. (Amerigue)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea: Via Marseilles and Cadiz	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
E.D. (Abinsi)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Harrison (Traveller)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Arabic)	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Ger. pkt. (Galicia)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Harrison (Tactician)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Harrison (Traveller)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
†† Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡ Air fee to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows:—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
,, Iraq	3½d. ,,
,, Persia, Persian Gulf, and India	5d. ,,

Air Mail label should be attached.
‡ Letters and post-cards only.
†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office.—TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Bulgaria, Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast); Dutch West Indies, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Tobago), Turkey (by sea direct). 11 A.M.—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos, Iniands and S. Georgia (via Montevideo), Mexico (direct), Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, Indi. Iraq and Tanganyika Territory, Malta. TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Canada (all parts), China (via Canada), Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Estonia, Hong-kong (via Siam), Japan (via Canada), Latvia, Philippine Islands, Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, Straits Settlements, Siam, Penang, &c. 11 A.M.—To Fiji (via Canada), Fiji (via New Zealand), Newfoundland. 1.15 P.M.—To Australia, Canary Islands, Ceylon, New Zealand (via Australia), Portugal, Rhodesia (via Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—
TO-DAY.—Barbados, Trinidad, Windward Islands and Guiana, by ss. Stuyvesant. Canada, Newfoundland and Japan, by ss. Alaunia. China and Japan (via Siberia). Egypt and Sudan, by Italian packet. TO-MORROW.—U.S.A., Japan, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Ile de France. U.S.A., Canada, Japan, China, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. George Washington.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

COLOMADO (E. and F.), from Santa Maria: Avonmouth, 4 p.m.
ORDUNA (Royal Mail), from China; King George V. Dock, noon.
ORSOVA (Orient), from Australia; Plymouth, 9 a.m. Due London, Thursday, 9 a.m.

TO-MORROW

BRITANNIA (Anchor), from Bombay; Liverpool.
DE GRASSE (C.G.T.), from New York; Plymouth, 2 p.m.
GEORGE WASHINGTON (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth, 10 a.m.
ILE DE FRANCE (C.G.T.), from New York; Plymouth, 9 a.m.
VICEROY OF INDIA (P. & O.), from Bombay; Plymouth, noon.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

BASSA ... For Cont., left Takoradi 8th.
BEREBY ... For U.K., left Lahou 7th.
BOUTRY ... For W. Africa, left Lagos 7th.
EBOE ... For L'pool, arr. Glasgow 8th.

AMERICAN-LEVANT LINE

BANTRIA ... Fm. Oran, arr. Marseilles 8th.
BOSNIA ... For Gibraltar, left Patras

A Copy of this Prospectus has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for Registration as required by Section 34 (2) of the Companies Act, 1929. Application will be made to the Committees of the London and Manchester Stock Exchanges for permission to deal in the Shares of the Company and in due course for an Official Quotation.

SACKVILLE ESTATES LIMITED

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862-1890.

SHARE CAPITAL

£300,000 in Shares of £1 each of which 192,360 are issued and fully paid.

Issue of 107,640 Shares of £1 each at Par

No part of this issue is underwritten, but the Directors are aware of applications on the terms of this Prospectus for 70,000 Shares to which they will give special consideration as to allotment.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, E.C.2, 21, Lombard Street, E.C.3, and Branches and THE MANCHESTER & COUNTY BANK LIMITED, of 55, King Street, Manchester, and Branches are authorised as Bankers to receive applications for the Shares now offered for subscription at 20s., payable as follows:—

On Application .. .. 10s. per Share
On Allotment .. .. 10s. per Share
20s. per Share

The Shares now offered are identical in all respects with those already issued and will rank for dividend as from 1st January, 1930.

Sackville Estates Limited, hereinafter referred to as "the Sackville Company," was incorporated in England in the year 1893 under its former name of "The Sackville Estate Company Manchester Limited," to acquire and develop a freehold estate which now mainly consists of large warehouse properties in what has become the principal warehouse district of the City of Manchester. The development of this estate has resulted in satisfactory and steadily increasing profits during recent years.

Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited, was incorporated in England as a Private Company in 1922, and owns freehold and leasehold properties in the City of London, comprising warehouses, shops and offices. The Issued Capital of that Company is 70,000 shares of £1 each fully paid. Under the contract, as below referred to, the Sackville Company agreed to purchase from the holders the whole of this Issued Capital at the price of £2 per Share, making a total purchase consideration of £140,000. The purchase money for these shares has been paid and the transfers of the shares to the Sackville Company have been completed. Under the terms of purchase, the Kendal-Sinclair shareholders had the option to apply two-thirds of the purchase money for their shares in payment for shares in Sackville Estates Limited at par, and this option has been exercised in the purchase of 95,161 shares out of a maximum of 93,333.

The combined gross rents of the two Companies received in the year ended 30th September, 1929, were £63,865, as compared with £62,427 in 1927/28 and £60,959 in 1926/27. These figures represent actual increases in rents from the properties now owned by the two Companies, as there have been no purchases or sales of premises by either Company since July, 1926. The properties of both Companies were valued in June, 1929, and revealed large increases in value compared with cost.

The Sackville Company has previously made up its accounts to 31st March, and Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited, to 30th September. For the purpose of presenting combined figures for identical periods accounts of the Sackville Company have been prepared to 30th September for each of the last three years, and from the certificates by the Auditors of the respective Companies set out below it will be seen that the profits have been as follows:—

	The Sackville Co.	Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Ltd.	Total
Year to 30th September, 1927	£13,215	£12,080	£25,295
Year to 30th September, 1928	£13,376	£14,100	£27,476
Year to 30th September, 1929	£13,718	£14,841	£28,559

These figures are shown after deducting all expenses, including all necessary repairs and costs of upkeep, interest, depreciation of buildings and Sinking Fund for redemption of leases, but before providing for income tax and Directors' fees, which latter are now fixed by the Articles of Association as described hereafter.

On this basis the profits of the two Companies for the year ended 30th September, 1929, were equal to over 9¼ per cent. on the total Authorized Capital of the Sackville Company of £300,000. The Directors are of the opinion that this rate of profit will be maintained and will allow for an ample sum to be placed to reserve after payment of a dividend of 6½ per cent. per annum.

The nett assets of the two Companies, as shown hereafter, are equal to over 35s. per share of the total Authorized Capital of The Sackville Company of £300,000, and include certain plots of undeveloped land and properties capable of fuller development.

The present issue is being made for the purpose of providing a sum sufficient to repay the indebtedness to Bankers incurred in connection with the purchase of all the shares in Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited.

Valuations of the properties made in June, 1929, are appended. On the basis of these valuations, and taking other assets and liabilities as shown in the balance-sheets of the two Companies dated 30th September, 1929, the combined position is as follows:—

	The Sackville Co.	Kendal-Sinclair Co.	Total
Land and Buildings (as per appended valuations):			
Freehold Land and Buildings erected thereon	£269,371	£221,300	£490,671
Leasehold Land and Buildings erected thereon	—	127,600	127,600
Chief Rents Receivable	2,390	—	2,390
	271,761	348,900	620,661
Deduct—Sundry Loans and Loans on Mortgage	Nil	129,500	129,500
	£271,761	£219,400	£491,161
British Government and other Trustee Securities (at or below market value): Sackville Company ..	£129,725		
Deduct—Debentures (since redeemed out of the above securities) and Interest accrued at 30th September, 1929: Sackville Company	90,384		39,341
Advance on Mortgage, Debtors for Rent, Interest accrued, &c., Cash in Bank and in Hand: both Companies	17,627		
Deduct—Creditors, Dividends paid since 30th September, 1929, in respect of profits to that date, and estimated expenses in connection with the increase of Capital and acquisition of shares in Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited: both Companies	16,541		1,086
TOTAL NETT ASSETS			£531,588

The management of the properties has been in the hands of Messrs. Dearden, Brewis and Co. (The Sackville Company) and Messrs. Jones, Lang and Co. (Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited) for many years. These arrangements have proved advantageous and will be continued.

The original Authorised Capital of the Sackville Company was £150,000, divided into 15,000 shares of £10 each, of which 8,000 were issued and fully paid. On 23rd December, 1929, each of the £10 shares was split into ten shares of £1 each and the Authorised Capital was increased to £300,000. The Issued Capital was increased to £160,000 on a capitalisation of £80,000 of the Reserve Fund, by the issue of one fully-paid £1 share for every £1 share held, and further to £192,360 by the allotment of 32,360 shares of £1 each for cash at par to the shareholders of Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited, as hereinafter mentioned.

Under the Contract No. 1, below referred to, each of the vendors of the said shares in Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited, had the option of applying for and having transferred or allotted to him at par Shares in the Capital of the Sackville Company (after such Capital had been sub-divided and increased as above mentioned) of a nominal amount equal to two-thirds of the purchase money payable to him in respect of his shares in Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited. This option was exercised to the extent of £93,161 in the aggregate and 60,801 shares in the Sackville Company were in the month of March, 1930, sold at par and transferred to the vendors by members of the Sackville Company, and 32,360 shares were in the month of February, 1930, allotted by the Sackville Company to the vendors, who paid for the same in cash at par.

To enable the Sackville Company to complete the purchase of the shares in Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited, a sum of £107,640 was borrowed from its bankers and this sum is to be repaid in whole or in part out of the proceeds of this issue. The sum of £70,000 is the minimum amount which in the opinion of the Directors must be raised by the present issue to repay in part the moneys so borrowed from the bankers and to pay the expenses of this issue.

Accounts of the Sackville Company have been made up to 31st December, 1929, and a final dividend of 3½ per cent. (less tax) has been paid in respect of the period to that date, making a total distribution of 7½ per cent. for the nine months, equal to 10 per cent. per annum (less tax) on the previous Issued Capital of £80,000. All the shares of the Sackville Company, including those now offered, rank for future dividends as from 1st January, 1930. It is intended, in future, to make up accounts of the Sackville Company to 31st December in each year, the accounts of the subsidiary Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited, being made up to 30th September in order that the latter accounts may be completed and a dividend declared before the date of the Sackville Company's balance-sheet.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATES as to PROFITS and DIVIDENDS.

The accounts of the Sackville Company have been audited by Messrs. Shuttleworth & Haworth, Chartered Accountants, and the following is a copy of their certificate:—

Lloyds Bank Buildings, King Street,
Manchester. 20th February, 1930.

To the Directors of SACKVILLE ESTATES LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—We have audited the books and accounts of The Sackville Estate Company Manchester Limited (now Sackville Estates Limited) for the three years and three months ended 31st December, 1929, and we certify that the profits of the Company for this period arrived at after charging Interest and Depreciation of Buildings and all necessary repairs and cost of upkeep, but before charging Income Tax, Directors' fees or expenditure of a Capital nature, were as set out below:—

Year to 30th September, 1927 ..	£13,215 17 4
Year to 30th September, 1928 ..	£13,376 16 8
Year to 30th September, 1929 ..	£13,716 12 4
Three months to 31st December, 1929	£3,391 0 10

Dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (less tax) on the Issued Capital of £80,000 were paid in respect of each of the three years ended 31st March, 1927, 1928, and 1929, and the nine months ended 31st December, 1929.

We are, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) SHUTTLEWORTH & HAWORTH.

The accounts of Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited, have been audited by Messrs. Gerard van de Linde and Son, Chartered Accountants, and the following is a copy of their certificate:—

4, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E.C.3. 27th January, 1930.

To the Directors of SACKVILLE ESTATES LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—We have audited the books and accounts of Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited, for the three years ended 30th September, 1929, and we certify that the profits of the Company for this period arrived at after charging Interest, Depreciation and all necessary repairs and cost of upkeep and adequate provision for redemption of leaseholds, but before charging Income Tax, Directors' fees or expenditure of a Capital nature, were as follows:—

Year to 30th September, 1927 ..	£12,080 6 2
Year to 30th September, 1928 ..	£14,100 6 8
Year to 30th September, 1929 ..	£14,841 16 4

For the years to 30th September, 1927, 1928, and 1929 respectively dividends (free of Income Tax) on the Issued Capital of £70,000 were paid as follows: 9½ per cent., 12 per cent., and 12 per cent.

We are, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) GERARD VAN DE LINDE & SON.

VALUATIONS.

The following is a copy of the valuation of C. W. Provis & Son of their valuation of the Manchester properties belonging to the Sackville Company:—

Mount Street, Manchester, 4th June, 1929.

To the Directors of THE SACKVILLE ESTATE COMPANY MANCHESTER LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—On your instructions we have carefully inspected the several properties of your Company situate in this City, as follows:—

(a) Thirteen Warehouses numbered:
113, Princess Street. 48 & 50, Granby Row,
2, Bombay Street. 52 & 60, Sackville Street.
2, Samuel Ogden Street. 7, Bombay Street.
53, 55, 57, 59 & 63, Whitworth Street.

(b) Three Plots of Land ripe for the erection of buildings fronting Princess Street, Bombay Street, Sackville Street, and Venice Street, containing a total area of 2,762 square yards.

(c) Two receivable First Yearly Rent Charges of £70 11s. 6d. and £70 issuing out of Warehouses in Brazil Street and Bombay Street.

The properties are all Freehold and free from payable Chief Rent, and the Warehouses are let (mainly on Leases) to substantial tenants.

Our total valuation of the foregoing as between a willing Vendor and a willing Purchaser (including £2,390 for the two Chief Rents) is the sum of TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE POUNDS .. £271,761 0 0

Yours faithfully,
C. W. PROVIS & SON, Auctioneers and Valuers.

The following is a copy of the valuation of Messrs. Jones, Lang and Co., of the London properties belonging to Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited:—

17, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.2, 10th June, 1929.

To the Directors of KENDAL-SINCLAIR ESTATES, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—We have inspected the following properties of your Company and beg to report that we value them, as between a willing Buyer and a willing Seller, at a total of £348,900, as follows:—

FREEHOLDS.

155, Fenchurch Street; 74/5, Watling Street; 10/11, Friday Street; 1 to 4, Cock Hill; 2, Carlisle Avenue; 4/5, Love Lane; 12, Great Swan Alley; 2, Copthall Court; 11, Northumberland Alley—Value £221,300

LEASEHOLDS.

66, Fenchurch Street; 59, Fleet Street; 6, 8, 10, Aldermanbury Avenue; 13, Aldermanbury Avenue; 9/10, Jewry Street; 7/8, Bread Street; 4, Hamsell Street; 19, 20, Hamsell Street; 1 to 5, Rangoon Street; 9 to 13, Rangoon Street; 10/11, Red Lion Court; 16, 17, Silver Street; 128a, Queen Victoria Street; 17, Queen Victoria Street; 19/21, Queen Victoria Street; 1, 3 to 7, Carlisle Avenue; 13, Northumberland Alley; 31, Creechurch Lane; 2, 4, Fell Street; 6, Hart Street; 25, 6, Noble Street; 61 to 66, Crutched Friars; 45/6, St. Paul's Churchyard; 19/20, Old Bailey; 43, Great Tower Street. (Improved Ground Rent.)—Value £127,600

Yours faithfully,
JONES, LANG and Co., Chartered Surveyors.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION.—The Articles of Association provide that the Directors shall each be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration for his services a sum at the rate of £100 per annum with an addition of £50 per annum for the Chairman and such further sum as the Company in General Meeting may from time to time determine, and such further remuneration shall be divided among them in such proportions and manner as the Directors may determine. The Directors shall also be paid their travelling and hotel expenses incurred in consequence of their attendance at and returning from Board and Committee meetings.

The following contracts have been entered into by the Sackville Company during the past two years:—

(1) Agreement dated 16th October, 1929, between Alfred Pilling on behalf of himself and all the other holders of shares in Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited, of the one part and the Sackville Company of the other part with ratifications thereof in writing by all the other shareholders in the said Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited.

(2) Circular letter dated 7th November, 1929, from the Sackville Company to the members of that Company with consents in writing signed by all the said members.

(3) Agreement dated 22nd January, 1930, between the Sackville Company of the one part and Adam Stewart on behalf of himself and the other holders of shares in the Sackville Company of the other part.

The above-mentioned contracts, valuations, Auditors' certificates, and copies of the last balance-sheets of the Sackville Company and Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited, and a print of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Sackville Company can be seen by intending applicants at the registered office of the Sackville Company during the usual business hours while the list is open.

The following persons were interested as shareholders in Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited, at the date of the Agreement No. 1 as follows: Mr. Francis Clayton Scott as to 2,000 shares in his own name and 15,000 shares jointly with others, Mr. Alfred Pilling as to 2,400 shares, and Mr. H. Basham as to 4,100 shares.

A brokerage or 3d. per share will be paid by the Sackville Company on all allotments made upon Application Forms bearing the stamp of an approved Banker, Broker or Agent, and a fee of five hundred guineas will be paid to the Company's Brokers in connection with this issue.

Failure to pay the amount due on allotment will render the payment on application liable to forfeiture. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be charged if the amount due on allotment is not paid by the 31st March, 1930.

If no allotment is made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full, and if the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for, the balance of the amount paid on application will be applied towards the amount due on allotment. Certificates for the shares allotted will be issued within two months after payment of the amount due on allotment.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Brokers to the Issue or the Westminster Bank Limited and Branches, or The Manchester and County Bank Limited and Branches, or at the Registered Office of the Company.

Applications for shares may be made on the Form below, which should be forwarded, with the amount payable on application, to the Westminster Bank Limited or Branches, or The Manchester & County Bank Limited or Branches.

DIRECTORS.

ADAM STEWART, 3, China Lane, Piccadilly, Manchester, Merchant (Chairman).
FRANCIS CLAYTON SCOTT, Sand Aire House, Kendal, Westmoriand, Director of Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd.
FRANK HALSALL, 104, King Street, Manchester, Chartered Accountant.
ALFRED PILLING, Forestside, Lostock, Bolton, Chartered Accountant.
WILLIAM HEYWOOD HASLAM, 8, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, London, Director of Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd.
HENRY EDMUNDS LATHAM, 15, Norfolk Street, Manchester, Solicitor.

BANKERS.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, E.C.2, 21, Lombard Street, E.C.3, and Branches.
THE MANCHESTER & COUNTY BANK LIMITED, 55, King Street, Manchester, and Branches.

BROKERS.

VICKERS, DA COSTA & CO., 5, Copthall Court, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.2.
HENRY COOKE & SON, St. Ann's Churchyard, and Stock Exchange, Manchester.

SOLICITORS.

SALE & CO., 29, Booth Street, Manchester.

AUDITORS.

SHUTTLEWORTH & HAWORTH, Chartered Accountants, 53, King Street, Manchester.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

ARTHUR S. BREWIS, F.C.A., 70, Mosley Street, Manchester.

The List of Applications will close on or before Friday, 14th March, 1930.
Manchester, 10th March, 1930.

THIS FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES MAY BE USED.

To the Directors of SACKVILLE ESTATES LIMITED. No.....

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £..... being a deposit of 10/- per Share on application for..... Shares of £1 each of the above-mentioned Issue, I/we hereby apply for and request you to allot me/us that number of Shares, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number which may be allotted to me/us, upon the terms of the Prospectus dated 10th March, 1930, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and to pay the balance of 10/- per Share as specified in the said Prospectus; and I/we authorise you to place my/our name(s) on the Register of Members of the Company as the holder(s) of the Shares so allotted to me/us.

Dated this .....day of March, 1930. (A)

SIGNATURE .....

NAME (in full) .....

ADDRESS (in full) .....

.....

OCCUPATION .....
(A Lady should state whether Spinster, Married Woman or Widow).

PLEASE WRITE VERY DISTINCTLY.

This form, when duly filled in, should be sent to the Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, E.C.2, 21, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, or Branches, or The Manchester & County Bank Limited, 55, King Street, Manchester, or Branches.

Cheques should be drawn payable to "THE WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED" or "THE MANCHESTER & COUNTY BANK LIMITED." Any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the Drawer. No receipt will be issued for the payment on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course, either by Letter of Allotment in whole or in part, or by return of deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 13, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

SOUTHAMPTON LOAN SUCCESS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RESULTS

Another indication of the growing influence of cheaper money on fixed interest-bearing securities is the success, announced last evening, of the Southampton Corporation loan. The list of applications for the £1,650,000 of Five per Cent. stock, offered at 99, which was opened on Monday morning and could have remained open until this afternoon, was closed at 10.30 a.m. yesterday, by which time the amount had been over-subscribed. Hitherto, a price of about 99 has proved too high to ensure a good response from the investor, but, as we anticipated, the improvement in markets in the past week gave Southampton a better chance than previous borrowers. The results of recent issues are given in the subjoined table:—

Borrower	Amount publicly offered	Rate of interest	Issue price	Left with underwriters
	£	%		%
Southampton ..	1,650,000	5	99	†
S. Africa ..	5,250,000	5	98½	75
Shell Transpt. Second Pref. ..	5,000,000	7	25s.	85
Hull ..	1,500,000	5	99	85
Met. Ry. "A" Deb. ..	2,000,000	3½	65½	†
Nigeria ..	2,850,000	5	99	77
Hastings ..	750,000	5	99	†
India ..	6,000,000	6	99	†
Brighton ..	1,100,000	5	99½	45½
Central Elec. Bd.	7,000,000	5	97½	91

† Over-subscribed.

The total amount publicly offered was £32,900,000, of which £18,306,500, equal to 55.6 per cent., was left with underwriters.

Effect of Cheaper Money

The effect of the steady cheapening of money—the consequence and not the cure of trade depression—was more plainly apparent in the market for British Funds yesterday than it has been since the downward movement in money rates began. Normally the influence of cheap money is to raise the price of fixed interest-bearing securities owing to the lack of other opportunities for using money more profitably. Some large transactions for professional investors took place yesterday, and an outstanding feature was the strength of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, which rose to 96. Letters of allotment in connexion with the recent issue of this stock are expected to be posted to-day, in which case dealings will begin to-morrow, when the scrip should command a premium on the issue price of 95. Contrary to expectations the Bank of England failed to secure any of the South African gold in the open market yesterday, the bulk of the amount available being secured by an unknown buyer, but in a day or two the first of the shipments of Australian gold will begin to arrive. There are nine shipments of £1,000,000 each, and the last is due about April 19. By that date the whole of the Bank's loss of £8,228,489 last year will have been wiped out with a margin of over £6,000,000.

Receipts from Conversion Loan

The revenue returns for last week show a further reduction in the deficit of nearly £14,000,000. The deficit is now reduced to £58,666,604, which compares with £18,120,000 a year ago. Revenue amounted to £27,492,051, of which over £18,000,000 was contributed by income-tax and supertax. In addition receipts in respect of subscriptions to the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1940-44, amounted to £6,130,000. As 10 per cent. only was payable on application this figure would indicate that the cash subscriptions to the loan amounted to over £60,000,000—a surprisingly large figure. Repayments of Treasury Bills last week exceeded sales by £16,170,000, and Ways and Means advances previously obtained from Public Departments were reduced by £3,150,000, the reduction in the floating debt being £19,320,000, as shown below:—

(000's omitted.)

Floating Debt	March 8, 1930	March 1, 1930	March 9, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means advances:—			
By Public Departments ..	52,480	55,630	24,000
Treasury Bills outstanding	629,410	645,580	727,485
Total ..	£681,890	£701,201	£751,485

The debt is £69,595,000 less than it was a year ago, while since the beginning of the current financial year there has been a decrease of £55,455,000. Outgoings in respect of interest and management of the National Debt now amount to £306,779,287, and exceed the Budget estimate by £2,179,287.

Rationalization at Home and Abroad

In his speech at yesterday's meeting of the British and German Trust Mr. A. R. Wagg, the chairman, rightly said that Great Britain was feeling the effects of the present business crisis more severely than other countries, partly because a large proportion of our industrial production had to find a market overseas, but mainly because British industry had lagged behind the rationalization movement which had made earlier and more rapid strides on the Continent. The competition of rationalized undertakings abroad was the more keenly felt owing to lower wages and lower standards of living there. It is certainly true that our most depressed industries are those which have been the last to rationalize. Any narrow interpretation of the meaning of rationalization will not suffice to solve the problems of British industry. Rationalization must not stop at production; it must be carried through all the processes of distribution and marketing. Before the War one of the main socio-economic problems was the ratio of wages to profits. That is no longer the case. The disparity between wages and profits in the sheltered and unsheltered industries, and between the prices producers receive and those which consumers pay, shows that the really important questions to be studied to-day are the ratio of wages to wages and profits to profits in different industries and trades. There must be some attempt to establish a more economic relation between wages and profits in the greengrocery shop to wages and profits on the farm; between those of the drapery store and the textile factory; and between those of the producers and the distributors of coal. When better ratios have been established, the wide difference between wholesale and retail prices will be reduced to the general advantage of the community. A higher efficiency in the productive unit would lose much of its value if it failed to reach the consumer.

Satisfactory Industrial Dividends

Dividend announcements made yesterday by two leading engineering firms are of a distinctly satisfactory nature. Vickers Limited, is paying 8 per cent. for the year on its Ordinary shares, a rate that has now been maintained for three years in succession. No statement of profits is yet available, but the dividend indicates that even in these difficult times for the heavy engineering trade Vickers is managing to hold its place, thanks largely to the very thorough reorganization of the business that was carried out five years ago and to skilful management since. Stewarts and Lloyds, the famous tube makers, report a net profit for 1929 of £894,000. This is the best result shown for some years past. For 1928 the profit was £582,114, but of that amount as much as £132,929 consisted of a surplus obtained on the liquidation of Stewarts and Lloyds (South Africa). The directors have applied £200,000, as compared with £175,000, to depreciation, and £150,000, against £140,000, to reserve. The balance enables them to raise the dividend on the Deferred shares from 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent., and to increase the "carry forward" from £122,895 to £125,000.

Reduced C.P.R. Earnings

In comparison with 1928, which was an exceptionally good year for the company, the earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1929 showed a substantial reduction. The management, however, met a fall of $19,308,000 in gross receipts with a saving of $10,759,000 in working expenditure, so that the reduction in net receipts from the railway and lake steamers was limited to $8,549,000. A gratifying feature of the year was the large increase shown in the special income, which comprises that from a variety of sources, including ocean and coastal steamships, commercial telegraph and news departments, hotels, rentals, and interest on deposits. A summary of results for the past two years is appended:—

	1929	1928
	$	$
Gross earnings, Railway and Lake Steamers ..	200,730,955	229,038,297
Working expenses ..	168,588,411	177,344,945
Net earnings	43,144,544	51,694,452
Special income	15,222,220	12,677,883
	58,376,764	64,372,135
Fixed charges	16,149,003	15,308,806
Surplus	42,227,761	49,063,437
To pension fund ..	750,000	750,000
Available for dividends ..	41,477,761	48,313,437

After payment of dividends the company had a surplus of $6,052,971, as compared with $14,892,257. A larger amount of both Preference and Ordinary capital ranked for dividend this time, though as regards the $30,000,000 of Ordinary shares issued at $170 per share last year, only 6 per cent. was paid on the instalments from their due dates. The surplus indicates that while the company paid 10 per cent. it earned about 12 per cent. on its Ordinary capital, as compared with 16 per cent. for 1928.

Swan and Edgar's Capital Scheme

Accompanying the full report of Swan and Edgar for the 12 months ended January 31—the preliminary announcement was referred to in this column on February 15—is a circular outlining proposals for converting at least 400,000, but not more than half, of the 1,250,000 issued Ordinary shares of £1 each into 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares. The object of the proposal apparently lies in the desire of the board to improve the financial position of the company with the minimum sacrifice on the part of the shareholders. They state that if the scheme is adopted they intend to restrict the dividends on the Ordinary shares so as to accumulate out of profits a fund to strengthen the financial position generally and in particular to write down the item of preliminary expenses. The balance-sheet shows that preliminary expenses still stand at £75,000; goodwill is valued at £230,953. Deducting these two items the total assets amount to £1,427,000, and the net assets—after deducting mortgage debt and the amount due to sundry creditors—to £1,060,000, against a share capital of £1,250,000. Thus, if one-half of the share capital were converted into Preference shares, such Preference capital would be exceeded by assets to the extent of £433,000. The dividend on a 7 per cent. Preference capital of £625,000 would absorb £43,750, leaving on the basis of the past year's profits about £56,000 available for Ordinary dividend and for the writing down of preliminary expenses, &c.

Insurance of Credit Risks

The speech of Mr. Cuthbert Heath at the meeting of the Trade Indemnity Company yesterday showed that not only is the insurance of credit risks, as conducted by the company, far beyond the experimental stage, but that the bulk of the great British insurance companies are at present transacting the business either directly through representation in the company or as reinsurers of part of its risks. The insurances granted by the Trade Indemnity last year covered, he stated, transactions representing about £25,000,000, of which, it is estimated, about 40 per cent. may be described as business which the Overseas Department of the Government is authorized to undertake, while of the remaining 60 per cent. a good part was connected with what would eventually become export trade, and the whole of it could be said to promote employment. There is a certain difference between the methods followed by the Government Department and the company, but Mr. Heath has no doubt of the soundness of the principles practised by the Trade Indemnity, which, he declared, included insuring the solvency of the acceptors, and not "simply backing foreigners' bills." By general admission, no one has done more to initiate and develop useful forms of insurance, and while the company "goes on improving its methods" it would undoubtedly have, in the view of the management, very good reasons for pursuing a particular policy. It has arrangements with foreign insurance companies transacting credit insurance which have been found to be of reciprocal advantage. In this connexion a meeting of credit insurance companies is to be held in Berlin during June, at which as many as 23 countries are expected to be represented.

Smaller Grain Shipments from Canada

Since the Cairn Line maintains important cargo services between Europe and Canada it was bound to be largely affected by the marked decline last autumn in the shipments of grain from Montreal. Lord Kirkley yesterday described the company as the "victim of the extraordinary diminution in the export of Canadian grain," and said that the whole of the trading of 1929 (which was a most exasperating year) had been dominated by that factor. Sailings were reduced and economies effected, so far as was consistent with the continuity of the services, and, temporarily, the German sailings were withdrawn. Various figures were given which showed how far-reaching had been the effect of decreased exports from Canada. Taking the two principal import centres of the company—the Tyne and Leith—the loss of revenue last year, compared with a normal year's trading, was as much as £75,000, while the amount of grain imported into the Tyne from British North America last year was only 31,749 tons, as against 69,846 tons in 1928. Lord Kirkley refrained from making any forecast of trade prospects—there are unprecedented influences affecting the grain trade at present—but he was able to say that

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED ISSUES STRONG

RALLY IN BASE METAL SHARES

The Stock Markets yesterday displayed a good tone. An increased business was done in gilt-edged securities; the demand was understood to come not so much from the general public as from financial houses, on whose behalf some large transactions were reported. The Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan rose to 96, a movement that was naturally regarded as of good augury for the market in the new scrip, which will begin to-morrow. Another feature of the day was a recovery in base metal shares, as a consequence of the rally that took place in the prices of Tin and Copper. In the Miscellaneous Market continued interest was taken in the shares of the Gramophone and Columbia Graphophone companies.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT stocks were active and strong. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, after being 76 1-16, was raised to, or slightly above, 76½. The Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan recovered ¼ to 96. Rises of 1-16 were shown in the Five per Cent. War Loan (102¼) and the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, the "A" being quoted at 101 9-16, and the "B" at 102 5-16. Old Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols were again favoured, the price rising ¼ to 54½. Victory Bonds exceptionally were dull. India stocks were supported, the Five-and-a-Half and Six per Cents. being in strong demand. New scrips generally showed a rising tendency; the South African Loan has now risen to 1-16 premium. Business in HOME RAILWAY stocks was very small. The tendency was determined by the Consol Market, and prices of the group lines closed ¼ to ½ higher.

Austrian and Hungarian bonds were firmer in tone, and German, French, and Belgian bonds hardened in some cases. Danish Four per Cents. (86) and Estonian Seven per Cents. (89½) met with inquiry. Brazilian bonds were steady, with the Coffee Seven-and-a-Half per Cents. better at 87. The FOREIGN RAILWAY market was subdued, most quotations being unchanged.

OIL shares were quiet and steady.

One or two TEA shares hardened, including Chubwa, Pabbojan, and Assam, the last-named rising to 1 11-16, but RUBBER shares remained an idle and uninteresting market.

GRAMOPHONE GROUP HIGHER

The INDUSTRIAL market remained inactive, and movements in prices were very limited. There was renewed support for the gramophone group on amalgamation rumours, and while Gramophone rose from 4 to 4 5-16, Columbia Graphophone advanced from 6 to 6 13-32 bid, from which there was a slight reaction. Radio Common rose to $5¼. Courtaulds hardened to 3 11-32, and rather higher prices prevailed for Margarine Union and Unie, Kreuger and Toll, Swedish Match, and Distillers. In the engineering group Stewarts and Lloyds Deferred rose to 25s. 9d. on the satisfactory results. Vickers eased to 8s., after being 8s. 3d. International Nickel were bid for up to $42, but they reacted to $41¼ after hours, and Brazilian Traction were easier in the street at $40½. Lewis's Investment Trust Ordinary shares, recently issued to shareholders at 36s., were dealt in on the basis of 45s., a fair investment demand for the shares being reported. In the motor group Austin Ordinary shares eased to 19s., while Rolls-Royce and Napier were lower. Other shares to decline included African and Eastern Trade and Pinchin Johnson. Among insurance shares Commercial Union hardened to 23¼ and Guardian to 10. One or two bank shares were easier, including Chartered of India.

There was a revival of support for Rhodesian shares, Congo Border being a feature with a rise of £1 to 14£. N'Changa rose 3-16 to 2 13-16, while Bwana M'Kubwa at 21s. 6d. and Rhodesian Anglo-American at 1½ were higher. Copper rose nearly £1 17s. 6d. per ton, and Rio Tinto hardened to 44, and a further rise of £2 5s. per ton in tin caused a little animation in the tin market. Malayan Tin rose to 16s. 3d., while Southern Malayan and Kamunting, at 16s. 6d. and 8s. 3d. respectively, were better, together with London Tin (1 1-16). The SOUTH AFRICAN group was steadier, and West Springs rallied to 21-32. Rand Selection at 12s. were also better, but East Rand and General Mining were dull, the latter falling to ½. Burma Corporation and San Francisco shares were harder.

NEW CAPITAL ISSUE

SACKVILLE ESTATES

An issue is made at par to-day of 107,640 shares of £1 each in SACKVILLE ESTATES, LIMITED. It is being made for the purpose of repaying indebtedness to bankers incurred in connexion with the purchase of all the shares in Kendal-Sinclair Estates, Limited. Sackville Estates was incorporated in 1893 to acquire and develop a freehold estate which now mainly consists of large warehouse properties in Manchester; Kendal-Sinclair Estates was incorporated as a private company in 1922, and owns freehold and leasehold properties in London.

Combined profits of the two companies—after deducting all expenses, including repairs and costs of upkeep, interest, depreciation of buildings, and sinking fund for redemption of leases, but before providing for income-tax and directors' fees—were £25,295 in 1926-27, £27,476 in 1927-28, and £28,559 in 1928-29. Those for the last year were equal to over 9½ per cent. on the total authorized capital, and the directors are of the opinion that this rate of profit will be maintained and will allow for an ample sum to be placed to reserve after payment of a dividend of 6½ per cent. per annum. The net assets of the two companies are equal to over 35s. per share, and include certain plots of undeveloped land and properties capable of fuller development. The issue is not underwritten, but the directors are aware of applications on the terms of the prospectus for 70,000 shares, to which they will give special consideration as to allotment.

STEEL USERS AND MERCHANTS

NEW FEDERATION SUGGESTED

The formation of a National Federation of Steel Users and Merchants was suggested by Mr. R. A. SKELTON, of the steel and engineering firm which bears his name, at a luncheon of the London Iron and Steel Exchange at the Great Eastern Hotel yesterday. He urged that if a new or more extended organization were thought desirable it should take into account, and co-operate with, existing institutions. Such an association, to be effective, must not be exclusive, but founded on the widest possible basis.

From every point of view the users of steel were, in the aggregate, of far greater importance than the makers of it. Both British and foreign steel makers were pursuing a policy of direct business. No association, however powerful, could prevent manufacturers and consumers dealing with each other direct, where they were able and willing to do so. But the proposed association might be able to persuade the manufacturers that their present policy of boycotting merchants was injurious to all parties. A complete organization, even of merchants alone, would compel foreign manufacturers to accept a fair contract note and the settlement of all disputes by arbitration.

Mr. SKELTON, dealing with the question of political interference with industry, said the steel merchant was as much in need of protection against the politicians as against his suppliers. It must not be supposed that such an organization would be hostile, or even necessarily injurious to the British steel manufacturer. A well-organized body of steel buyers might prove to be more helpful than otherwise. Mr. Skelton suggested that a mass meeting of representative merchants and users should be summoned to consider his proposal. The meeting might be held, say, in Birmingham.

there was now a little sign of improvement in the company's east-bound trade, while the west-bound cargoes were considerably better than in 1929. The Cairn Line would undoubtedly benefit from a development of commerce between this country and Canada, and a good part

MONEY MARKET

GOLD FOR UNKNOWN BUYER

SEVERE MONEY STRINGENCY

Severe stringency was experienced in the short loan market yesterday. As usual, one of the large clearing institutions called in loans from the market, but many other lenders also withdrew money, and by midday the pressure had become so severe that the market was compelled to borrow a small amount from the Bank of England for a week at 4½ per cent. In the market the charge for fresh accommodation was at first 4-4½ per cent., but later it rose to 4½-4¾ per cent., finally easing off to 3¾ per cent. Renewals of loans carried at variable rates were usually arranged at 3¾ per cent. In the majority of instances discount brokers are now running very small books, a circumstance which emphasizes the narrow margin of credit available to borrowers. Under the pressure of money scarcity brokers were more inclined to offer three months bills at 3^{1}_{16} per cent. than on Monday. In the morning last week's "hot" Treasury Bills were offered at this rate and later at an even higher rate. Business in three months bank bills appeared to be on a small scale, and there was little sign of Continental demand. Brokers took a few at 3^{1}_{16} per cent. at the start, but in the afternoon were usually able to work at 3^{3}_{32} per cent. in competition. The slightly firmer tendency of the discount market in the afternoon was assisted by unfavourable exchange movements, the New York and Berlin rates falling back after Monday's advance. Moreover, the Bank again failed to obtain any of the £937,000 of the South African gold in the bullion market, the bulk—namely, £720,000—being bought by an undisclosed buyer.

The Bank rate is 4 per cent., to which it was reduced from 4½ per cent. on March 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2 per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months	
2—4½	3½	3⅝-4	3⅝—3¾	3⅝-½	3⅝-¾	
Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months	6 months	2 months	3 months	4 months
3⅛—3⅜	3⅜—3⅝	3⅝-¾	3¾-⅞	4—4⅛	4⅛—½	

RAILWAYS

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Most of the leading exchanges turned against sterling yesterday. The New York rate closed at 4.86^{3}_{16}, a decline of $\frac{3}{32}$c., and the Berlin rate fell sharply, being finally 20.39½m., a fall of 2pf. The Italian and Belgian exchanges also declined, the latter being only 34.88½. On the other hand, there was a slight rise in the Paris rate to 124.26f. The Swiss rate at 25.11½f. remained at only a few points above the level at which gold could be taken from the Bank of England. A deadlock now exists in the Turkish exchange, where business has virtually come to a standstill owing to the action of the Turkish authorities in holding up balances to the credit of foreigners in Turkish currency. There was a recovery in the Eastern silver exchanges, the Hong-kong rate being 1s. 6^{9}_{16}d. and the Shanghai 1s. 11½d. A further decline to 42d. occurred in the Argentine exchange. The Rio rate, however, was slightly higher at 5^{25}_{32}d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	March 11	March 10
			$	$
New York	3 to £	4.86⅔	4.86⅛-11/32	4.86⅞-863/64
Montreal	3 to £	4.86⅔	4.86¼	4.86⅞
Paris	Bel. to £	124.25	124.25	124.25
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88½-90¾	34.89-34.90
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.83-92.90	92.81-92.86
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.11½-12½	25.11⅜-13¾
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅛-375¼	374⅛-375¼
Helsingfors	Mk. to £	189.25	189.15-189	189.15-189
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.90-39.60	39.10-39.95
Lisbon	Escu. to£	—	108-108⅞	108⅛-108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12½-12⅝	12.11⅞-12⅝
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38½-40¾	20.36½-40¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.5814	34.54-34.64	34.49-34.59
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.80-27.84	27.79-27.84
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164.16½	164.16½
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.36-43.41	43.34-43.39
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.19-25.28	25.19-25.28
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817-820
Yugoslavia	Pat. to £	1169	1,080-½	1,120-1,130
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	2754-2758	2754-276
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	483-487	483-487
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	669-674	669-674
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.17-18.25	18.17-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16¾-17¼	18.16¾-17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.11-11¼	18.11-18.12
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16⅜-17	18.16⅛-16¾
Alexandria	Pat. to £	971⅜	977⅛-977½	977⅛-977½
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞-1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆	1/5⅞-1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞-1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆	1/5⅞-1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞-1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆	1/5⅞-1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/5½-1/6¼	1/5½-1/6¼
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0⅛-2/0⅜	2/0⅛-2/0⅜
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10½-1/11⅜	1/10½-1/11⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3⅛-2/3⅝	2/3⅛-2/3⅝
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10⅝-12⅝	12.10⅞-11¾
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5⅝-5⅝	5⅝-5⅝
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	41¹³⁄₁₆-42⅛	42-42⅛
Valpar'so	Pes to £	40	39.84	39.84
Montevideo	Per dol.	51d.	43¾-44⅛	43¾-44⅛
Lima†	Pe to £	Par	271½ prem.	271½ prem.
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 92.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

Buying Rates per £100							
	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight			
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Australia	99 0 0	98 19 6	98 19 0	98 18 6			
New Zealand	99 0 0	98 19 6	98 19 0	98 18 6			
Africa & Rhodesia	99 15 0	99 8 2	99 7 10	99 7 6			

Selling Rates		
	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	99 10 0	99 2 6
New Zealand	99 17 0	99 9 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £371,088 as shown below :—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
March 6—		March 6	Nil
Sovs.	36,817		
March 7—		March 7—	
Bar gold	1,389	Bar gold	4,000
Foreign gold coin	18	March 8—	
March 8	Nil	Bar gold	3,486
		Sovs.	2,000
March 10—		March 10	Nil
Sovs.	250,000		
March 11	Nil	March 11—	
		Sovs.	2,000
		Net influx	371,088
Total	£287,524	Total	£382,324

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,535,464 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,189.

In the bullion market £937,000 of South African gold was available. It was sold at 84s. 11d. per oz., a decline of 1d. compared with March 4. The bulk was bought by an undisclosed buyer—reported to be the Swiss National Bank—who took £720,000, the balance being divided between India, £50,000, the Continental trade, £92,000, and the home trade, £30,000. An unusually large sum, £225,000, in bar gold has been engaged for shipment from Durban to India by the steamer sailing on March 24. The sovereigns now on the way from Australia to this country have been consigned in nine shipments of £1,000,000 each, the first being due to-morrow and the last on April 19.

Silver was unaltered for cash at 19½d. per oz., but the forward quotation declined $\frac{1}{16}$d. to 18¼d.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on March 6 to midday on March 10 amounted to £3,377, while exports amounted to £64,449. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £80,372, and exports £57,085.

INDIA GOLD STANDARD RESERVE

The following statement shows the form in which the balance of the reserve was held on February 28, 1930 :—

—	Feb. 28
	£
In India	Nil
In England :—	4
Cash at the Bank of England	4,878
Gold	2,152,804
British Treasury Bills :—Value as on February 28, 1930	11,441,778
Other British and Dominion Government Securities :—Value as on February 28, 1930	26,401,312
Total	£40,000,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE TRADING

PRICES MOSTLY HIGHER

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Stock Exchange and the Kerb Exchange closed at 12.30 p.m. to-day out of respect to the memory of ex-President Taft.

Trading in the short session was active, and although some irregularity was noticeable firm features predominated. Sales were returned at 2,628,000 shares.

The opening was steady with a fair number of outside buying orders received overnight, chiefly centring in issues with good sponsorship, such as General Motors and Radio Corporation. Indications of improving business were found in the statement of the member banks of the Federal Reserve system showing an increase of $25,000,000 in commercial loans, this being the first increase for some weeks.

Some realizing came out afterwards, partly influenced by the firmer undertone to the money market following the calling in of loans by the banks to the amount of $10,000,000, due to the proximity of the quarterly and mid-monthly settlements. Money supplies were, however, ample for market requirements, and the realizing which appeared in Steel Common and other market leaders was chiefly under the cover of further advances in special stocks, such as Simmons Company, Loews Inc., and Coca-Cola. Woolworth stock was also firm on reports that the company intends to segregate its foreign holdings and to make a special distribution.

All the stock offered was quickly absorbed and the list generally moved upwards in the final dealings, the close being steady.

Exchange	Closing Prices		Closing Range	
	Mar. 11	Mar. 10	Mar. 11	Mar. 10
Atchison	234⅝	235	Int.C.Amer	28½	28¼
Atl. Coast	170	170½	KansasCity	77½	77½
B. & O.	119	118½	Louisville	131½	131¼
Do., Pref.	80¼	80¼	Minn. St. P	28	28
Brooklyn Man. Tr'sit	74¼	74¼	Miss. Pac.	96	97
Can. Pac.	204	204¼	Do. Pref.	142	142
Cent. N.J.	275	271¼	N.Mex.I Pf.	2	2
Ches. & O.	227	228	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ch. G. W.	13	13	N.Y. Cent.	185½	185½
Ch. Mil. St. P.	35½	35	Nthk. & W.	250½	250½
Ch. N W.	84½	85	N. Pacific	93¾	95
Ch.Mil.St.P.	22⅞	22⅝	Pennsylv'a	82	82⅝
Ch.Rock Is.	117¼	117	Reading	125	127
Del.&Hud.	172	170	S.L. & S.F.	110⅝	110½
Del. Lack.	141½	141	S.L. & S.W.	63	63
Erie	58⅝	58¾	So. Pacific	120½	120¾
Do., 1st Pf.	64½	65	Southern	129	126
G.N., Pref.	97⅜	97⅞	Do., Pref.	99¼	99¼
Ill. Cent.	128⅝	128	U. Pacific	225	225½
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30	29½	Do., Pref.	85¼	85¼
			Do., Pf., A.	85½	85¾

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	137	139¾	Int. Nickel	40⅛	40¼
Allied Chem	268	268	Int. Paper	27¼	27
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	32¼	33½	Int. Tele.	69⅞	69¼
Am. & F. Pwr.	89	90⅝	Kimberly Clk.	59¼	59¼
Am. Can.	144	141¼	Kresge S.S.	32	31⅝
Am. Loco.	98½	99¼	K'ger. 5%	29⅛	28¾
Am. Smelt.	75⅛	75⅛	Liggett & M.	110¼	110
Am. Sug. R.	61	63	Loose-Wile	65½	65
Am. Tel.	241	240¼	Mack Truck	84⅝	84⅝
Am. Tob.	238	237	Monte'y W.	45⅛	45⅝
Am. Wool'n	14½	14½	Nash M'trs	47½	48
Anaconda	74½	74⅝	Nat. Biscuit	219	219
Armour. D.	75¼	75¼	Nat. Cash R.	78¼	78½
As.Dry'Gds.	45¼	44⅞	Nat. Dairy	51	51⅛
Atlantic Ref.	45	44½	N. Amer.	118	117⅝
Baldwin	35¼	35¼	Packard	22⅛	21⅞
Barnsdall A	25⅛	24½	Pan. A. Pet	52¾	52½
Beth. Steel	102⅞	102¾	Pub. Ser. N.J.	95	95⅛
Cde Pascoe	60	60¼	Radio Corp.	52⅛	52
Chile Copp.	25¼	25¼	Remington	51	51⅛
Chrysler	38⅞	38⅝	Shell Trans.	40	40
Col. Fuel	56¾	57¼	Shell Un.	22⅛	21⅞
Colum. Gas	91⅝	91⅝	Sloss S. Sit.	39	35
Col. Graph.	30⅝	29¼	Std. Brands	25⅞	25⅝
Cons. Gas	113¾	114	Std. Gas	11⅝	11⅝
Cont. Can.	58	57¾	Std. Oil of Cal.	60⅞	59⅝
Cont. Oil	22⅛	21⅝	Do., N.J.	62⅞	62¼
Corn Prod.	94	94⅜	Do., N.Y.	32⅛	32¼
Crucible	86¼	86¼	Studebaker	42⅞	42⅝
Davison Ch.	38½	38¼	Texas Corp.	55⅜	55⅝
Du Pont	133	131¼	Tex. G. Sul.	61	61½
Eastman K	229	229	Tidewater	13	12¾
Elec. P. & L.	75⅜	70½	Un. Carbide	96¼	97⅜
Electric Storage	74¼	74	Un. Fruit	95	94
Fox Films	35⅜	35⅛	United Gas	37⅛	37⅜
Gen. Elec.	77⅜	77¼	U.S. Ind. Alc.	94	97
Gen. Foods	52⅜	52½	U.S. Steel	182⅛	181⅞
Gen. Motors	45¼	44	Do., Pref.	144	143½
Gillette	90	90¼	W. Un. Tel.	212	212
Goodrich	47⅜	48½	Whe. Mfg.	190¼	191⅞
Goodyear	66¼	66	Woolworth	65½	66
Hou. Oil "A"	78	79	Worth'n Pump	102	102½
Hud. Mtr.	56⅛	57¼	Youngst'n Sheet	141	141
Int. Harv'r	93⅞	95			
Int. Match	75⅛	76			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	14	14	Mid. West Utilities	36⅞	35⅜
Assoc. Gas	45	45	Penuroad	14⅝	14⅜
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	26⅞	26⅝	Silica Gel	26¼	27
Celanese	24½	24⅜	Stand. Oil of Indiana	51⅝	51⅜
Gulf Oil	158	158	Swift Int.	31⅜	32
Hydro. Elec	45¼	45⅜	VacuumOil	90⅜	90⅛
Int. Pet.	19⅜	19½			

BONDS

Liby. Ln. 3½%	100	100	Fisl., 6% 1945	95¼	95¼
Do., 4¼%	101⅜	101³²⁄₃₂	Fren., 7½% 1941	122⅜	122
Do. (4th)			Do., 7, '49	116⅛	116
U.K., 5½% 1937	103⅜	103¾	Ger., 7% '49	107⅜	107⅜
Do., 4% 1960-90	83¾	83¾	Greek, 7% 1964	100	100
Aus., 6% 1959	98¼	98¼	Hungary, 7½% '44	100¼	100¼
Aust., 5% 1957	88¼	88	Ital., 7% 1951	99⅜	99⅜
A'tria, 7% 1943	105	104½	Jap., 6½% 1954	103½	103½
Belg., 6% 1955	103	102¾	Nord. Rly. 6½% '50	104½	104⅜
Do., 7% 1955	111	111	Norway 6% 1952	102⅝	102¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103½	103½	P.L.M., 6% 1958	103⅛	103⅛
Brazil, 7½% 1952	102	102	Do., 7% 1958	105⅛	105⅛
Bulg., 7, '67	80	80	Poland, 7% 1947	83⅝	83¼
Canada, 5% 1931	100½	100½	Do., 8% 1950	94¾	94¼
Chile, 7, '42	101	101⅛	Rio do Sul. 8% '46	99¼	100
Do., 6, '60	92¼	92	Saxon P. 8% 1945	96⅝	96¼
Czech, 8% 1951	110½	110½	Seine, 7% 1942	108	108
Denm'k 6% 1942	104¾	104¼	Swed. 5½% 1954	104½	104½
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	101¾	101¾	Tokio City, 5½% '61	90	90

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

—	Mar. 11	Mar. 10
Atchison, Pref.	103½	103¼
Lehigh Valley	74	74
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	54½	54¼
New York, Ontario and Western	13¾	13½
Reading, 1st Pref.	44½	40½
Texas and Pacific	119	118
National Lead	179	185½

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Ex dividend and ex rights.

Call money ruled at 4 per cent. throughout the session. Commercial Paper remained at 4½ to 5 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted 3⅛ to 3⅜ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3⅜ to 3½ per cent. for six-months' bills.

Sterling exchange was easier, cable transfers closing at 4.86⅜.

Silver rose ½c. to 41½c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $5,050,000 has arrived at San Francisco from Japan.

According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average production of crude oil in the past week was 2,535,400 barrels, against 2,624,000 barrels in the previous week, and 2,666,000 barrels in the corresponding week last year.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.

The Morgan Syndicate to-day sold $12,500,000 Alleghany Corporation Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Preferred stock at 98.50.

A syndicate headed by Messrs. Drexel and Co. to-day sold $12,000,000 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Three-year Notes of the Baldwin Locomotive Company at 99½.

BONDS.—The market was firm and fairly active. Sales reached $6,820,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

All United States markets closed at 12.30 p.m. yesterday (New York time) out of respect for the memory of ex-President Taft.

NEW YORK, March 11.—WHEAT.—The cash market was easy and ½c. to 2½c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 128½c. ; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted ; No. 2 hard winter, 111½c. ; No. 2 Manitoba, 115½c. MAIZE steady and ¾c. higher. No. 2 mixed, 90½c., f.o.b., New York. OATS steady and unchanged. White clipped, 50½c., f.o.b., New York. RYE easy at 2½c. decline. No. 2 Western, 72½c., f.o.b., New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Westn.	754	1,142	1,651	285,863	437,198
Do., Atlantic	228	240	388	66,522	97,814
*Exports, ditto	244	235	394	58,930	80,868
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Westn.	919	675	2,351	184,234	219,883
Do., Atlantic	19	32	93	3,527	19,318
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	9	15,792
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn.	127	82	223	18,450	19,577
Receipts, Atl'tic	92	141	166	14,760	16,747
*Exports, ditto	17	20	26	2,729	3,823
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Westn.	671	282	1,155	104,716	168,705
Do., Atlantic	9	23	19	4,788	9,725
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	139	5,779

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD was steady at 10c. decline ; Prime Western steam, $10.75 ; Middle West, spot, $10.65.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed barely steady, 2 points up to 8 points down. Sales, 8,000 bags. Closing prices :—March, 8.77c. ; May, 8.42c. ; July, 8.10c. ; Sept., 7.88c. ; Dec., 7.70c. ; Jan., 7.70c. Santos No. 4 futures closed barely steady at 4 to 14 points decline. Sales, 12,000 bags. Closing prices :—March, 13.58c. ; May, 12.85c. ; July, 12.24c. ; Sept., 11.73c. ; Dec., 11.32c. ; Jan., 11.12c. Cash Coffee steady without change. Rio No. 7 quoted at 10½c. and Santos No. 4 at 14½c. to 14¾c.

COCOA futures closed easy at 20 to 25 points decline. Sales, 21,000 bags. Closing prices :—March, 8.12 ; May, 8.41 ; July, 8.69 ; Sept., 9.00 ; Dec., 8.93 ; Jan., 9.00.

SUGAR.—Cuban centrifugal, 96 degrees, spot, was nominally unchanged. The sale is reported of 28,000 bags of Philippine, afloat, at 3.61c. per lb., c.i.f. According to Messrs. Willett and Gray, the Cuban port receipts for the past week totalled 172,000 tons, against 245,000 tons last year, and stocks amounted to 915,000 tons, against 1,034,000 tons a year ago. The stock of cane sugar is 13,000 tons, against 2,000 tons last year. Raw futures closed steady, 3 points higher to 1 point lower. Sales, 13,000 tons. Closing prices :—March, 1.73c. ; May, 1.78c. ; July, 1.81c. ; Sept., 1.86c. ; Dec., 1.95c. ; Jan., 1.96c. No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 3.64c. (prev., 3.65c.) ; Sept., 3.72c. (Prev., 3.73c.) ; Dec., 3.80c.

COTTON on the spot closed 30 points higher at 14.30c. The futures market opened with a more active demand at 11 to 21 points advance and further improved on shorts covering and buying by spot houses. Later in the session realizing brought about a setback, but a sharp rally followed under renewed covering and light offerings, the market closing firm at 20 to 30 points net gain. New Orleans spot middling advanced 29 points to 14.08c., and the futures market closed at 20 to 28 points above previous final values.

New York	Closing Range	
Futures	To-day	Prev. day
March	14.19	14.19	13.89	13.89
April	14.39	14.39	13.98	13.98
May	14.41	14.39	14.11	14.10
June	14.48	14.48	14.19	14.19
July	14.50	14.58	14.32	14.29
August	14.80	14.80	14.33	14.33
September	14.62	14.62	14.37	14.37
October	14.64	14.64	14.42	14.41
November	14.75	14.75	14.52	14.52
December	14.87	14.85	14.63	14.63
January	14.91	14.91	14.68	14.68
	New Contract			
October	14.43	14.43	14.23	14.23
November	14.52	14.52	14.32	14.32
December	14.65	14.65	14.41	14.41
January	14.72	14.72	14.48	14.48

	To-day	Prev. day
Spot	14.30	14.00
New Orleans	14.08	13.79
Liverpool	8.14	8.14

Closing Quotations

Spot	14.30
March	14.19
May	14.41
July	14.50
October	14.64
December	14.87
January	14.91

Sales, 2,628,000 shares.

BARLEY continued inactive at last rates to the turn easter. Canadian, March-April was offered at 118. 3d. Persian, at 106s. 6d. and Black Sea, March, at 104s.

OATS were dull and lower to sell. La Plata, March and April, were offered at 114s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were again willing to concede a further 3d. to 6d. per qr. No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), afloat, was offered at 40s. 3d. ; No. 3, at 39s. ; and Pacific white, March, at 40s. For a part cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), March, 40s. 9d. and 40s. respectively was asked. Rosafe 63½lb. (new), afloat, was obtainable at 37s. 6d. ; (old) at 38s. ; 63lb., March, at 37s. 6d. ; and Barusso, 62lb., March, at 36s. 6d. Australian, on passage, was held for 40s. Parcels met a poor inquiry, and quotations marked a decline of from 3d. to 6d. per quarter. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Tiberton, due, sold to Liverpool at 41s. 6d. ; No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), March 29, sailing, at 41s. 3d. ; No. 2 (Vancouver), per Doric Star, afloat, at 40s. ; West Australian, per Knockferra, afloat, to Birkenhead, at 39s. 6d. and per Ning Chow, shipping-shipped, to Glasgow, at 39s. 9d.

The wheat futures market closed weak at 5d. decline for the new contract and 9d. down for the old as compared with yesterday's final values.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 value	2.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	Old Contract				
for	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	38 3	37 3	37 3	37 6	38 3
May	—	—	37 6	—	38 3
	New Contract (London grade of Milling Quality)				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	35 9	35 5	35 4	35 4	35 9
May	36 0	35 8	35 6	35 7	36 0

MAIZE.—Cargoes were again offered on easier terms, but in view of lower Argentine opening advices and the general lack of interest in feeders buyers did not respond. La Plata, on-way, and March, was obtainable at 24s., and April-May and May-June (new crop), at 24s. 3d. Parcels were in quiet request at 3d. to 6d. per quarter decline on the day. La Plata, Feb.-March, sold from 23s. 6d. to 23s. 3d. ; April-May, at 23s. to 22s. 6d., and May-June, at 22s. 6d. and 22s. 7½d. Liverpool paid 23s. 3d. for Feb.-March.

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OATS were dull and lower to sell. La Plata, March and April, were offered at 114s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were again willing to concede a further 3d. to 6d. per qr. No. 1 N. Manitoba, March, quoted 41s. 4½d. No. 2, 40s. 6d. ; No. 3, 39s. 6d. ; No. 4 Manitoba, March, 38s. 3d. ; No. 5, 35s. 9d. ; No. 6, 28s. 9d. ; No. 2 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, March, 40s. ; No. 3, 39s. 9d. ; No. 2 mixed durum, March, 39s. 6d. ; Rosafe, 63lb. March, 36s. ; Baril, 62lb., March, 35s. 3d. ; 62½lb., 35s. 6d. ; and white Western Pacific, March-April, 39s. No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, afloat, sold at 41s. 6d. Liverpool, each, No. 1 N. Manitoba, Atlantic, shipping, at 41s. 3d., to Manchester. Spot parcels were steady, with a limited trade. Graded wheat futures opened ½d. to 1d. lower and further declined under general selling due to free offers from Argentina, uncertainty regarding the American Farm Board's operations, and bad American advices. The market closed easy, 1d. to 1½d. per cental lower on the day. Sales were 350 loads. Official settlement prices :—March, 7s. 5d. ; May, 7s. 8d. ; and July, 7s. 9d. Tenders against current month, 1,000 loads, making a total of 1,115,065 original centals since the beginning of the month ; rejected during the same period, 180,481 centals.

Graded Wheat Futures						
Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done		Offici'l settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		Highest	Lowest			
March	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May	7 8	7 8½	7 7	7 8	7 7½	7 8½
July	7 9½	7 9⅞	7 8½	7 9	7 8¼	7 10½

Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were quiet and easy. La Plata, Feb.-March, sold at 23s. 3d., with sellers of Afloat and Feb.-March, at 23s. 3d. ; April-May and May-June, 22s. ; and Dan/Gal/Fox, March-April, at 22s. 6d. Maize on the spot was in quiet demand at generally easier prices. Cargoes were slow. Oats, although 3d. per quarter down sale, were slowly taken up. Shipment parcels were dull ; Chilean tawny, March/April, 13s. 9d., sellers ; La Plata, f.a.q., March, 12s. 6d., sellers.

FLOUR ruled steady in spite of a quiet demand. OATMEAL was dull and unchanged. WHEATFEED was steady with a good demand for bran. Broken Pekoe and broken orange Pekoe from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 9½d.

IPSWICH, March 11.—Wheat was firm at 36s. to 37s. Barley was in small supply and prices were unchanged except for lower qualities, which were firmer ; best qualities, 42s. to 44s. ; medium, 38s. to 40s. ; and others from 25s. Beans, 42s. ; peas, 40s. ; oats, 18s. to 20s.

LONDON, March 11.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—The general tendency remained steady, though conditions continue quiet. Quotations :—Best skirtland King Edward, £3 5s. to £3 15s. ; second grade, skirtland, best sample Majestic, Arran Chief, and British Queen, £2 10s. to £3 ; Scotch King Edward, £2 10s. to £3 ; ditto, Majestic, £2 to £2 10s. ; and skirtland, £2 to £3 per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There was a fair demand for good supplies of fruit and vegetables. Quotations :—English Bramley seedling apples, 5s. to 12s. per bushel ; American Newtown apples, 14s. to 18s. per box ; York Imperial apples, 12s. to 16s. per box ; American Jonathan pippin apples, 31s. to 32s. ; Nova Scotian apples, 10s. to 20s. per barrel ; English Colmar grapes, 2s. 6d. to 4s. ; Belgian Colmar grapes, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. ; South African grapes, 8s. to 15s. per 16lb. box ; Californian Winter Nells pears, 22s. to 24s. per case ; South African pears, 2s. to 6s. per box ; Tunis dates, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per dozen cartons ; St. Michael's pineapples, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. each ; Canary bananas, 14s. to 24s. per crate ; Canary tomatoes, 12s. 6d. to 18s. per package ; Messina lemons, 2s. 6d. to 11s. per box ; 12s. to 15s. per case ; Cadiz oranges, 12s. to 16s. per box ; Palermo blood oranges, 7s. to 10s. 6d. per box ; Murcia scandarin oranges, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per box ; Spanish oranges, 14s. to 32s. per case ; Madeira custard apples, 6s. to 9s. per box ; Florida grape fruit, 20s. to 30s. ; Jamaica grape fruit, 16s. to 22s. ; Rio Rico grape fruit, 6s. to 8s. 6d. per case ; South African nectarines, 3s. to 8s. ; peaches, 3s. to 9s. ; plums, 4s. 6d. to 8s. per box ; forced asakale, 5s. to 6s. per box ; forced rhubarb, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen bundles ; French endive, 3s. to 4s. ; celeriac, 2s. 6d. to 5s. per dozen ; Valencia onions, 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per case ; spring greens, 5s. to 7s. ; specially forced broccoli, 6s. per case ; old, turnip-tops, 5s. to 6s. per bag ; parsnips, 5s. to 7s. per cwt.

HAY AND STRAW (

COMPANY MEETINGS

BRITISH AND GERMAN TRUST

INCREASED DIVIDEND ON THE ORDINARY STOCK

INVESTMENT POSITION

CURRENT YEAR'S REVENUE PROSPECTS

WORLD CONDITIONS DURING 1929

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC AND TRADE PROBLEMS

MR. A. R. WAGG'S REVIEW

The FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the British and German Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company, 41, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

Mr. A. R. WAGG, chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. D. H. Scott) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—As the report and accounts have doubtless already received your consideration, I will with your permission take them as read. (Agreed.)

In February, 1929, the company increased its authorized capital to £1,500,000 by the creation of 750,000 shares of £1 each, 500,000 of which were issued as Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Second Preference shares (since converted into stock) carrying the right until March 13, 1933, to subscribe at the price of £2 per share for one £1 Ordinary share in respect of every £2 of Second Preference stock held, the balance of 250,000 shares remaining unissued in the form of £1 Ordinary shares, to be held in portfolio pending the exercise of the above subscription right. The proceeds of the issue of Second Preference shares were gradually invested in suitable securities.

THE INVESTMENTS AND GERMAN LOANS

The book value of our total investments and loans amounted as at December 31, 1929, to £2,254,907 7s. 3d. Of this sum mortgage loans in Germany were represented by £895,129 19s. 6d. This shows a reduction, in consequence of sinking fund repayments, of £51,464 11s. 2d., as compared with the figure of £946,594 10s. 8d. at which they stood a year previously.

We have received satisfactory reports from our advisory council in Germany regarding the position of these loans, on the strength of which the board is satisfied that all the companies to whom the trust has granted loans are good for their engagements, and should be, as far as one can anticipate, in a position to fulfil their obligations *vis-à-vis* the Trust.

The various classifications of our miscellaneous investments, having a book value of £1,359,777 7s. 9d., are set out in the report. It will be seen that the trust's investments in Germany, including mortgage loans, amount to 49.48 per cent. of the total.

After allowing for all charges, including taxation, a net revenue of £80,346 16s. 4d. is shown, which I think you will agree is a very satisfactory figure. Adding the amount of £19,076 4s. 10d. brought forward from 1928, making in all £99,423 1s. 2d., and deducting dividends paid on July 15, 1929, and January 15, 1930, on the Preference stocks, a balance of £67,739 14s. 4d. remains, out of which the expenses incurred in connexion with the issue of the Second Preference shares, amounting to £12,666 1s. 8d., have been entirely written off. Out of the remaining £46,123 12s. 8d. the directors now recommend the payment of a dividend of 8 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary stock, absorbing £25,600, and leaving a balance of £19,523 12s. 8d. to be carried forward.

AMOUNT EARNED ON ORDINARY STOCK

As has been pointed out in the report, the amount earned on the Ordinary stock, before writing off the expenses of the increase of capital and issue of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Second Preference shares (but after charging income-tax) is equivalent to 12.1 per cent., less tax.

The company did not have the benefit of the proceeds of the issue of the Second Preference shares for a full year, and consequently the income available for the Ordinary stock for the current year should show a substantial increase over the above figure.

During the year capital profits of £12,726 1s. 10d. were realized. This amount, together with the balance standing at the credit of this account as at December 31, 1928, in all £61,962 5s. 10d., has been transferred to a depreciation reserve, and this reserve has been deducted from the total book value of the investments before arriving at the balance-sheet figure. A valuation of the investments as at December 31, 1929, on the basis stated in the balance-sheet, gives a figure of £2,188,854 13s. 2d., which is £66,052 14s. less than the book value appearing on the balance-sheet.

This depreciation is naturally a great disappointment to your directors, and we hope that it is only temporary, but a similar position has had to be faced by the board of every trust company throughout the country owing to the world-wide fall in security values during the past 12 months. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the board felt justified in recommending an increased dividend on the Ordinary stock of the company, especially as an 8 per cent. dividend only represents two-thirds of the amount actually earned on the Ordinary stock. Moreover, as I have already pointed out, we anticipate an increase in earnings for the current year.

It may be of interest to you to know that since the formation of the company, only four years ago, it has been possible to write off completely £94,000 of preliminary and issue expenses and Debenture discount.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

I will now turn for a moment to the consideration of world conditions during 1929. The general tendency has been distinctly unfavourable, and the year will long be remembered for the very pronounced shrinkage in Stock Exchange values throughout the world. The prices of raw materials have also fallen except in a few cases where stabilization has been effected by artificial means. Industry in general is passing through a difficult time, but the downward trend of money rates and the cheapness of raw materials should, after the necessary period of readjustment, lead to renewed activity.

One of the difficulties which must be recognized is that caused by the tremendous expansion which has taken place since the War in the whole vast industrial apparatus of the world. This expansion has taken place at a rate which, sooner or later, was bound to become disastrous unless consumption could keep pace with it, and this it has failed to do.

It is true that big efforts, and in many instances successful ones, have been made to attain a more scientific control of production by amalgamation and cartelization of kindred concerns. But it is also unfortunately true that this country lags behind in that respect, and is, doubtless, therefore feeling the result of the present crisis more severely than other countries. From time to time one reads of international agreements concluded between these different combines, and hears only too often of the difficulty of getting this country into line, principally because there are not sufficiently big combinations in this country with which to negotiate.

The large proportion of our total industrial production which has to find a market overseas makes us more vulnerable to a general trade depression than other countries, and at the same time our home market is subjected to the severe competition of similar products manufactured abroad under conditions which are often much more favourable. This is due principally to thorough rationalization of our competitors, and only partly to the lower wages and lower standards of living prevailing abroad.

LAISSEZ-FAIRE IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

I am, of course, not suggesting that amalgamations or the cartelization of industry is the whole solution of the problem with which the world is confronted. But it certainly is an important step in the right direction, because it opens the way to international agreements, which, long as they may take to negotiate, should in the end, from the point of view of the world as a whole, lead to a wiser investment of capital and a better direction of the activities of labour than has been the case for the last few decades. The indiscriminate investment of new capital and uncontrolled growth of industry has been the result of *laissez-faire*—the policy of non-interference with industrial development. This policy doubtless gave the great impetus to the industrial expansion during the latter part of the last century and placed England at that time at the top of the world's industrial nations, but in my view it has had its day, and is tending to undermine the immense structure which it has erected. This applies not to one particular country, but to the whole world, although some countries will be affected much sooner than others, according to the proportion between their industrial and agricultural population. The large increase in unemployment in the United States, which I believe is not entirely due to the after-effects of the Stock Exchange crisis, is focussing American attention on this problem. The *laissez-faire* policy is partly based on a theory of the mobility and adaptability of labour which has been shown in practice to be far less than the older theoretical economists would have us believe. I think it is clear that, if we look ahead another generation, further unbridled industrial expansion will lead to trade wars of an intensity hitherto unknown, and to attempts, which we should all deplore, to depress the standard of living of the wage-earner. I hope and believe that the necessary measure of control over industrial development can be exercised by private enterprise through the means of international agreements, because if not it might be that Governments would feel impelled to attempt to influence the lines along which such expansion should take place.

"TRAINING FOR MANAGEMENT"

A matter of equal importance to the rationalization and physical amalgamation of companies in the same line of business is the training of the *personnel* to manage these larger units. This would at first sight appear to be an obvious and inherent part of the larger problem. I fear, however, there is sometimes a tendency to overlook its vital importance. An amalgamation may be brought about, the new and larger unit may be rationalized and efficiently equipped, and under the direction of the leading personality in the original group of companies may prosper. But unless an integral part of that amalgamation is a proper scheme of "training for management," whereby the most promising men in the organization are selected, trained, and fairly rapidly advanced to positions of increasing responsibility, the new concern cannot achieve efficiency of that enduring quality which can alone maintain our position among the industrial nations of the world.

I have touched on these theoretical problems at the annual meeting of a trust company because I consider them at the present time of vital importance to this country and therefore to the investing public.

In view of the substantial interest which this company has in Germany I shall devote the rest of my speech to giving you some information about the situation in that country as it has developed during the last year.

THE YOUNG PLAN OF REPARATION PAYMENTS

The main factor in the economic life of Germany during the past year has been the series of conferences, in Paris, Baden-Baden, and The Hague, dealing with the Reparations problem. The internal political excitement, as well as the international tension caused by these conferences, has undoubtedly retarded the rate of progress recorded since the inflation period. It was only in January of this year that The Hague Conference agreed on recommending the adoption of the Young Plan of payments. In view of the advantages to all concerned, there is, I think, little doubt that it will be ratified in due course by the Governments concerned. Although it may be less elastic than the Dawes Plan, there is no doubt to my mind that it will give Germany a breathing space for the next few years both because her immediate burdens are substantially less than those borne under the Dawes Plan and because it does away with all foreign control and leaves Germany the full responsibility of settling her own financial affairs. The psychological effect alone of this abolition of control and the elimination of the irritation caused thereby should not be under-estimated.

The creation of the Reparations Bank, which will handle the different payments from debtor countries to creditor countries, lifts the Reparations problem from the political sphere to a purely economic one, and, as such, can only be welcomed by all concerned. There is little doubt that this Bank will become an important factor in international debt settlements. It may also, in the course of time, be used by the various Central Banks for the purpose of international payments now made in the form of gold, thus doing away with the necessity of costly gold shipments from one country to another. It is to be hoped that it will ultimately lead to a more concerted monetary policy throughout the world, which should eliminate the necessity of frequent changes in the Bank Rates with their resultant adjustments in the volumes of internal circulation, cost of production, wage standards, and all the other factors linked up therewith.

GERMAN MONETARY AND TRADE STATISTICS

A point to which I should like to draw particular attention is the situation arising out of the breakdown of the Paris Reparations Conference in May last year. Large amounts of foreign money were withdrawn from Germany, resulting in the reduction of the gold reserves of the Reichsbank from about £140,000,000 to about £90,000,000, but adequate proof was furnished that the mechanism of the German money market and its controlling organ, the Reichsbank, is such as to inspire great confidence in the stability of the Reichsmark. Credit restriction and a restriction in the volume of circulation were applied, so as to prevent the gold cover from declining below the legal minimum of 40 per cent., and, as a result of subsequent increases in the official rate of discount, the Reichsbank succeeded in the course of the year in inducing an influx of gold, so that to-day practically the whole of the losses have been made good and the position is as strong as it was at the beginning of 1929.

Out of the great mass of statistical material bearing upon Germany's development during the past year, the most striking figures are no doubt those for production of coal, brown coal, coke, steel, pig iron, and potash. It is remarkable to note that in comparing these figures with the production figures for the same territory before the War (i.e., leaving out those territories which now belong to other countries) they all show a very substantial increase. They also show a considerable advance on the figures for the preceding two years.

Another feature worth mentioning is the fact that the published trade figures show an excess of exports over imports of RM.48,000,000 (about £2,400,000), compared with an adverse balance of RM.1,204,000,000 (about £60,000,000) in 1928. Imports remained stationary at about RM.13,432,000,000, while exports, including Reparations deliveries, rose to about RM.13,480,000,000, compared to RM.12,450,000,000 in 1928 and RM.10,950,000,000 in 1927. It cannot be said, however, that this big increase in exports has brought with it a proportionate increase in profits. On the contrary, in many cases exports have been made at a loss in the endeavour to keep industries going and to retard the increase in the number of unemployed, which has risen to 2,210,000 in the first months of this year (compared to 710,000 on August 1, 1929, and 2,220,000 a year ago).

SHORTAGE OF NEW CAPITAL

In the autumn of last year the depression prevailing all over the world became likewise more pronounced in Germany, which, in addition, continued to suffer from a great shortage of new capital. During the past year the influx of foreign capital into Germany only amounted to 27.5 per cent. of the figure for 1928 (RM.600,000,000, against RM.1,800,000,000). Internally also the accumulation of new capital appears to have lagged far behind that of the year 1928 to judge from the falling off in the rate of increase of savings and bank deposits. The increase in Savings Bank deposits of RM.1,472,000,000 (about £73,500,000) fell short of the increase during the preceding year by RM.840,000,000 (£28,000,000), while the increase in bank deposits only amounted to a fraction of the increase during 1928.

Owing to the difficulty of raising long-term money either at home or abroad, a considerable amount of short-dated indebtedness has been incurred during the past year, principally by the municipalities, and it was reported last autumn that the aggregate short-dated indebtedness of German towns with a population of over 50,000 amounted to RM.1,800,000,000 (£90,000,000). Serious efforts have been made to adjust this situation. An actual embargo has been placed on the incurring of further short-term debts, and restrictions have been imposed with regard to current expenditure. It should be borne in mind, however, that a large part of this short-dated indebtedness has been incurred for reproductive purposes, such as the extension of gas and water works and the building of power stations, and that such public utilities, besides providing for the interest and amortization of such indebtedness, should in due course, in addition, increase municipal revenues.

The difficulty of raising long-term money has also had its effect on the finances of the Reich, as evidenced by the lack of success attending the issue of the Government loan in the early part of last year. In addition, the very large increase in unemployed, with its resultant unforeseen expenditure, led to a severe shortage in the Treasury, so that the floating debt reached the figure of RM.1,694,000,000 (about £85,000,000), as compared with RM.768,000,000 (about £39,000,000) at the end of 1928. Legislation was passed in December last to readjust this position to the extent of about RM.450,000,000 (about £22,000,000) during the current Budget year, and this, together with the proceeds of the loan of RM.500,000,000 (about £25,000,000) concluded with the Swedish Match Monopoly, as well as the margin created in next year's Budget by the adoption of the Young Plan, should tend towards re-establishing a normal position in the finances of the Reich.

BEGINNING OF A NEW PHASE

To sum up, it is my impression that the successful issue of The Hague Conference and the adoption of the Young Plan in due course by the various Governments concerned will mean the beginning of a new phase in Germany. In the middle of a severe world-wide financial and economic crisis, Germany had to deal last year with problems affecting her future for generations to come. The political and psychological effect of all this no doubt retarded her rate of progress. The fact that none the less her relatively new political and economic organization has worked smoothly confirms me in my opinion that Germany has consolidated her position as one of the leading countries of the world, and that she offers to-day as good an investment risk as any other European country.

I now have pleasure in formally moving:—"That the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, submitted to this meeting be and are hereby received and adopted, and that for the year ended December 31, 1929, a dividend on the Ordinary stock of 8 per cent., less tax, be declared, and paid."

LORD ASHFIELD seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co. were reappointed auditors, and a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, March 11.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 86.50 (previous closing, 86.50); 3% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.90 (101.72); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.05 (100.05); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100.20 (100.20); 5% Rentes, 1920, 135.25 (135.15); 6% Rentes, 1920, 104.20 (104.10); 6% Rentes, 1927, 107.60 (107.50); Credit National, 1919, 613 (614); Credit National, 1920, 560 (556); 5% Credit National, 1921, 580 (563.50); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 526.50 (526); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 559 (560); 6% Credit National, 1925, 572 (572); Indo-China Unified, 381.75 (378); 4% Japanese, 1905, 492.25 (492.25); 5% Russian, 1906, 6.30 (6.40); 4½% Russian, 1909, 3.90 (3.80); 4% Turkish Unified, 64.25 (62.75); Banque de France, 24,750 (24,695); Banque de Paris, 2,080 (2,080); Banque Nationale de Crédit, 1,960 (2,085); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,960 (1,970); Crédit Foncier Egyptien, 3,710 (3,695); Crédit Lyonnais, 3,090 (3,100); Banque Ottomane, 1,162 (1,175); Suez Canal Shares, 19,250 (19,350); Charbonnages Reunis, 716 (725); Messageries Maritimes, 228 (225); Transatlantique, 1,010 (1,075); Raffineries Say, 1,929 (1,960); Sucreries d'Egypte, 880 (891); Wagons-Lits, 623 (653); Thomson-Houston, 1,029 (1,055); Lautaro Nitrate, 321 (325); Ford of France, 196 (193); Rio Tinto, 5,415 (5,390); Thanis, 1,160 (1,655); Rio Tinto Preferred, 1,158 (1,172); De Beers Preferred, 1,542 (1,552); Jagersfontein Estate, 246 (247); Central Mining, 2,180 (2,200); Chartered, 232 (232); Brakpan, 335 (343); Crown Mines, 391 (391); East Rand, 58 (58); Geduld, 400 (404); Nigel, 3 Shilling, 76 (76); Consolidated Goldfields, 240 (239); Johannesburg Consolidated, 261 (261); Randfontein Estate, 35 (35); Rand Mines, 349 (347); Tanganyika, 311 (312); Transvaal Consolidated, 158 (145); Union Corporation, 400 (400); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 45 (45); Mexico Mosquera, 72 (72); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 35 (33); Caoutchoucs, 203 (206); Eastern International, 137 (137); Gula Kalumpong, 168 (170); Kuala Lumpur, 238 (237); Malacca, 252 (230); Mexican Eagle, 141 (142); Royal Dutch, 1,970 (1,950); Shell Transport, 566 (563); Platine, 1,955 (1,951); Lianosoff, 41 (44); Baku (Naphte), 510 (500); Oceana Consolidated, 13.50 (13.50). Exchange on New York, 25.55½ (25.55); exchange on London, official average, 124.25½ (124.25½); cheques, closing market rate, 124.25½ (124.25½). Private discount rate, 2⅛% (2⅛-1⅝%); short money, 2½% (—).—Reuter.

AMSTERDAM, March 11.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103½ (previous, 103⅝); 5% Dutch, 1023⅛ (102⅛); 2½% Dutch, 65 (64⅝); 3% Dutch, 77⅝ (77⅝); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 51½ (51⅜); Penang, 111 (111⅛); Deli Rubber Pref., 52½ (52⅝); Rio, 60 (—); United States Steel, 184¼ (183⅝); Union Pacific, 225⅜ (227); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 382½ (380½); Anaconda, 150⅛ (151); Deli Batavia Rubber, 107 (108¼); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 397 (400); Deli Mij., 341 (342); Amsterdam Rubber, 140⅜x.d. (166); Margarine Unie, 311½ (304); Philips Lamps, 456½ (457); Exchange on Berlin, 59.41 (59.32); London, 12.12⅝ (12.12⅜); New York, 2.49⅝ (2.49⅝); Paris, 9.75¼ (9.75¼).

BERLIN, March 11.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdöel, 99.25 (previous, 98); Dynamit Nobel, 75.50 (77.50); Kali Industrie Kassel, 185 (189.25); Salzdetfurth, 357.75 (349.75); Rheinbraunkohlen, 250.50 (236.25); Rhein Westfael Elekt., 180.50 (177).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 26.37 (previous, 26.50); Mexican Consols, 17.37 (17.87); Reichsbank, 282.50 (281); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 180 (179); Commers and Privat Bank, 154.50 (152); Darmstadter and National Bank, 230.10 (229); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 143.75 (144.75); Dresdner Bank, 145 (145); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 138.50 (137.75); Harpener, 132.50 (131.25); Allgemeine Elekt., 162.10 (160.25); Farbenindustrie, 162.50 (160); Farbenindustrie, 6% Deb., 100.25 (100.50); Hamburg Amerika, 104 (102.25); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 103.75 (103.75); A.E.G., 102.75 (103.25); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 95.75 (94.75); Svenska Tandsticks, 332 (331); Polyphos, 270.25 (269.50); Siemens and Halske, 246.25 (241); Schuckert, 184.50 (179.75). Exchange on London, 20.41⅝ (20.41½); Paris, 16.42½ (16.43½); Amsterdam, 168.43 (168.42); New York, 4.19⅛ (4.19⅛). Private discount rates—short term (30-55 days), 5¼% (5⅜%); long term (55-90 days), 5¼% (5⅜%). Call money, 4%-6% (5%-7%).

FRANKFURT, March 11.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 146 (previous, 145½); Darmstädter Bank, 231½ (230); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 142 (142); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 107 (107); Farbenindustrie, 164¼ (161); Harpener Bergbau, 132½ (131); Mannesmann, 105¾ (103¼); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 115 (112¾); Phönix Bergbau, 101½ (100); Gelsenkirchner, 137 (137); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 163½ (160); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 164 (164); Siemens and Halske, 250 (241½); Schuckert, 188 (181¼); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 147 (145); Philipp Holzmann, 96 (95); Zellstoff Waldhof, 209 (—); Nordd. Lloyd, 104 (102½); Hamburg Amerika, 104½ (102¾); Süddeutsche Zucker, 153¼ (152½); German Liquidation Loan, 50⅜ (50⅛); German Railroad, 7% Preferred, 89½ (—); German Protectorate Loan, 2⅜ (2⅜); Anatolian Railway Loan, 14⅜ (14½); Mexican Silver, 5% Loan, 9⅛ (9⅛).

VIENNA, March 11.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundani (Austrian Issue), 107.12 (previous, 107.30); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 10.55 (10.51); Oest. Nationalbank, 335 (334); Wiener Bankverein, 20.90 (20.90); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 51 (51); Niederost Eskompte, 169.80 (169.75); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 36 (36); A.E.G., 27.50 (27.25); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 183.25 (183.50); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 34.65 (34.20); Felten and Guilleaume, 36 (38). Exchange on Amsterdam, 824.75 (824.50); London, 34.52½ (34.52); New York, 700 (699); Paris, 27.79½ (27.77¼).—Reuter.

MILAN, March 11.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.85 (previous, 92.82); Consolidato 5% 79.95 (79.85); Banca d'Italia, 2,016 (2,020); Banca Commerciale, 1,441 (1,440); Banca Nationale di Credito, 897 (896); Banco di Roma, 119 (116); Credito Italiano, 798 (799); Cosulich Navigazione, 89½ (89½); Meridionali, 1,188 (1,185); Navigazione Generale, 480 (478½); Cantoni Coats, 720 (725); Soie Chatillon, 187¼ (186); Snia Viscosa, 248 (240); Ilva, 226 (225); Monte Amiata, 290½ (290); Montecatini, 254½ (253); Pirelli, 571½ (566½); Adriatica, 255½ (252¼); Edison, 798 (797½); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 107 (107¼); Terni, 401½ (402); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 810 (809); Adamello, 311 (311).

Other Company Meeting reports will be found on page 24

TRADE INDEMNITY COMPANY

RESULT OF THE 1928 WORKING

SLOW BUT SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

DEVELOPMENT OF CREDIT INSURANCE

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION

A COMPARISON OF SYSTEMS

MR. CUTHBERT HEATH'S SPEECH

The TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Trade Indemnity Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London.

Mr. CUTHBERT E. HEATH, C.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Lord Francis Hill) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—On this, the twelfth year of the company's existence, we have to report progress. It is still slow, but your directors feel it is satisfactory. There is no doubt trade is bad, and that affects us in two ways. Not only is there less business to insure, but there is also extra need of caution, which in itself also tends to diminish our account.

GROWTH IN PREMIUMS

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, our gross premiums, without allowing for returns or deducting brokerages, have risen from £202,000 to £234,000, an increase of about 17 per cent. on the previous year. The number of policies has grown from 3,465 to 3,760, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. Our net premiums do not show so large an increase, but they too are greater than in the year before.

I have mentioned bad trade and the need for caution as factors in preventing more rapid expansion. In addition to those there has been competition. Not only has the Government Department been competing with us, but there has also been a certain amount of competition in other directions. The latter we must always expect, but as regards the Government competition we have, I really think, some grounds for complaint. We have been told all along that when the insurance companies had taken up the business the Government would be content to stand aside.

We can now certainly claim to represent the bulk of the great insurance companies. I see our reinsurers' total funds amount to the very large sum of just about £400,000,000. Naturally a great deal of that money belongs to life insurance and is not available for our purposes, but this enormous sum is at least proof of the influential status of our supporters.

THE GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENT

The committee which lately considered the matter, so far from recommending that the Government should now at all events work with us, has suggested a further prolongation of the Government experiment, and "experiment" is the committee's own word. One would have thought, however, that the object of a Government should be to help and not to compete. I must not, I suppose, call the experiment socialistic, but it would be quite true to call it a bureaucratic experiment. I am not sure, however, if there is much difference between the two.

The reason given is that credit insurance is still in an experimental stage. Well, gentlemen, if it had been said that it is in an experimental stage from the Government point of view, that would be true enough, and I am afraid the country has paid rather dearly for the experiment. It will not be denied that it has cost the taxpayer well over a million, largely, I am afraid, to the benefit of the foreigner. But it cannot be said that our business is experimental. Those who are conducting your affairs have had well over 25 years' experience of the subject, and we are long past the experimental stage. We go on improving our methods certainly, but that is a very different thing from experimenting.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

If you have read the committee's report you will have seen that the Government—and that means four successive Governments—have changed their methods three different times. The first stage resulted in a disastrous loss; the second, which approximated more to our principles, was still a losing business. These two stages the committee ask you not to inquire into but to draw a sponge over them. A third experiment is now in force, which has still more approached our methods. We have not got the accounts yet for that period, but I doubt very much whether success has been achieved. Sooner or later I suppose we shall have proper reports published. We have not had them yet, though I see the Treasury is to appropriate another £20,000 to the Export Credit Department, but there may be something to come back out of this.

CRITICISM OF DEPARTMENTAL METHODS

I need not weary you with the details of how our system and that of the Government Department differ, but would allude to one point. The Department in its policies offers to pay a loss "on request of the assured" if default occurs. I venture to say that no insurance company in the world has ever offered to do that. In every case without exception, as far as I know, payment follows investigation, and does not precede it. In all cases, too, except in this Government policy, some reasonable idea is also formed of the eventual claim before money is disbursed. Nothing of the sort occurs apparently under the Government scheme. So far as regards financing an assured, there are ways of doing that without finally settling a claim, and in many cases these methods have been adopted by us.

It has often been laid down that one should not become surety for one's neighbour. That, I am afraid, is exactly what the Government are doing. They are simply backing foreigners' bills, a very different thing from insuring the solvency of the acceptors. I cannot believe that anything but losses can result from the process, and certainly it cannot be a good thing to relieve the assured from his usual responsibilities. No good is achieved by flying in the face of all established rules—rules which have been arrived at after centuries of experience. However, there it is, and I suppose we must continue to look on at these official experiments until the powers that be are convinced that they cannot end in success.

AMOUNT OF TRANSACTIONS INSURED LAST YEAR

We have insured one way or another last year something like £25,000,000 of transactions. Perhaps 40 per cent. of it can be reckoned as business which the Overseas Department is authorized to undertake. Of the remaining 60 per cent. a good part is connected with what eventually becomes export trade. All of it can certainly be said to promote employment, and it is done by carrying out our duty of making credit as good as cash.

I really do hope that those at the head of affairs will take note of these facts and give credit to the great insurance companies for what they have done. So far there has been no acknowledgment of this in official circles, though the much smaller and, judging from results, much less efficient efforts of the Government Department have been well advertised as deserving of merit. Well, gentlemen, I have had my growl. Probably it will do no good, but it is as well you should know the position.

SATISFACTORY FOREIGN CONNEXIONS

Our foreign connexions are still quite satisfactory. The participation in our friends' risks has been profitable, and the information given us by them, backed as it is by their participation in the risks they have recommended us to take, has proved trustworthy. It must be understood how exceedingly important it is that our information from abroad should be the best obtainable. One can imagine no better plan than that on which we have been working for some years.

Our experience is that on more than one occasion information received on this side has turned out to be altogether deceptive, and it has been due to the fact that our foreign friends would not insure their own nationals that we have been saved from some bad losses. Where that has been the case our assured have also benefited by our action. Inasmuch as he has to bear at least 20 per cent. of the bad debt himself it is obvious that this most efficient intelligence system has saved the British exporter from serious losses. It may reasonably be held that no one would willingly assail the credit of his own countrymen when inquiries are being made about it by a foreigner, be he a Consul or anybody else. It is a different story when it is a question of recommending a risk in which he himself will participate.

The information we are able to give with respect to British firms is equally valuable to the foreign credit insurance companies. Naturally, too, it is all the better for British credit if we can warn the foreigner off from insolvent English traders.

THE MEETING IN GERMANY

Last year you were told that a meeting of the credit insurance companies would be held in Berlin in 1929. That meeting fell through, but it is to be held there in June next, and no fewer than 23 countries are expected to be represented. The reason for the postponement of the meeting was principally that the German companies could not agree. Our special friend the Hermes Company, under the very efficient management of Dr. Herzfelder, has worked in close cooperation with us and has always been at one with us as to what were safe and what were unsafe classes of risk.

You will have read of the disasters which overtook the great Frankfurter Company and the Vaterlandische Company owing principally to their financial insurances. The Hermes has always avoided the pitfalls which, I am afraid, these companies fell into, and has prospered where the others failed. No doubt we shall hear a good deal more of this at the Berlin meeting.

ANTICIPATIONS REALIZED

This time last year I said that the results of 1928 looked as if they would be good. Those anticipations, so far as the underwriting results are concerned, have turned out to be correct. We are able to transfer £25,457 to profit and loss account instead of £10,822. But unfortunately on December 31, as you know, the value of all investments had fallen very much. Last year we were congratulating ourselves on the fact that this item showed an appreciation of £5,000 over cost. Not only has that appreciation vanished, but we were £12,496 to the bad as compared with what we paid for our investments. We have therefore written that depreciation off. At the present moment things are better, and, out of that £12,496, £5,200 approximately has been recovered. We have also wiped off £900, the value of our office furniture, remaining in our balance-sheet.

The net result of 1928 working is that we put £10,000 to reserve instead of £15,000, and pay the same dividend as last year. The carry-forward from 1928 to meet claims on it and on former years is less. But it is to be remembered that what we reserve in that respect is a definite figure made up of the amount which we think the known losses will cost us. Judging from the past you can rely on that estimate being sufficient.

OUTLOOK FOR 1929

In respect to 1929 the result of the underwriting so far has not been so good. The ratio of losses as compared with the same moment in 1928 has gone up, but they are not over the average, and we have every hope that the year will eventually prove to be satisfactory.

Our Manchester branch has done well. Mr. Dean is to be congratulated on the increase of our business in that city. It is possible we may open branches in other places when the volume of risks from the locality justifies it. But whatever we do we shall take care to protect the interest of the brokers from whom so much of our earnings are derived.

SERVICES OF OFFICIALS

The times have undoubtedly been difficult, and Mr. Herring and Mr. Patrick, who are now responsible for most of the underwriting—subject, of course, to Mr. Spain's general supervision—have, we think, done very well. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, the whole staff have given satisfaction in their work. Our secretary, Lord Francis Hill, has continued to give most valuable help, not only in routine work but by the fertility of his suggestions. (Hear, hear.)

Our thanks to our managing director, Mr. Spain, almost go without saying. He and I sometimes have our little differences on matters of policy, but in the end are in the happy position of always being able to come to an agreed decision. (Cheers.)

I now beg to move, "That the directors' report and the statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be and they are hereby adopted."

MR. FALLOON'S TRIBUTE TO THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. C. H. FALLOON, in seconding the motion, said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I should like to take this opportunity of making a passing reference to that old warrior Mr. C. E. Heath, our chairman for so many years. Mr. Heath was, I think, a pioneer of credit insurance. Of all the numerous business babies which Mr. Heath has had, I know that this credit baby is the nearest to his heart. All through its career he has given it wise counsel; he has given it sage advice; he has seen it through its teething period and has seen it reach its teens, until now it is well-grown and healthy.

Not only here but abroad, in many parts of the world, his advice is sought, and it is pretty good advice, too. (Hear, hear.) I would say one more thing: not only is his counsel sought, but in the giving of it he has endeared himself to every one of us—(hear, hear)—and I am perfectly certain that I can include the shareholders of the company in that statement as well as the directors. (Hear, hear.) I do earnestly hope that he will be spared for many years to give us his counsel and to steer the barque of credit insurance to a still more substantial position than it is in now, good as that is. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Falloon for his remarks, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

THE DIVIDEND

The CHAIRMAN next proposed, "That a dividend of 6 per cent., subject to income-tax, on the issued capital of the company, as recommended by the directors in their report submitted to this meeting, be and is hereby declared payable to the shareholders standing on the register at this date."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. CHARLES HENDRY and unanimously approved.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. P. C. WEST, the retiring directors, Sir Philip Dawson, M.P., Mr. A. J. Duhamel, M.C., Mr. C. H. Falloon, and Mr. E. Fraenkel, were re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., were reappointed on the proposition of Mr. E. E. CLARK, seconded by Mr. LESLIE JOSEPH.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. N. N. BEEMAN.—Gentlemen,—Before we disperse I should like to move a vote of thanks to our chairman. He mentioned in his speech that he was sorry that the Government did not give greater recognition to the efforts of the company. Whatever the Government does, I think he can be quite sure that we, as shareholders, and also as private individuals, very much appreciate all that he does. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Falloon reminds us how much the chairman has done for credit insurance, and I think that we can all thoroughly endorse that. We have got very satisfactory underwriting results for 1928, and I think that our results may possibly be causing a good deal of envy on the part of many concerns which are not engaged in our particular class of business; that we have obtained such results in the face of present-day difficulties is a matter of great satisfaction to us. (Hear, hear.) We have much to be grateful for in the manner in which Mr. Heath continues to give his attention to this business.

I think it is becoming more and more generally appreciated that the company and the facilities which it offers are of definite benefit to the public. The firm of insurance brokers with which I am connected has done a not inconsiderable amount of credit insurance with the company, and I have had absolutely definite knowledge of the fact that a lot of that business has been of great assistance to our clients in developing their own business. I have no doubt that there are other firms of brokers who could give similar evidence.

The vote was seconded by Mr. JOSEPH and unanimously accorded.

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN.—I thank Mr. Beeman for his very kind remarks. Credit insurance is really good. (Cheers.)

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE CAIRN LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

A DISAPPOINTING YEAR FOR SHIPPING

THE CANADIAN GRAIN SITUATION

WHEAT POOL AND ARTIFICIAL REDUCTION IN EXPORTS

EFFECT ON COMPANY'S REVENUE

LORD KIRKLEY ON EMPIRE AND FOREIGN TRADE

The ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders of the Cairn Line of Steamships, Limited, was held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne yesterday.

The RT. HON. LORD KIRKLEY (the chairman) presided.

Before the ordinary business, MAJOR T. RUSSELL CAIRNS, on behalf of the directors and shareholders, congratulated the chairman upon his elevation to the peerage. He (the speaker) was probably the oldest director after the chairman, and he felt sure they all appreciated the good work Lord Kirkley had done for the Cairn Line from its inception.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the good wishes, said he was very grateful for them. It was a great satisfaction to him to know that when the time came for him to retire there remained very able men to carry on the Line.

Continuing, he said:—Gentlemen,—The report of the directors and the accounts for 1929 have been in your hands for some time. May I assume you will take them as read? (Agreed.)

In moving their adoption I wish first of all to say a word as to the form of the accounts. As you know, the Companies Act of 1929 has come into operation since we last submitted a statement of our affairs. This Act imposes upon directors the duty of disclosing certain information to shareholders. The accounts before you are published in accordance with the new legislation. In comparing their present arrangement with the form we have been accustomed to use for several years past it will be found that practically every requirement now imposed was met by us years ago. The balance-sheet itself is exactly the same in outline and grouping as hitherto. The profit and loss account bears only one alteration—directors' fees are now shown separately from auditors' fees.

DOMINATING FACTOR IN YEAR'S TRADING

To come now to the more important matter—the result of the year's trading—I am afraid it provides little cause for satisfaction. Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine has been a most disappointing year for shipping generally, but to those of us who are interested in the

JOSEPH NATHAN & CO.

INCREASED NET PROFIT

DIRECTORS' CONFIDENCE IN THE COMPANY'S FUTURE

MR. ALEC NATHAN'S STATEMENT

The THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Joseph Nathan and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at Glaxo House, Osnaburgh-street, London, N.W.

Mr. ALEC NATHAN (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Fred. C. Randall, M.C., F.C.I.S.) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his speech, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In opening, I feel I want to refer to the sudden death in June of last year of our old colleague Mr. R. C. C. Potter. Mr. Potter joined the firm of Joseph Nathan and Co. more than 38 years ago. His business ability, judgment, and experience made him an extremely able business man and a valued director of the company. I feel sure that you would wish to convey to Mr. Potter's family your great regret at his death and your sense of the loss which the company has suffered.

I hope you will agree that the accounts show an improved position on last year. The reserve account now stands at £25,560, which, with the £5,000 we propose allocating from the balance of profit in hand, will bring this item to over £30,000. The audited accounts of all subsidiary companies have been received and the board have satisfied themselves as to the position and value of the parent company's holdings.

Trade marks remain at the figure of last year. It will not be out of place if I quote an editorial statement in one of the leading financial papers commenting on this item:—"The valuation of trade marks, patents, and developments at £114,800 appears moderate for a business which is not only prominent at home but the foreign ramifications of which extend to no fewer than 70 export markets." That, ladies and gentlemen, is also our view.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Now with regard to the profit and loss account. "Provision for losses in subsidiary companies" is a reserve created to cover losses arising in three subsidiaries. Of a total of £3,990, £3,000 arises from the working of our factory in Australia. This factory found itself at considerable disadvantage in exporting its products on account of the operation of the Paterson Scheme for subsidizing butter exports from Australia. Before arriving at the above-mentioned loss in the Australian subsidiary a sum greater than the loss itself was provided in their accounts by way of depreciation.

We have taken steps to work this factory in such a way as will limit, if not eliminate, this particular loss, while the merchandising part of the business in Australia is working at a profit.

Profits of subsidiary companies have been included only to the extent of dividends shown. We do not normally take out by way of dividends from our subsidiary companies every penny of profit which they earn. Some of our subsidiaries are pure trading companies, and from these we naturally look for an adequate return on our capital. Others are really operating units for the parent company formed into subsidiary companies on taxation and other grounds. From these subsidiaries we look only for a limited manufacturing profit.

HIGHEST PROFIT SINCE 1921

To sum up the profit and loss account, we have a balance of net profit for the year of £65,377 15s. 10d., as against £61,216 16s. 1d. in the previous year. It will, I think, be admitted that this is both a gratifying and a satisfactory result. May I make a further comparison, and mention that this profit of over £65,000 is the highest which we have had since 1921, and in itself is stronger evidence than any verbal statements that the affairs of your company are efficiently and economically managed?

With the carry-forward from last year of £26,883 there is available for appropriation £92,260. We have paid a year's dividend on the Preference shares and propose to pay one year's dividend on the Eight per Cent. Preferred Ordinary capital, to place £5,000 to reserve, and to set aside £4,000 for the balance of income-tax liability. As we paid, on January 1 last, a further half-year's dividend on the Preference capital, we now have in hand £14,760 19s. 10d.

ORDINARY DIVIDEND PROSPECT

You will probably now have reached the stage of asking why an Ordinary dividend has not been recommended by the board. You will remember that each year I have urged you to support the directors' policy of conservative finance and to endorse their action of building up adequate reserves.

We all are pleased to recognize, however, that the time is nearly at hand when it will be the privilege of the directors to recommend an Ordinary dividend. If the results of the current year are similar to those of the past year, the directors will feel justified in announcing a dividend on the Ordinary shares.

As to the immediate future, we see special emphasis need be laid on any one section of the business. All departments are in a healthy state. The results up to date for this year are satisfactory and somewhat better than last year.

One event which I personally would like to announce to you is the appointment as a director of the company of Mr. Harry Jephcott, M.Sc., F.I.C. Mr. Jephcott has been head of the research laboratory since its inception 10 years ago. He has been responsible for important improvements in the manufacture of our primary product, and in addition has made possible the commercial exploitation of several pharmaceutical preparations of high importance to the community and of value to your company.

HEADQUARTERS VISITS OF LEADING OFFICIALS

In accordance with our usual custom directors and important officials are visiting the home office to bring themselves up to date in the company's affairs. We have Mr. Ernest A. Little, one of our New Zealand local directors, with us to-day. It is Mr. Little's particular care to supervise the butter and cheese department in Wellington. He has come to London to bring himself up to date in the modern conditions of handling butter and cheese. Mr. Little has served with the company something over 26 years, always in New Zealand, and is an expert in his knowledge of the butter and cheese industry in New Zealand. I shall ask him to second my resolution so that he may have an opportunity of saying just a few words to you from his outlook as a New Zealand director.

Mr. Victor Hyams, the managing director of the Australian business, visited England during the past year, and Mr. Ratcliffe, our chief chemist in New Zealand, is visiting us this year.

There is little else that I can tell you beyond that the directors feel confidence in the company's future. All the directors are experienced business men, giving their whole time to the business they direct. They are essentially working directors, and they are ably and loyally assisted by a body of keen, enthusiastic workers.

NEW ZEALAND DIRECTOR'S VIEWS

Mr. ERNEST A. LITTLE, in seconding the resolution, said:—It gives me very great pleasure to be here and to second the motion for the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, which I think you will agree discloses a very satisfactory position and a record of steady progress.

The chairman stated in his speech that it is the policy of the company to arrange regular visits to London of oversea directors and executives. From my own experience I must commend this as an excellent practice.

We are largely interested in the marketing of New Zealand dairy produce through our associated house—Trengrouse and Nathan. A considerable portion of our *personnel* in New Zealand is engaged in securing supplies of dairy produce for marketing in the United Kingdom, and our efforts in this direction are increasingly successful. It consequently follows that our organization at this end is carrying out its part of the job satisfactorily; otherwise it would be impossible for us to maintain, much less increase, our New Zealand factory connexion.

The main object of my visit to England is to acquire a thorough knowledge of the marketing of New Zealand dairy produce, which will be very helpful to our relations with the New Zealand factories; but, at the same time, I feel sure that the experience and general knowledge of the business I have acquired will be very helpful to the New Zealand business in general.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

DRAGE'S, LTD.

THE COMPANY'S ASSETS

RECORD TRADING RESULTS

DIVIDEND PROPOSALS

The FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Drage's, Limited, was held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Mr. SIDNEY DRAGE, the chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. N. Sadler, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The accounts and directors' report having been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. (Agreed.)

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

The balance-sheet which you have before you, although drawn up in conformity with the new Companies Act, differs very little in form from that of previous years, and is, I think, self-explanatory. Your main asset, sundry debtors, stands at £1,173,176, an increase of £115,670 over last year. This figure is, of course, after deducting ample reserves for bad debts. The other assets show very little change, there being a slight decrease under the heading of "Motor Lorries," mainly due to depreciation, which has been written off. The increase under freehold properties represents the additions to our warehouse. These additions are now completed, and the property forms a most valuable asset. The increase in the figure under the heading of leasehold properties is accounted for by additions which we have made to our factories.

Turning to the directors' report you will see that the profit for the year ended December 31 last amounts to £172,290, against £169,911. This shows an increase of £2,379 over last year, and is, once again, a record for the company. When you take into account the difficult business conditions which have been prevailing during the last twelve months and also the increased competition which we have had to face you will, I feel sure, be very satisfied with that result.

PREFERRED ORDINARY INTERIM DIVIDENDS

Your directors have had under consideration the question of paying interim dividends on the Preferred Ordinary shares, and in future a dividend of 7½ per cent. will be paid half-yearly on March 1 and September 1. At present we pay 15 per cent. on March 1. Now we propose to divide it and pay 7½ per cent. on September 1 and 7½ per cent. on March 1.

I want to take this opportunity of thanking your former chairman, Mr. B. Drage, for the wonderful service he has rendered to your company during the past year. His advice and good counsel have always been given ungrudgingly. As you know, he is still a director—(hear, hear)—and he also represents you on the board of the Drapery Trust.

I have also to thank my other co-directors for their loyal and ever-ready cooperation, and particularly I desire to express my gratitude to our wonderful and efficient staff. Every one has worked hard with zeal and loyalty to produce our record results. I can assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is only through this harmonious spirit that runs right through the House of Drage, the sympathy that exists between all your directors, that has enabled us to reach pre-eminence in the furniture world to-day.

I look forward with confidence to the continued prosperity of your company, and I now beg to move the adoption of the accounts and directors' report for the year ended December 31, 1929. If there are any questions which any of you would like to ask regarding the accounts we should be very pleased to answer them.

FORECASTS REALIZED

Mr. T. A. BULLOCK.—Although I have no questions to ask, I cannot resist availing myself of this opportunity of saying with what pleasure I, individually, and I am quite sure I am also speaking for my fellow-shareholders, listened to the graceful eulogy you passed upon our late chairman. There is not one of us who does not remember Mr. Drage in that chair you now so worthily occupy, and the way in which, in the early years of this company—they are only early yet, it is true, but in its initial stages he encouraged us by his cheerful optimism and by his forecasts of the future, which events have so fully realized.

I cannot sit down without expressing the sincere hope that Mr. Drage's absence from the chair is not in any way due to the absence of that good health which has been so great an asset to us in the past. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN.—I can only assure you it is my earnest desire to carry on in his footsteps for a considerable number of years, and I only hope he will be with us for very many years acting for the company in the same capacity he is acting for us to-day. Thank you very much.

Mr. D. YOUNG (joint managing director) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

DIVIDENDS RESOLUTION

The CHAIRMAN.—I now beg to propose that the following dividends be declared: "A final dividend of 5 per cent., less income-tax, on the Preference shares, making 10 per cent., less tax, for the year. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., less income-tax, on the Preferred Ordinary shares, and a dividend at the rate of 6¾ per cent., less income-tax, on the Ordinary shares." The first two dividends have already been paid, and the 6¾ per cent. Ordinary dividend we propose to pay on April 1.

Mr. G. M. WRIGHT seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. B. L. Drage, jun., and Mr. R. A. Driscoll, and the auditors, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., were unanimously re-elected.

A SHAREHOLDER'S APPRECIATION

Mr. G. A. CHRISTIAN:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before leaving I am sure we shall all be unanimous in desiring to thank very cordially the chairman and his co-directors, and also the staff, for their services to the company during the past year.

Many of us can recall the rather stormy meeting held two years ago, when the company was in need of steering. I am sure that Mr. Benjamin Drage will remember that time very well indeed, and the shareholders will remember that the company was steered over what seemed to be rather a bad passage. That little bit of steering was done with remarkable skill, and those of us who decided then to stand by the company, and even more wisely still decided afterwards to take up Ordinary shares, have very good reason indeed to congratulate themselves. (Hear, hear.)

I am sure we all feel indebted to the chairman and the directors for their services during the past year, and we have good reason to congratulate ourselves that we have been, and I am quite sure will continue to be, so well served.

The vote of thanks was accorded by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN.—On behalf of myself and my directors and the staff I thank you very much. We will do our very best, and we cannot do any more than that.

The proceedings then terminated.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 10.—EXCHANGE on London advanced 1-64d. to 57⅛d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 15⅝800. Receipts 11,000 bags, making 2,176,000 bags so far this season against 2,061,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 5,000 bags to Europe and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 940,000 bags against 238,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard was quoted at 21⅝000. Receipts 50,000 bags, making so far this season 6,919,000 bags, against 6,135,000 bags a year ago. There were no clearances for the U.S. or Europe; 1,000 bags were forwarded elsewhere. The stock shows an increase at 1,172,000 bags, and compares with 1,116,000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, March 11.—The market opened steady, with May and December unchanged and other positions ⅛ lower; fluctuated narrowly during the day, and closed barely steady, with December unchanged, and other months ⅛ to ¼ below yesterday's final rates. Quotations, Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—May, 41¼ (previous 42); July, 40 (40⅝); Sept., 38¾ (39⅛); Dec., 36½ (36¾). Yesterday's sales nil.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	Mar. 18	April 1	April 22
Pay-day	Mar. 20	April 3	April 24

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜	52	Consols, 2½% ..	54⅛	54⅜	+¼
88⅛	81⅝	Do., 4% ..	84	84¼	..
103¼	99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅝	102⅝	+⅛
101⅞	99½	Do., 4% ..	101⅞	102⅛	..
91¼	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	88⅛	89⅜	..
95⅜	90	Victory, 4% ..	92	92¼	+⅛
95⅜	90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	92	92¼	+⅛
80¼	72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	76⅛	76⅝	+⅛
100	93	Do., 4% ..	95⅞	96⅛	+⅛
100½	99⅛	Treas., 5½% .. '30	100¼	100½	..
101⅛	97⅞	Do., 5% .. '35-45	101¼	101½	..
100	96⅛	Do., 4½% .. '30-32	100	100¼	..
98⅛₂	94⅞	Do., 4% .. '32-34	99⅝	99⅞	..
97½	93⅞	Do., 4% .. '31-33	98¼	98½	..
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2½%	56⅜	57⅛	..
66	60¼	Do., 3% ..	61¼	62¾	..
65⅛₁₆	60	Local Loans, 3%	62⅛	62⅝	+⅛
84⅛	80	T'val.3%, '23-53	82	84	..
266	239	Bank of England	248	251	..
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 7% ..	79	80	..
71¼	60	India, 3½% ..	58¼	59¼	..
61⅜	50½	Do., 3% ..	51	52	..
51½	44	Do., 2½% ..	41½	43½	..
101⅞	98	Do., 5% ..	100¼	101¼	+¼
92⅝	80¼	Do., 4% .. '50-55	81¼	82¼	..
109	103⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	106	107	..
66⅜	60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	62½	63½	+½
76¼	70	Do., 3½% ..	72¼	73¼	..
104⅜	99¼	Do., 5% .. '40-60	101½	102⅜	..
104¼	100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	101	102	..
63¼	59	Met. Water, "B" ..	62½	63½	..
67	58¾	Do., "A" ..	61	62	..
85⅛	81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	83½	84½	..
75⅜	67½	Sudan, 5½% ..	69½	70½	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	59½	60⅜	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B"	78	79	..
100¼	93	Do., 4½% ..	95	96	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	96	98½	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	90¾	90¾	..
91⅛	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	87	87½	..
85⅜	76⅝	Do., 5½% '30-50	82⅝	83¼	..
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	95	95⅜	..
82⅝	78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	81¼	81⅝	+¼
91⅛	72⅝	Do., 4% '23-43	81¼	81½	+¼
115⅜	108½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	108¾	109¼	..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	100¼	100¾	..
85½	81⅜	Natal, 3½% '24-44	83	83½	..
87⅜	76⅞	Do., 4% '37-57	78¾	79	..
88	85⅛	N.S.W., 3% '55	84¼	84¾	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	70	70½	..
94¾	90½	Do., 4% '33	93¼	93¾	..
99½	89¼	Do., 5% '45-65	89¼	89½	..
102	99	Do., 5½% '47-57	90¼	90⅝	..
104	98⅜	N.Zeal., 5% '46	100¼	101¼	..
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	92½	93	+¼
89⅛	82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	83	83½	..
89⅜	84½	Do., 4% '40	86	86½	..
80⅜	75	Do., 3½% '45-75	77½	78	..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	99	99½	..
100	89	Qld., 5% '40-60	85¼	85¾	..
84	74⅜	Do., 4% '40-50	74¾	75	..
104¼	98⅞	S.Al., 5½% '45-75	99½	100	..
90	81½	Do., 4% '43-63	83½	84	..
99⅜	89	S.Aust., 5% '45-75	87½	88	..
102¾	97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	98¾	99¼	..
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 5% '40-60	81¼	82¼	..
99½	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	87½	88	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½% '29-49	69¾	70¼	..
99⅜	91	W.Aus.5% '45-75	87¼	87¾	..
90½	ac	Do., 3½% '20-35	87	87½	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% '42-62	72½	73	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Mar. 3	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
84½	Arg., 4% Rescision ..	84½	85½	..
81½	Do., 4% 1900 ..	82½	83½	..
90½	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	90	91	..
102¼	Austrian, 6% ..	102¼	103¼	+¼
110	Belgian, 7% ..	111	111	+¼
91¼	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	91	92	+¼
51½	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	53½	54½	..
53¾	Do., 4% Rescision ..	56	57	..
64¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	66	67	..
76⅝	Do., 5% 1914 ..	78½	79½	..
81⅛	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	85⅜	84⅝	+¼
57¼	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	56½	57½	..
79	Bulgaria, 7% ..	78	80	..
92⅞	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	93	94	+½
86	Do., 5% 1911 ..	85	87	..
104¼	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	103	105	..
98¾	Chinese, 5%, 1896 ..	98	99	..
81¼	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	80½	81½	..
47½	Do., 5% 1912 ..	47	49	..
61½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	60¼	61⅜	..
59⅜	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	58	60	..
25	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	21	25	−1
28½	Do., Hukuan, 5% ..	26	29	−1
111¼	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111	113	..
77¼	Egyptian Unified ..	76	78	..
20⅝₁₆	French, 5% ..	20⅛	20⅝	..
20	Do., 4% ..	19¾	20¼	..
102⅜	Midl, 6% ..	102⅜	103¼	..
102⅛	Nord, 6% ..	102⅛	103⅛	..
102¾	Orleans, 6% ..	102¾	103¾	..
102⅜	P.L.M., 6% ..	103⅛	104⅛	..
108¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	108½	109½	+½
105¾	German, 7% ..	105½	106½	+¼
59	Greek Monopoly, 4%	58	61	..
74	Do., 6% 1914 ..	73	75	..
102	Do., 7% Refugee ..	102	103	..
90	Do., 6% Stabilization	89⅝	90⅝	..
100⅝	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100⅛	101⅛	+⅛
17¾	Italian, 3½% ..	17¼	18¼	..
100½	Do., 5% Consert."B"	101	102	..
74	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	73¾	74¾	..
91⅛	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91⅜	92½	..
99½	Do., 6% 1924 ..	99⅜	100⅜	..
92½	Tokyo (City of) 5½%	92	93	..
19	Do., 5% ..	17	19	−1
81	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	80⅛	81⅜	−⅛
90½	Polish, 7% ..	90	91	..
42⅜	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42½	43½	..
47	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46	47	..
31¼	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	31⅜	31⅝	..
3½	Do., 5% 1906 ..	3	4	..
102½	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102	103	..
14	Turkish, 4% Unified..	12¼	13¼	..
64	Uruguay, 3½% ..	63	65	..
11¼	Peruvian Corp. ..	10	11	−¼
52½	Do., Pref. ..	51¼	52¼	..
105	German Potash, 7% ..	104¼	105¼	..
82	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	86½	87½	+½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

91	Great Western ..	87¾	88⅛*	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78½	79½	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	93½	94½*	..
51⅜	Do., 5% Pref. ..	95	91*	+¼
—	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	50	50¼*	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76½	77½	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	73¾	74¾*	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	68½	69¼*	..
10½	L. and N.E.R. .. Def. ..	10	10¼	+¼
54½	Do., Pref. ..	54¾	55½	+¼
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	56	57	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	71¾	72⅜	+¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	67	68	−¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	60	61	−¼
64⅜	Metropolitan ..	62	63*	..
74½	Met. Dist. ..	72	73*	..
31½	Southern, Defd. ..	30⅜	30⅝*	+⅜
73	Do., Prefd. ..	71	70*	..
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	76½	77½	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	93¼	94¼*	−¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	87½	86½*	..
23/11₂	Underground, £1 ..	22/3	22/9	..
105½	Do., Income ..	106	108	−½

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

81	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	80	82	..
—	Argentine Gt. Western	79	81	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	24½	26½	..
94½	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	94¼	95¼	..
85½	B.A. and Pacific ..	85	86	..
74	B.A. Western ..	73½	74½	..
212½	Canadian Pacific ..	209½	210¾*	−½
78½	Central Argentine ..	78	79	..
75	Central Uruguay ..	72	74	..
18	Cordoba Central ..	16½	18½	..
30	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	28½	30½	..
28¾	Costa Rica ..	28½	29½	+½
81	Entre Rios ..	80	82	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	29	31	−1
49	Leopoldina ..	49	51	..
7½	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	6	8	..
4¼	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3⅞	4⅛	..
183	San Paulo ..	161	165	−½
19	United of Havana ..	17	19	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7½	..	Lloyds, A. ..	60/0	..
Alexanders ..	3½	..	Martins ..	7⅛	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6¼	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12⅞	−⅛
Bk. of Aust.	12	−⅛	Midland, £1	77/0	..
B.L.A. & S.A.	6¾	..	Do., £12	..	..
Bk. of Mtl..	63	..	(£2 10s. paid)	8¾	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	38	..	National ..	23½	−⅛
Bk. of N.Z.	54/0	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9¼	..
Barclays, A.	7¾	..	Nat. Egypt	31¾	+¼
Do., B.	54/3	..	Nat. India ..	44¾	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/3	..	Nat. Prov.£4	15⅛	..
B. Overseas	5⅛	..	Ryl. of Can.	63	..
Can.-Com. ..	55	..	Stand. S.A.	14½	..
Char. India	17⅜	−⅛	Un. of Aust.	10¾	..
District ..	5⅛	..	Un. Discount	8¾	..
Eng., S. & A.	6¼	..	Westminster	75/6	..
Hambros ..	9	..	Do., £1 ..	49/6	..
Hongkong ..	107*	−½	Wms.Dens. A	40/6	..

INSURANCE

Alliance,New	19½	..	Nthn. Assur.	15¾	..
Atlas Assur.	12½	..	Phoenix, Lp.	14¼	..
Britannic ..	14⅞	..	Prudential ..	22¼	..
Com. Union	2½	+⅛	Do., "B"	38/3	+3d
Eagle Star ..	11¾	..	Royal ..	8	..
Empr'rs'Liab	72/0	..	R. Exchange	6	..
Gen. Accdt.	43¼	..	Scottish, "A"	16½	..
Guardian ..	10	+⅛	Sea	72/6	−1/6
Ldn. and L.	27⅞	..	Sun Insur..	57¼	..
Ldn. Assur.	9⅝	..	Sun Life ..	53¾	..
N. Brit. & M.	34	..	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	6⅜	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	17⅜	+1⅛
Bleachers ..	20/3	..	FineSpinners	24/0	..
Borax, Def.	2	..	Hyde, J. ..	5/0	+3d
Brad. Dyers	24/6*	−5d	Impl. Chem.	25/3	..
Brit. Celanese	12/0	..	Do., Defd. ..	7/7½	..
Do.,2nd Pf.	10/3	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/6	..
B. Col. Dyers	5/6	..	Linen Thread	1⅜	..
Brit. Enka ..	2⅜	+¼	Lister ..	13/3	..
Calico Print.	12⅜	+3d	Patons & B.	20/0	..
Can. Cellulose	2¾	+¼	Rylands ..	20/9	..
Ch'se Aiser.	5	..	Salt Union ..	1¾	..
Coats ..	64/5*	..	Salts (S'ts're)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/0	..	Snia Viscosa	1⅞₂	..
Courtaulds ..	21⅞₂	+1/6	Wardle&Dav.	1¾	−1₃₂

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	25/0	..	Hydro Elec.	46¾	..
Atlas ..	25/7½	..	Johnson&Ph.	37/0	..
Barcelona Tr.	26	..	Metro. Elec.	38/6*	..
B'mingham El.	59/0	..	Mex.Lt.Com.	72	+2
Brazil Tract.	40⅞	−⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	76	..
Brit. Insul'd	73/0	..	Mid.Counties	26/9*	..
Brush Elec.	127	..	Newc'le Elec.	23/6	..
Callender's ..	70/0	..	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	33/0	..	Siemens ..	23/6	+6d
County Lond	44/0	..	Teleg. Const.	24½	..
English Elec.	5⅜	..	Vic. Falls ..	21⅝	..
Gen. Elec. ..	47/5	..	Whitehall Pl.	24/1½	..
Henley's Tel.	6⅛	..	Yorkshire ..	31/6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	13/0	−1/0	Imp. Smelt	17/0	..
Am.Dent. Pf.	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	47½	..
Apollinaris	8/6	..	Imp.Tob.Can	40/3*	..
Assd. Cement	24/6	+1¼d	Int. Nickel ..	41½	−⅛
Austin, B. Pf.	14/0†	−4d	Kreuger & T.	29⅜	+⅛
Bovril. Def.	57/9	..	Lewis,7% Pf.	23/0	+1¼d
Brit. Alum.	45/3	..	Leyland. M.	27½	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	51½*	..	London Brick	59/3	+3d
Brit. Match	25/1½	..	Mandr'r & L.	15/3	+3d
Brit.Oil Cake	31/3	−3d	Marconi Mar.	2¼	+⅛
Brit. Port Can	2⅜₂	−1₃₂	Do., Can. ..	1¼	+⅛
Brit. Ropes	3/0	..	Marg. Union	5⅝₂	+1₃₂
Cub.&W."B"	27¼	+¼	Mather & P.	42/6*	..
Do.7%"A"	59	..	Nairn, M.&G.	21⅛	..
Do.5½% Pf.	92¾*	+⅛	Napier ..	48/9	−9d
Carreras, "A"	91½	..	P. & O., Def.	47/0	..
Col. Graph.	6⅝	+⅛	Phillips (G.)	1⅜	..
Crittall ..	15⅜*	−⅛	Pinchin J'son	49/3	−6d
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf.	12½	..	Prins. H'sps.	28/0	..
Cunard St'm	21/0	..	Rolls-Royce	2⅛	−1₃₂
Dennis Bros.	1⅛₁₆	..	Rover (8-) ..	7/6	..
Dunlop Rbr.	12/6	+1¼d	Royal Mail	23½	..
E.Realty'G.B.	17/4½	+1½d	Singer ..	27/3	+1¼d
Finlay, Jn.	31/6	+6d	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	7⅛	..
Furness, W.	33/0	−6d	Sth. Met. Gas	98	..
Gas Lt. & C.	17/6	..	Spillers ..	22/6	..
Gaumont Bc.	15/0	..	S.T.D., Pref.	10/9	−1¼d
Globe Tel. ..	20½	..	Swed.Match.B	16⅝	+⅛
Grampophone	40⅝	+⅛	Turner & N.	51⅜	..
Guy Motors	15/4½*	−3d	Utd. Dairies	30/10†	−1¼d
Harrisons&C.	6½	..	Un. Molasses	4⅛₁₆	..
Imp. Airways	24/6	+6d	Utd.Tob.(S.)	46⅛	..
Imp Con. Gas	35/5	..	Wall Paper D	42/6	+6d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	5/3	..	Howard & B.	21₃₂	..
Armstrong ..	0/6	−2d	Lambert ..	36/6	..
Babcock&W.	59/3	−3d	Pease & Ptns.	3/6	..
Baldwins ..	3/0	..	Platt Bros.	5/3	..
Bengal ..	10/4½	..	Powell, Duff.	11/6	..
B.S.A. ..	9/6	..	Richds. Wrg

Tob. Tobacco (Australia), 40/-
Do. 6½% Pref., 22/-
Brown Bros., 7½% Pref., 22/6
Bryant and May, Pref., 16%, 48/9
Do. 7% Pref., 20/-
Burford's, 7½% Pf. Pref., 17/6½
Calico Printers' Assn., 11/9
Callen Printers, 13/6, 13/-
Do., 5% Pref., 10/-
Do., 6% Pref., 10/-
Calmac's, 60/9 -/0 70/- 70/-
Cammell, "B," 22/10½†† 3/6 3/- -/3 -/4½
Carter-Kolline, Ltd., Alkali, 4½% Deb., 92 ½
Cawoods, 13/6 6/- 14/9
Chamber Eng. (Bearer), 18/9 20/-
Civil Service Supply, "A," 18/6 19/10½ 20/- 19/7½ -/7½
Coats, 64/6 -/0 -/9
Do., Pref., 10½
Do., "B" Pref., (6%), 22/3 -/6
Cohen, Weenen, 7% Pref., 20/- -/3½ -/6
Colonial Gas, 4½% Deb., 82 ½
Colonial Ice, 6% Deb., 92 ½
Combined Incandescent, 1/- 1/1½ 1/- 1/- -/9½ 1/- 0/11½ 1/- 1/- 1/-

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in Canada with Limited Liability.)
NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.

The FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, for the election of Directors to take the places of retiring Directors and for the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, the seventh day of May next, at the principal office of the Company, at Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon. The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed in Montreal, New York and London, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the eighth day of April. The Preference Stock Books will be closed in London at the same time. All books will be reopened on Thursday, the eighth day of May.

By Order of the Board,
ERNEST ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Montreal, 10th March, 1930.

COMPANHIA S. VICENTE DE CABO VERDE.
(Sociedade Anonyma de Responsabilidade Limitada.)
Incorporated in Portugal.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12, Largo de S. Julião, Lisbon, at 3 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY, April 1st next, to Approve and Adopt Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1929, and to elect two Directors and one Member of the Fiscal Board.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th March to 2nd April, both days inclusive.

By Order,
B. FRANK BEVAN, Secretary.

THE CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY (Limited).
(In Liquidation.)

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 21, Jordan-street, Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday, 28th March next, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive a statement of the affairs of the Company for the year ending 31st December last past; to receive and consider the schedule prepared in terms of Section 12 of the Act of Incorporation; to elect Directors; and for other business.

By Order of the Board,
C. T. CHISHOLM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Canada, 21st February, 1930.

THE TITCHFIELD DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.
Incorporated 15th August, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Titchfield District Gas Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, 56, Cannon-street, London, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1930, at 12.30 p.m. precisely.

The Transfer Books will be Closed until after the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
H. T. MANWARING, Secretary.

Offices: 56, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4, 12th March, 1930.

THE CREDITON GAS COMPANY.
Incorporated 4th August, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Crediton Gas Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, 56, Cannon-street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1930, at 10.30 a.m. precisely.

The Transfer Books will be Closed until after the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
H. T. MANWARING, Secretary.

Offices: 56, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4, 12th March, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

COHEN, WEENEN and COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 17th to March 31st, 1930, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
HAROLD B. CROSS, Secretary.

COUNTY BOROUGH of WEST BROMWICH THREE per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS relating to West Bromwich Corporation Three per Cent. Redeemable Stock will be CLOSED from the 19th to 31st March, both days inclusive.

Transfer Deeds for Registration must therefore be deposited with the undersigned before the first-named date to entitle holders to forthcoming dividends.

H. P. HANDLEY, Acting Registrar of Stock.
Town Hall, West Bromwich, 4th March, 1930.

DICKINS and JONES, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company's 5½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st instant inclusive for the preparation of the Warrants for the half-yearly dividend due 1st April, 1930.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1930.

By Order,
H. E. STOW, Secretary.
Registrars' and Transfer Offices: Messrs. W. B. Keen and Co., 22, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

GENERAL and COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the above Company's PREFERRED and DEFERRED STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Monday, the 17th March, to Monday, the 24th March, 1930, both days inclusive, preparatory to the payment of Dividends to the 28th ult.

By Order,
E. W. VIGNAUX, Secretary.
31-32, Budge-row, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
11th March, 1930.

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of the CAPITAL STOCK of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 25th March to the 26th April, 1930 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
ADAMS, Secretary.
Offices of the Company:—100, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2. 11th March, 1930.

MONTAGUE BURTON, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference Shares of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 31st of March, 1930, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the Dividend payable on the 1st April, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. PEARSON, } Joint Secretaries.
R. W. ROBERTS, }
Hudson-road Mills, Leeds, 28th February, 1930.

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)
7½ per CENT. TEN-YEAR SECURED STERLING NOTES.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st March, 1930, both days inclusive.

TATA, Limited, Registrars.
R. S. SAYERS, Secretary.
Capel House, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

THOS. FIRTH and SONS, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 4 per Cent. (income-tax free) and 6 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st March, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants for the half-year ended 31st December, 1929, payable 31st March, 1930.

By Order,
H. GREEN, Secretary.

Norfolk Works, Sheffield, 10th March, 1930.

THE CONTINENTAL and INDUSTRIAL TRUST, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS relative to the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock of the above Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, 12th March, 1930, to Monday, 31st March, 1930, both dates inclusive. The Books will also be Closed to Dividend Mandates for this period.

By Order of the Board,
F. K. DINGLE, Secretary.
4, Crosby-square, London, E.C.3. 11th March, 1930.

THE BENGAL IRON COMPANY, Limited.
SEVEN-AND-A-HALF per CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Ordinary Stock Warrants to Bearer that the Transfer Books will be closed on account of the 7½ per cent. Preference Shares, and that Coupon No. 32 will be PAYABLE on and after the 25th April, 1930, at the Banking House of Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Company, 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3., between the hours of 10 and 2, Saturdays 10 and 12 noon.

And notice is hereby further given to the holders of Seven-and-a-Half per cent. Preference Share Warrants to Bearer that Coupon No. 44 for dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, less income-tax at 4s. in the £, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1929, will be payable at the same date and place.

Coupons must be left with the Bankers three clear days for examination.

Dated the 11th day of March, 1930.

By Order,
W. H. A. GOUDGE, Assistant Secretary.
Offices of the Company, River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

EUROPEAN GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 11th instant, a DIVIDEND of 7s. per share will be PAYABLE on and after the 1st April, 1930.

Payment will be made at the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., 7, Princes-street, London, E.C., after serial coupon No. 107 has been left three clear days for examination. This payment is subject to a deduction of 4d. per share for French Stamp and Transfer Duty, which will, however, on certain conditions, be refunded to holders not resident in France, on completion and presentation at the Company's office of a Form of Declaration to be obtained on application.

F. ELIOT WILLIAMS, General Manager and Secretary.

Montague House, Devonshire-square, London, E.C.2.
11th March, 1930.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that a HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND, Ninepence and Sixpence per Share (being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum) less income-tax at 4s. in the pound, will become PAYABLE on and after the 1st April, 1930, to the proprietors of Preference Shares who are registered on this Company's books on 11th March, 1930.

In Respect of Coupon No. 59 of the Preference Shares of Bearer such Dividend, less Income-tax at 4s. in the pound, will be Payable on and after 1st April, 1930, at the Company's Bankers :—

Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.,
67, Lombard-street,
London, E.C.3.

Coupon must be left for examination three clear days before Payment.

Coupons may also be presented in Antwerp at the Banque Centrale Anversoise,
for Payment at the short exchange on London.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. MARTIN, Secretary.

11th March, 1930.
Registered Office:—Thames House, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.4.

THE CENTRAL URUGUAY RAILWAY COMPANY of MONTE VIDEO, Limited.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of Ordinary Stock Warrants to Bearer that the Dividend leaves Buenos Ayres at an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. (at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum), less income-tax at 4s. in the £, on account of the year ending 30th June, 1930, and that Coupon No. 32 will be PAYABLE on and after the 25th April, 1930, at the Banking House of Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Company, 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3., between the hours of 10 and 2, Saturdays 10 and 12 noon.

And notice is hereby further given to the holders of Five-and-a-Half per cent. Preference Share Warrants to Bearer that Coupon No. 44 for dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, less income-tax at 4s. in the £, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1929, will be payable at the same date and place.

Coupons must be left with the Bankers three clear days for examination.

Dated the 11th day of March, 1930.

By Order,
W. H. A. GOUDGE, Assistant Secretary.
Offices of the Company, River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS (continued)

BULGARIAN 5 per CENT. LOAN of 1902.
Messrs. Stern Brothers beg to inform holders of the above Loan that COUPON No. 55, due 14th March, 1930, may be presented for PAYMENT at 49 per cent. of its nominal Pound Sterling amount.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN and MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that WARRANTS will be issued on 31st instant for the Interest due 1st April on the First and Second Mortgage Debenture Stocks of the Company.

The Transfer Books will be Closed from 18th to 31st March, both days inclusive.

A. MACDONALD, Secretary.
1, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2. 12th March, 1930.

BANKS

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.
Position at the 31st January, 1930, published in conformity with Article 8 of the Statutes.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

		L.E.
Share Capital (300,000 fully paid Shares of £10 each.)		2,925,000
Reserve Fund:		
Statutory Reserve		1,462,500
Special Reserve		1,413,750
Current, Deposit and other Accounts		14,690,234
Egyptian Government		17,635,763
Sudan Government		107,240
Mixed Tribunals		2,049,710
Bankers Accounts		396,900
Cheques and Bills Payable		253,819
Sundry other Accounts		1,704,325
	L.E.	42,723,141
		L.E.
Government Securities and Securities guaranteed by the Egyptian Government		19,536,788
Sundry Securities		906,639
Advances on Merchandise		4,102,295
Advances on Securities		5,315,860
Advances otherwise Secured		1,387,855
Sundry other Advances		1,102,808
Bills of Exchange		4,193,526
Local Bills Discounted		660,885
Buildings and Furniture		190,425
Money at call and at short notice		1,803,750
Bankers Accounts		395,873
Sundry other Accounts		953,046
Cash :	L.E.	
Notes	1,374,276	
Gold	488,568	
Silver, Nickel, &c.	311,920	2,174,173
	L.E.	42,723,141
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		
		L.E.
Notes Issued		27,100,000
	L.E.	27,100,000
		L.E.
Gold	3,329,570	
* British Treasury Bills	11,210,430	13,550,000
Securities :		
Egyptian Government Securities and Securities guaranteed by Egyptian Government		1,500,000
British Treasury Bills and British War Loan		12,050,000 13,550,000
	L.E.	27,100,000

* By authority of the Egyptian Government these Treasury Bills are deposited in lieu of Gold. (See "Journal Officiel" of 30th October, 1916.)

DRAWING OF BONDS

CITY of CAPE TOWN FOUR per CENT. MUNICIPAL LOAN of £178,050.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the conditions on which the above Loan was raised, DEBENTURES amounting to £5,000 were this day DRAWN by lot for payment at par, and that the same will be paid on the 1st July next upon the said Debentures and all interest coupons not then due being left at the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, 10, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.4, three clear days for examination.

NUMBERS AND PARTICULARS OF THE DRAWN DEBENTURES.

606.

1 Debenture of £1,000	£1,000
205, 222, 273, 308, 317.	
5 Debentures of £500 each	£2,500
2, 21, 36, 72, 80, 86, 93, 106, 126, 152, 182, 716, 776, 818, 826.	
15 Debentures of £100 each	£1,500
21 Debentures amounting together to	£5,000

For the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited,
BERTRAM LOWNDES, Manager.

London, 10th March, 1930.
Present: Josh. D. Watts, Notary Public, of the firm of Daft, Watts and Co., 72-76, King William-street, E.C.4.

BONDS CANCELLED

CITY of VALPARAISO (CHILE)
5½ per CENT. WATERBOARD LOAN, 1912.

ISSUE OF £250,000 5½ per CENT. BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that, in carrying out the operation of the Sinking Fund in respect of the period ending 31st March, 1930, Bonds :—

Nos. :—

29	30	82	168	169	170	171	172
173	174	176	177	178	435	436	1323
1324	1325	1889	1891	1969	1970	1971	2001
2002	2122	2123	2300	2301	2391	2429	2430
2431							

amounting to £4,300, have been ACQUIRED by PURCHASE and duly CANCELLED; and the following BONDS amounting to £1,150, have been DRAWN by Lot :—

Nos. :—

342	381	422	643	878	895	1036	1050
1093	1293	1753	1855	2032	2121	2221	2336
2443	2462.						

The above Drawn Bonds will be repayable at the Counting House of Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., on or after the 1st April, 1930. The Bonds must be left three clear days for examination.

J. HENRY SCHRÖDER and Co.
145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. 7th March, 1930.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT 3 per CENT. EXTERNAL DEBT.

Notice is hereby given that 1,935 BONDS 3 per CENT. 1st SERIES, amounting to £58,700, together with 145 BONDS of the 2nd SERIES, amounting to £2,850, have been BOUGHT by the Junta do Crédito Público for the Sinking Fund of 1st January, 1930, in accordance with the Law of the 14th May, 1902, and the Decree of the 9th August of the same year.

A list of the numbers of the Bonds purchased can be inspected at the offices of Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, 8, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

O Director Geral, ANTONIO FONSECA.
Secretaria da Junta do Crédito Público,
12 de Fevereiro de 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

REDEMPTION of 4 per CENT. (First) and 3½ per CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (to Bearer).

In pursuance of the authority conferred upon the Board by Resolution of the Stockholders passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 25th January, 1930, an Agreement has been concluded between the Company and the Government of His Exalted Highness The Nizam for the sale of the Company's Railways to H.E.H.'s Government as on 1st April, 1930. Under the terms of that Agreement, the sale is conditional upon a Special Resolution for the voluntary liquidation of the Company being passed on or before 1st April, 1930, and not later date, if any, as may be agreed to, and an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company has accordingly been convened for 31st March, 1930, with a view to passing such Special Resolution.

On the Company going into voluntary liquidation its 4 per Cent. (First) Mortgage Debentures and 3½ per Cent. Mortgage Debentures will, under their conditions of issue, become immediately repayable, and if, as is confidently expected, the Special Resolution is duly passed on 31st March, 1930, the Company will be prepared to redeem these Debentures on 1st April, 1930.

In order to procure prompt repayment, all holders of Bearer Debentures of these issues should lodge their Bearer Debentures, with Interest Coupons numbered 68 and upwards attached in the case of 4 per Cent. Debentures, and Interest Coupons numbered 65 and upwards attached in the case of 3½ per Cent. Debentures, with the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, 10, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.4, three clear days for examination.

Payment for all shares so deposited will be made by Montreal Trust Company in cash on and after the said date (if any) against the surrender of stock certificates properly endorsed for transfer.

Montreal Trust Company will require verification of the signatures of all registered holders and satisfactory evidence as to the right of each holder to receive payment of the redemption price.

The signature of individual holders should be guaranteed by a chartered bank or by some member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. Where shares are held by estates or by incorporated companies or institutions, satisfactory evidence of the authority to surrender such shares for redemption must also be furnished. Shares held by married women must be countersigned by their husbands as evidence of their consent to the transfer.

Dividends on Preferred Shares so called for redemption will cease to accrue after 1st April, 1930, and thereafter no holder shall have any right in respect of such shares, except the right to receive payment of the redemption price as above stated.

By Order of the Board.
(Signed) JAS. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 28th February, 1930.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ARTISTIC MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, established over seven years, supplying best West End and provincial stores; suitable either ladies or gentlemen; £3,500, which includes guaranteed book debts and about £1,600 stock.—L., Box 860, care of Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

A PRIVATE HOTEL, N. WALES; 45 splendidly furnished rooms; garages. Lease 65 years. All-year business. £15,000.—HOLMES, 495, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

ALL BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8262 (10 lines).

FREEHOLD PETROL SERVICE STATION, CROYDON; off main road; corner position; five petrol pumps; fully equipped; rapidly improving position. Freehold for Sale by Auction, March 19th next.—Auctioneers, TOPLIS and HARDING and RUSSELL, 28, Old Jewry, E.C.

FREEHOLD FAMILY HOTEL, premier position important S. Coast resort. Valuable site for extension. Beautiful outlook. Large growing business. Handsome profits.—Principals with £15,000 apply Richard Smith and Co., 5, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

HYDE PARK, W.2.—FURNISHED SUITE HOUSE. Recently and well appointed property of its kind; in a favourite thoroughfare; recently completely modernised; new roof and drains; hot and cold basins in all rooms; perfect order; showing net profit of over £600 per annum; no personal supervision required; good lease; moderate rent. Price only £2,300, to include whole contents.—ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

HOME and INCOME.—House near Marble Arch and Paddington, supplying breakfast only. Every one of the 14 letting rooms fitted running hot water, gas fire, divan bed, compactum wardrobe; in splendid condition; new drains and roof completely overhauled in every detail. Valuable 21 years' lease. Price £2,250. Part might remain.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8262 (10 lines).

LICENSED RESTAURANT at one of the largest South Coast towns; well fitted and equipped restaurant, licensed for wines and other rooms. Turnover exceeded £2,000 last year. Price £2,600 (part could remain if desired).—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8262 (10 lines).

OLD-ESTABLISHED PRIVATE HIRE MOTOR BUSINESS (South-East Coast) for SALE owing to death; three cars; unquestionable first-rate investment; £250.—Write Box G.770, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE HOTEL.—Old-established connexion. Absolutely finest position on Hastings sea front; 32 bed rooms, splendid lounge, dance room, &c. First-class order. Lease 34 years. £300 per annum. Goodwill and contents £4,250 or near offer. Thoroughly sound concern. Strongly recommended. Every investigation courted.—Full information of DAWSON and HARDEN, 48, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

PRIVATE HOTEL, best position near sea and shops; sound concern; 10 bed rooms, three receptions; good offices; large garden. Freehold £5,000.—TYRRELL and Co., Montague-place, Worthing.

SIR WILLIAM HENRY WHITE, Deceased.—For SALE by TENDER as a going concern, the BUSINESS, including the goodwill and valuable stock, of the late Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WHITE, Antique Dealer, of College Court, Gloucester. Premises in College Court (close to the cathedral) consist of two interesting old houses and large showrooms, which may be purchased or leased. The highest tender will not necessarily be accepted, and the stock may be viewed by appointment only, written permit to be obtained from Wellington, Clifford, and Matthews, Solicitors, 1, Berkeley-street, Gloucester.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (just off Cromwell-road, near Earl's Court).—Well furnished and fully equipped PRIVATE HOTEL with accommodation for TWENTY-FIVE visitors; three modern bath rooms, large public rooms, passenger lift. Takings average £55 weekly; capable of economic scope for further increase. Price, including long lease, £2,250 and small balance.—ALAWAY and PARTNERS, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1. Museum 0451.

WYE VALLEY.—PRIVATE HOTEL for SALE; possession. Freehold and goodwill £1,800.—Apply BRAWN, Auctioneer, Ross-on-Wye.

£1,000 PER ANNUM NET PROFIT. Sunny Devon. — Old-established MODEL DAIRY Business; run under management; suit gentleman as investment. £1,500.—HOLLAND, 307, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

MITCHELL, McQUEENEY and Co., 125, Newington-causeway, S.E.1. Estate and Business Agents. BOOTS and SHOES.—PITSEA.—Double-fronted shop; 3 floor rooms. &c. Trade £25-£30. Scope. Including stock and fixed £350. Freehold Property, £1,150.—Write or call above.

FANCY GOODS.—WINDSOR.—Large shop; seven rooms, &c. Lease 17 years at £125 inclusive. Trade £95. Scope. Including stock, about £350. Price £950.—Write or call above.

FRUIT, FLOWERS, &c.—LEDBURY.—Large shop; nine rooms, &c. Freehold. Trade £26-£30. Scope. Established 60 years. Price £1,150.—Write or call above.

OIL, DOMESTIC, BOOT REPAIRS, &c.—CHISWICK.—Large shop; six rooms, &c. Freehold. Trade £15. Great scope. Price £1,350.—For further particulars of these and other businesses write or call Mitchell, McQueeney and Co., 125, Newington-causeway, Elephant, S.E.1.

GUEST HOUSE, in good position, near Lancaster (M. Gate); 19 bed rooms, dining room, lounge, sitting room, two bath rooms; nicely furnished. Takings average £2,300 at good profits; audited accounts. Price, for 7 years' lease and entire contents, £2,600.—Apply HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 23, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

SELECT NORFOLK RESORT.—PRIVATE HOTEL. Fine position, facing sea, standing in own grounds, including tennis court, ten garages; over 30 rooms and 14 bed rooms (mostly double), dining, drawing, and smoking rooms. A sound business, with scope for further improvements. Price for freehold and entire furniture, £2,000.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co. as above.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

CINEMAS FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CINEMA, LONDON. Clear profits £1,250 per annum. 6 Months trial allowed before purchase. Only £1,500. Genuine bargain.—KING and NEWMAN, 115, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

CINEMA.—Exceptional opportunity. Profit £1,500 per annum. Splendid lease. Low rent. Large prosperous town. £1,500.—Write Box N.117, The Times, E.C.4.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Situation	Bed	Bath	Rec.	Rent Gns.	Remarks
Eaton-square	10	3	5	25	South aspect
Eaton-place	9	3	3	20	Clean house
Chester-square	8	2	3	16	Good house
Wilton-crescent	7	2	3	15	Good house
Cadogan-place	8-9	3	5	20	Faces gardens
Rutland-gate	9	3	3	20	Garage
Prince's-gardens	11	4	5	25	New order
Gloucester-square	9	3	3	18	Good house
Ennismore-gdns.	8	4	2	20	Good house
Chester-street	8	2	4	16	Good house
Gloucester-place	7	2	3	15	Well furnished
Gloucester-square	10	3	5	18	
Hyde Park-terr.	12	3	5	25	

Apply WALLER & Co.,
3, GROSVENOR-GARDENS, S.W.,
for selected list of the best houses now available.

FOR THE LONDON SEASON.

A Delightful RESIDENCE in choice position in MAYFAIR, a few minutes from the Park, replete with every convenience; three reception, central heating and passenger lift; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms (one double) and excellent domestic offices; beautifully furnished; parquet floors, &c. Recommended by the sole agents.

Further particulars of above and other houses from sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 80, Mount-street, W.1.

CLOSE TO HYDE PARK.

ATTRACTIVE double-fronted RESIDENCE, beautifully decorated, and equipped with all modern conveniences.

Accommodation :—Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.
GOOD LEASE. LOW GROUND RENT.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (10,935.)

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (one door out of).—Delightfully planned and decorated HOUSE to be LET for May and June, together with silver and linen.

Garage for three cars and rooms over.

The accommodation in this house is 11 bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms.

Central heating installation in every room in the house. The basement is wonderfully light and white tiled.

The whole of staff sufficient to run the house can be taken over.

Agents—ARTHUR SAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available HOUSES, 3, and 5, FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

MAYFAIR.

BETWEEN GROSVENOR-SQUARE AND PARK-LANE.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed, low-built PERIOD HOUSE, redecorated throughout and fitted with every modern convenience.

Eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three excellent reception rooms, and non-basement domestic offices.

SMALL GARDEN. CENTRAL HEATING.

The Trust Lease is to be sold, held at a ground rent only £100 per annum.

Particulars of the Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 3273.)

BELGRAVIA.—To be LET FURNISHED, for May and June, exceptionally attractive HOUSE; six bed, two bath, three reception; rent reduced while would be left.—Further particulars of Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Stops House, Queen-street, W.1. Gros. 2040.

BRYANSTON-STREET. — Charming modernized double-fronted HOUSE; two ground-floor living rooms, five bed rooms, &c. Luxury basins in bed rooms; independent hot water; parquet floors. Just redecorated by well-known Mayfair firm. Price £2,500. Ground-rent £50. Agents, EWART GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of Berryman and Gilkes), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

BRYANSTON-SQUARE.

ONE of the best of these delightful HOUSES, on the preferable side,

with abundance of light and air,

BED ROOMS ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.

Large and unexpected reception rooms. Beautiful decorations.

Eight spacious bed rooms, three bath rooms.
Four fine reception rooms. Garage.
Central heating; constant hot water.
Long lease. Rent about £180 per annum.
Moderate price from early purchaser.

Order to view of the Sole Agents:
Messrs. WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.1.

CAMPDEN HILL (close to Kensington Gardens).—Excellent RESIDENCE, comprising six bed rooms, bath, three ground-floor reception rooms. Lease eight years. Premium only £100.—Keys with

£175 p.a. MARSH & PARSONS,

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 1203.

CAMPDEN HILL.—To order of Executors.—FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE, with immediate possession; four bed rooms, four bed rooms, bath. PRICE £2,850.—Agents, GASKELL and Co., 103, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

COLLINGHAM GARDENS.—One of these favourite HOUSES with Garage for SALE FREEHOLD; 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, and excellent offices; oak and parquet floors; independent hot water and other modern improvements; garage three cars. PRICE £9,000.—Agents, TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 89, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

EATON-SQUARE (close).—Charming BIJOU HOUSE, light and attractive rooms; four bed, bath, two reception; small garden; direct Westminster lease of about 14 years; ground-rent £100 per annum; low premium.—For all further particulars apply JACKSON STOPS, Stops House, Queen-street, W.1. Gros. 2040.

EXECUTORS' SALE. — Comfortable CORNER HOUSE in favourite square; eight bed, two bath, four reception rooms.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

GUEST HOUSE, in good position, near Lancaster Gt. Gate; 19 bed rooms, dining room, lounge, sitting room, two bath rooms; nicely furnished. Takings average £2,300 at good profits; audited accounts. Price, for 7 years' lease and entire contents, £2,600.—Apply HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 23, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

SELECT NORFOLK RESORT.—PRIVATE HOTEL. Fine position, facing sea, standing in own grounds, including tennis court, ten garages; over 30 rooms and 14 bed rooms (mostly double), dining, drawing, and smoking rooms. A sound business, with scope for further improvements. Price for freehold and entire furniture, £2,000.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co. as above.

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Rutland-gate	9	3	3	20	Garage
Prince's-gardens	11	4	5	25	New order
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Chester-street	8	2	4	16	Good house
Gloucester-place	7	2	3	15	Well furnished
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Hyde Park-terr.	12	3	5	25	

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A Delightful RESIDENCE in choice position in MAYFAIR, a few minutes from the Park, replete with every convenience; three reception, central heating and passenger lift; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms (one double) and excellent domestic offices; beautifully furnished; parquet floors, &c. Recommended by the sole agents.

Further particulars of above and other houses from sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 80, Mount-street, W.1.

CLOSE TO HYDE PARK.

ATTRACTIVE double-fronted RESIDENCE, beautifully decorated, and equipped with all modern conveniences.

Accommodation :—Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.
GOOD LEASE. LOW GROUND RENT.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (10,935.)

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (one door out of).—Delightfully planned and decorated HOUSE to be LET for May and June, together with silver and linen.

Garage for three cars and rooms over.

The accommodation in this house is 11 bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms.

Central heating installation in every room in the house. The basement is wonderfully light and white tiled.

The whole of staff sufficient to run the house can be taken over.

Agents—ARTHUR SAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available HOUSES, 3, and 5, FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

MAYFAIR.

BETWEEN GROSVENOR-SQUARE AND PARK-LANE.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed, low-built PERIOD HOUSE, redecorated throughout and fitted with every modern convenience.

Eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three excellent reception rooms, and non-basement domestic offices.

SMALL GARDEN. CENTRAL HEATING.

The Trust Lease is to be sold, held at a ground rent only £100 per annum.

Particulars of the Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 3273.)

BRYANSTON-SQUARE.

ONE of the best of these delightful HOUSES, on the preferable side,

with abundance of light and air.

BED ROOMS ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.

Large and unexpected reception rooms. Beautiful decorations.

Eight spacious bed rooms, three bath rooms.
Four fine reception rooms. Garage.
Central heating; constant hot water.
Long lease. Rent about £180 per annum.
Moderate price from early purchaser.

Order to view of the Sole Agents:
Messrs. WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.1.

CAMPDEN HILL (close to Kensington Gardens).—Excellent RESIDENCE, comprising six bed rooms, bath, three ground-floor reception rooms. Lease eight years. Premium only £100.—Keys with

£175 p.a. MARSH & PARSONS,

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 1203.

CAMPDEN HILL.—To order of Executors.—FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE, with immediate possession; four bed rooms, four bed rooms, bath. PRICE £2,850.—Agents, GASKELL and Co., 103, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

COLLINGHAM GARDENS.—One of these favourite HOUSES with Garage for SALE FREE

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
(Continued from Page 26)

LOVELY ASHTEAD
(35 Minutes London).

AN attractive pre-War Detached COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE, comprising :—Hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room ; all modern conveniences ; central heating ; garage. ¼ ACRE OF GARDEN.
PRICE £2,900 FREEHOLD.
For further particulars apply the Agents, Messrs. WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1.

MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY. OWNER GOING ABROAD.
ON BANKS OF RIVER CAM.
(3¼ miles of Cambridge).

Charming old-world RESIDENCE with a wealth of old oak ; delightful position ; low frontage to river with landing stage ; fine old barn with timber floor.
Large lounge, three-four reception rooms, three or four bed rooms, bath room.
Garage ; own electric light ; charming well-stocked grounds of
ABOUT ONE ACRE.
PRICE £2,200 FREEHOLD, including Contents.
Immediate possession. Further particulars apply the Agents, Messrs. WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.

BUCKS AND OXON BORDERS.
CHARMING OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, standing in nearly TWO ACRES of grounds.
Three reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath ; electric light ; central heating ; garage (3 cars).
Large kitchen and pleasure gardens, productive orchards.
WELL-BUILT FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE WITH GARDEN.
PRICE £2,000 FREEHOLD for quick Sale.
Apply the Agents, Messrs. WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1.

HOUSES IN SURREY.
DORKING.
In a choice, secluded situation in Deepdene Park, close to 18-hole golf course and commanding really beautiful views.

A Modern detached HOUSE having two reception, four bed rooms, bath, and all conveniences. Space for garage. About ½ acre with rhododendrons, shrubs, &c. Freehold with early possession.—Sole Agents CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Dorking. Tels. 185.

DORKING.
Close to Roman Catholic Church and bus route and about a mile from three stations.

A Substantial and comfortable pre-War HOUSE ; four bed rooms, bath, two good reception, usual offices ; garage. Nice old partly-walled garden. Vacant possession.—Sole Agents, CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Dorking. Tels. 185.

AT the foot of the SOUTH DOWNS.—A very fine example of a Black and White TUDOR RESIDENCE ; 11 bed rooms, four reception rooms, central heating and modern conveniences ; garage ; TWO ACRES. £5,500.—KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

FORTHY, SIX miles from London.—For SALE, a gentleman's FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE ; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms ; farmery and 25 ACRES. £3,000. Or with 83 Acres, cottage and another set of buildings, £5,250.—KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

WISBOROUGH GREEN, WEST SUSSEX ; overlooking the Village Green in this charming old-world village.—For SALE, a really attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE ; seven bed rooms, bathroom, three reception rooms ; stabling and garage ; pretty gardens. PRICE ONLY £2,500.—Sole Agents, KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

"ORCHARD HOUSE," PENN, BUCKS.
Beautiful open views in the Chilterns.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE : five bed, bath, two reception ; main electric light and water, modern drainage.
3½ ACRES
well-planned gardens, tennis court, orchard and paddocks, garage and outbuildings.
Vacant possession on completion.
TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD privately, or by Auction, 20th March, 1930.
WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

BERKS.—HOUSE and TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, 27 horse boxes ; lofts for corn and hay ; 119 acres of excellent downs, good gallops ; vacant any day ; price £7,000.—Address Mrs. Barnett, Treble House, Blewbury, Berks.

BERKS, TWYFORD (near).—For SALE, charming FREEHOLD SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE ; entrance hall, two reception, three bed rooms, bath room (h. and c.), usual offices, good garden ; two stall garage ; gas, electric light ; matured garden ; tennis court.—Recommended.
£1,200
1 ACRE.
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BERKS ; four miles main line, handy for market town, one hour Paddington.—SECLUDED OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE ; six bed, bath room, three reception ; water by engine ; electric light, modern drainage ; garage, stabling, two cottages. TWO ACRES. Otherwise can be rented.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERS-GILL, Newbury.

BERKS.—On high ground, 3 miles of favourite golf course.—An attractive HOUSE for SALE, having three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room ; lovely garden of ¼ acre ; garage ; Co.'s water, gas, central heating.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.
£1,600.
GOLF.

BERKS.—Charming SMALL PROPERTY 32 miles from London.—OLD FARMHOUSE, standing high, with three reception, six bed rooms, bath room ; garage, stabling ; electric light, central heating, fitted basins in bedrooms ; main water, modern drainage. 2 ACRES. PRICE £3,500.—Apply FAIRBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 28, Dover-street, W.1.

LAKE OF EIGHT ACRES.
Fine stretch of water in woodland setting.

BETWEEN LONDON and COAST (easy motoring position) ; glorious views.—Picturesque MODERN HOUSE ; three reception, five bed rooms, good bath room ; electric light, main water, central heating, main drainage ; gardens and meadowland ; whole 22 ACRES. £4,750. Strongly recommended.—MILLAR, SON and Co., 5, Carlos-place, W.1. (Mayfair 1314.)

BOGNOR REGIS.—Exceptionally attractive RESIDENCE in select position ; five bed, bath, three reception, lounge ; garage ; greenhouse ; large 237-ft. fruit tree convenience. £2,850 or near offer.—WHITEHEAD and WHITEHEAD, Bognor Regis.

BOURNEMOUTH. — FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, comprising three reception, 10 bed rooms, billiard room, conservatory, winter garden, &c., in first-class order throughout ; electric light, Co.'s water, gas, drainage ; separate garage, with two rooms over ; with ¼-acre of well-kept grounds. For SALE, with VACANT POSSESSION.—For photo and all particulars write Box P.15, Dean and Dawson, 160, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

BOURNEMOUTH (Near), overlooking the sea.—Charming MODERN RESIDENCE, eight rooms and bath ; garage and ½-acre. Freehold £1,150 ; or would be let at £80 per annum. Also FREEHOLD COTTAGE and land, garage. Price £430.—DOUGLAS YOUNG and Co., 69, Colman-street, E.C.2. Met. 5672.

HANDY FOR STOKE POGES GOLF.
BUCKS.—GEORGIAN HOUSE, in beautiful old grounds and paddocks ; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception, electric light, gas ; company's water ; garage and cottage. Possession.
PRICE £2,250. RENT £200.
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COOKHAM-ON-THAMES. — Semi-detached FREEHOLD COTTAGE, very well built : three bed, large reception, bath, lavatory basin, tiled roofs, gas, water, electric light ; space for garage ; out of reach of floods. PRICE £765.—Apply C. G. HUMPHREYS and SON, 4 and 5, Warwick-court, W.C.1.

COOMBE RIVERA, For SALE, charming old HOUSE ; modernised, excellent condition ; beautiful position ; near sea ; three reception, seven bed ; garage, &c. ; nice gardens, well laid out and stocked ; about TWO ACRES. Apply Owner, Trerose, Manor House, Mawnan, Falmouth.

CORFE HILL ESTATE, between Weymouth and Dorchester, South Dorset.—GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE of moderate size, in beautifully timbered grounds of 23 acres, with 3 cottages and 2 farms. VALUABLE DAIRY FARMS of between 50 and 80 Acres, the whole extending to 248 ACRES. For SALE privately to suit purchaser ; reserve, or by Public Auction in six Lots at Dorchester on March 26th.—Details from joint Auctioneers, HY. DUKE and SON, Dorchester, and HANKINSON and SON, Bournemouth.

NEAR STOKE POGES.
COUNTRY HOUSE with open views ; six bed and dressing, bath room, three reception, large room, garage, stabling, and range of COTTAGES ; ACRE and tennis lawn. BARGAIN PRICE FREEHOLD.—FROST, Beaconsfield. 'Phone 600.

DEVONSHIRE.—To be LET, beautifully situated stone HOUSE ; three reception, eight bed rooms, two bath ; electric light, central heating throughout ; stables, garage, and cottage ; 17 miles from Exeter. Rent £165.—Miss Partridge, 16, East Southernhay, Exeter.

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KILLICK and DAVIES, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS.
ROSS and DENNIS. 'Phone 1597.

ON HIGH GROUND.
EPSOM, between the Town and Downs.—Attractive detached pre-War HOUSE : two reception, four bed, bath, ground floor w.c. ; study or maid's room ; all services ; matured patch fruit trees ; space for garage. FREEHOLD.—CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Epsom. Tele. 392.

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ESSEX, between Chelmsford and Colchester (one hour London).—Secluded COUNTRY RESIDENCE, three principal, three servants' bed, two bath rooms, three reception, billiard room, fine lounge hall ; gas. Ac's garage, stabling, entrance lodge ; well-timbered parklike grounds NINE ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,500 for immediate sale.—COBBE and WINCER, Chelmsford, and at Ipswich.

EWELL, Surrey.—Substantially built semi-detached RESIDENCE (erected 1915) containing lounge hall, two large reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, usual offices, four bed rooms, bath room ; well matured garden ; garage space. Excellent repair. One minute Merton 'bus route. PRICE £1,450 FREEHOLD.—WILTSHIRES, Estate Offices, Ewell. 'Phone, Epsom 675.

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Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, LTD.,
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IPSWICH ONE MILE. LONDON 90 MINUTES.
With glorious river and country views.
FINE MANSION in CHURCH PARK of 22 ACRES : four reception, billiard room, winter garden, 16 bed rooms, two bath rooms ; electric light ; central heating ; fine building ; exceptional stabling and garages ; cottage ; matured grounds, hard tennis, golf.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

JUST IN THE MARKET.
FOR SALE, in old-world village, well off road, small GEORGIAN RESIDENCE ; three reception rooms, oak-beamed ceilings, kitchen, offices, four bed rooms, bath room ; garage ; greenhouse, walled-in garden ; co.'s water, gas, electric light, central drainage.—Full particulars and photograph of agent, SIDNEY H. GERMAN, F.A.I., Auction and Estate Offices, Farnham. 'Phone No. 84.
FREEHOLD
£1,800.
ABOUT ONE ACRE.

FOR SALE, charming SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE ESTATE, Seven Acres ; two cottages ; three reception and full-sized billiard room, 10 bed, two bath rooms ; dressing room ; two bed rooms, bath, w.c. ; telephone ; fine sitting room ; tennis, attractive garden, and well-stocked kitchen garden ; garage, stabling. Attractive stables and grass land available. Hunting, golf, polo. Purely in London. Low price.—Write Box F.61, The Times, E.C.4.

WILTS & BERKS BORDERS.
Hunting with two noted Packs.

FOR SALE, Jacobean COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in timbered parkland of 30 Acres ; guarded by two lodge entrances ; eight bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms ; servants' sitting room ; all modern conveniences ; two cottages, bungalow, garage, stabling, farmery.—Further particulars of Mr. ROBERT THAKE, Chartered Surveyor, Salisbury.

FOR SALE, STORRINGTON, SUSSEX, close R.C. church.—COTTAGE : two living, three bed rooms, large garden, fruit ; power, water, and electric.—Particulars L. 7., Pilcher, Storrington.

FOR SALE, attractive RESIDENCE with all modern conveniences ; electric light ; reception rooms ; South aspect ; conservatories, greenhouses, orchards, lawn tennis court ; garage, stables, &c. ; approximately 10 ACRES ; hunting, golf, boating facing near. PRICE £1,750. Suitable private residence or school.—Write Newton-Hall, "The Lore," Bitton, near Bath.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

OXTED.
£2,000 FREEHOLD.—Charming COTTAGE RESIDENCE ; seven minutes station ; four bed rooms, bath, two reception, &c. ; independent hot water service ; electric light. ONE ACRE.
Tennis court ; brook runs through grounds.

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£2,250 FREEHOLD.—Delightful OLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE (1753) ; modernised and unspoilt ; full of oak beams and inglenooks ; five bed rooms, bath, three reception, &c.
Fine old oak barn. Garage.
EIGHT ACRES.

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£3,150 FREEHOLD. Glorious open views.—Attractive Modern RESIDENCE ; five bed rooms, bath, two reception ; electric light. Just 3½ ACRES.
Fine grounds, tennis court, orchard, paddocks ; garage, &c.

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£3,250 FREEHOLD.—SECLUDED and not overlooked, yet close to station.—OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE : six bed rooms, bath, three reception, &c. On two floors only. All conveniences ; garage and stabling ; fine old gardens and grounds with tennis court ; about 1¼ ACRE.

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FREEHOLD. A visit will well repay you for the time spent.
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SCOTLAND—ROXBURGHSHIRE.
FOR SALE.—The desirable RESIDENCE of ST. HELENS, MELROSE, with good garden, orchard, and grass parks extending to 25 ACRES or thereby. The house contains five public rooms (including billiard room), six bed rooms, and ample kitchen and servants' accommodation. Also three stalled stable and commodious outhouses. Good hunting to be had in the district. Feudaly (grain and money) averages about £11 per annum.—Inquiries and offers to be made to FRASER, DAVIDSON and WHYTE, W.S., 11, Albyn-place, Edinburgh.

FOR ABRIDGED LIST of COUNTRY RESIDENCES for SALE throughout East Anglia, from £350 to £8,500, apply to WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

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TO BE SOLD at BARGAIN PRICE.
In the glorious country between Dorking and Guildford, close to famous commons.
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE in almost perfect order, 500ft. up, South aspect, panoramic views for 30 miles, including South Downs : four sitting rooms, 12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, billiard room ; central heating ; main water ; three cottages ; stabling and garage ; lovely old grounds and meadows, 13 ACRES in all.—Recommended by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1. (L.R. 8754.)

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HAMPSHIRE, near small Country Town, eight miles Portsmouth. — Attractive FARMHOUSE ; three spacious reception, eight good bed and dressing rooms, &c. ; commodious brick farm buildings ; SIX ACRES. PRICE ONLY £1,950 FREEHOLD. More agricultural land could be rented. Cottage available.—HEWITT and GATER, Southampton.

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HASLEMERE, facing South.—A well-situated and attractive RESIDENCE ; two reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices ; good garden ; main services ; £2,750.
CHAS. H. TOWNSON, Estate Agent, Bridge-street, Godalming.

HORLEY, SURREY.—COTTAGE for SALE in good condition. Vacant possession ; one sitting, two bed rooms, bath, &c. PRICE £825.—Parsons, High-street, Westcott, Surrey.

HOVE, facing sea and lawns.—Very attractive detached RESIDENCE, standing well back from the road ; large garden ; garage ; all latest conveniences ; four bed rooms, bath, two reception, lounge ; part covered verandah ; good rooms. To AUCTION, March 18th next.—WINKWORTHS, F.A.I., 22, Preston-street, Brighton.

HAMPSHIRE.
CONVENIENT, PETERSFIELD and MIDHURST.
£3,300 FREEHOLD.—Splendid MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the favourite Sussex district, hunting and golf obtainable nearby ; South aspect ; three sitting rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room ; electric light, main water, modern drainage ; telephone available ; garage and stabling ; delightful gardens, with tennis lawn, orchard, and meadow ; nearly EIGHT ACRES in all.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1. (L.R. 9007.)

PRICE ONLY £1,450.
IN the lovely FETWORTH District.—Rural position yet not isolated.—Detached COUNTRY RESIDENCE, three reception, six bed rooms, bath, offices ; stabling. Matured garden and meadow ; TWO ACRES. Highly recommended.—Apply REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, Haslemere (Tel. No. 10.), also at Hindhead and Farnham.

KENT, 17 miles London.—Pre-war COUNTRY RESIDENCE ; four to seven bed, bath, three reception ; gas and water ; garage ; pretty gardens 1 ACRE. Rent unfurnished £100 per annum.—HENRY PARKER and SON, Chiswell-street, E.C.1.

KENT, Ashford-Hythe, between lovely high, yet sheltered spot, glorious views.—Charming well-built BUNGALOW RESIDENCE ; three bed, bath, two reception ; garage, outhouses ; pretty gardens and productive market garden, 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £950. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

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Occupying a delightfully secluded position ; 10 minutes electric.
WELL-APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE.
Good hall, three reception, loggia, seven bed, dressing, two bath rooms, tiled bathrooms.
Co.'s water, electric light, gas, and water ; constant hot water ; large garage ; cottage ; unusually attractive gardens ; hard and grass tennis courts ; rockery ; matting courts.
2 ACRES. £4,500 FREEHOLD.
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N. WALES, delightfully situated in Ganiliwrd Valley. Two receptions, six bed, bath room and ACRE wood-land. Cooking 750 Acres, three miles Ruthin. Rent £60 per annum.—HUGH V. C. WEBB, Estate Agent, Dolgellay.

OXFORD four miles.—OLD MANOR HOUSE, loungehall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), usual offices, walled garden, tennis court, &c., convenient modern cottage and garden, about TWO ACRES. Electric light, central heating, garage, &c. Low price for Freehold.—Apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, High-street, Oxford.

REIGATE—DORKING.
For Summer or Freehold, £4,250.
PICTURESQUE TUDOR FARMHOUSE, XVIth Century, secluded, but not isolated ; lovely country ; three sitting rooms, five bed, one dressing and bath rooms ; electric light ; Co.'s water, gas and drainage ; well-timbered gardens ; tennis lawn and pasture 8½ ACRES ; handy station and golf. Personally recommended.—MILLAR, SON and Co., 5, Carlos-place, W.1. (Mayfair 1314.)

RADLETT.—To be LET, first-class MODERN HOUSE with two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, offices ; main drainage, Co.'s water, gas and electricity. Near golf and rail.—Apply F. N. GRACE, F.A.I., Chartered Surveyor. 'Phone : Radlett 20.

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POSITION UNSURPASSED in HOME COUNTIES.
£4,250 FREEHOLD, with 94 ACRES.—Charming old RESIDENCE, in a well-timbered park, away from all traffic, yet not isolated : South aspect, magnificent views : four sitting rooms, nine bed rooms ; stabling and garage ; one-man garden. A genuine bargain. Inspected by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1. (L.R. 7337.)

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£2,700.
THREE ACRES.
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

SEAFORD (facing the golf links and overlooking Seaford Head).—A well-arranged RESIDENCE ; five bed, bath, two reception ; garden. Price FREEHOLD £2,100.—J. PATTINSON MARTIN, The Estate Offices, Seaford.

SOMERSET.—Charmingly situated RESIDENCE ; three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms ; bath room, usual offices, garage, stabling ; central heating ; town gas, water, and drainage ; gardens ; tennis court, two meadows ; cow stall for 6 ; 9½ acres ; vacant possession. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,750.—Apply GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, Land Agents, Sherborne. Tel. No. 56.

ST. ALBANS, WATFORD, BUSHEY, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

OWNER LEAVING END OF MONTH.
SUFFOLK (mile town and main line).—For immediate SALE, an attractive old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE in sunny position ; three spacious reception, seven bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), modern conveniences, independent hot water, electric light, telephone ; two garages ; acres pretty in expensive grounds ; cottage. FREEHOLD £1,750, open offer.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

SURREY, country district.—FREEHOLD for SALE ; four bed, three reception, bath ; central heating ; electric light, telephone ; garage ; beautiful grounds ; recently built under architect's personal supervision. Possession 12mins. walk.—Further particulars apply W. B. MASON, Estate Agent, Windsor.

£1,450. FREEHOLD.
SURREY VILLAGE, 2 miles main line station, midway London and Brighton ; five bed, dressing, bath, and three sitting rooms ; large garage.—Messrs. CROW, Land Agents, Dorking.

SUSSEX.—Gentleman's RESIDENCE at STEYNING, for SALE. Carriage drive, matured pleasure grounds, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, small orchard. Two large reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath, cloak room, domestic offices ; electric light, gas, Dodsworth's water, main drainage. PRICE £2,250 FREEHOLD.
Apply GLADDING, SON and WING, 9-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

SUSSEX and HANTS BORDERS.—Charming OLD FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE with up-to-date conveniences ; secluded situation ; one mile station ; three reception, five bed, bath ; company's water, wired for electric light ; One Acre. £1,450 FREEHOLD. Bargain.—BYRE and Co., Lewes.

KENT WOOD. Select Residential District.
TILEHURST, BERKS.
Paddington 40 minutes. Two minutes Station.
House well and solidly built to latest and most approved labour-saving designs with Freehold sites, on HIGH and RISING GROUND.
Gardens laid out with flower beds and tennis courts.
ALL SERVICES.
Prices £650, £695, £1,195, £1,295, £1,500, £1,750.
F. KENT WOOD ESTATES, Ltd., Oxford-road, Tilehurst. 'Phone, Tilehurst 137.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

"TACNA," NORTH FORELAND, BROADSTAIRS, overlooking sea, recently altered, close to town and golf links.—Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE containing five bed, bath, two reception, good offices ; balcony, verandah ; garage and garden. For SALE by AUCTION on March 27th, 1930, at Broadstairs.—For particulars apply CHILDS and SMITH, Auctioneers, Broadstairs. Tels. 127.

TO be LET, within four miles MANCHESTER, RESIDENCE containing four reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' bed room, billiard room, two bath rooms, kitchen and good domestic offices, wine cellar ; garage, greenhouses, &c. ; in grounds having total area of 2a. 2r. 3p., adjoining golf course.—For rent and particulars apply A. J. BRICKWELL, Surveyor, L.N.E.R., 12, Princes-street, Manchester.

DEVONSHIRE.
SCOTT, sp. in cream of the Hunt.
TO be LET, unfurnished, charming MANOR HOUSE ; glorious views ; water laid on ; electric lighting ; central heating ; lounge hall, three reception rooms (one panelled), 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms ; stabling, garages, cottage ; choice gardens with tennis court (one grass surface) ; THREE ACRES.—Apply Mr. ROBERT THAKE, Chartered Surveyor, Salisbury.

TO be LET UNFURNISHED.—Delightful COUNTRY HOUSE near OXFORD ; five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), two reception rooms ; electric light, modern conveniences, and good garden and paddock. Rent and full particulars from FRANKLIN and JONES, Land Agents, Oxford.

TO be LET, on LEASE, on the borders of Hampshire and Dorsetshire, a COUNTRY HOUSE, standing about 15 miles from Bournemouth, containing four sitting rooms, seven bed rooms, with servants' rooms ; central heating garden, &c. The house is wired for electric light. No agents.—Apply to WILLIAMS, Estate Office, Somerley, Ringwood, Hants.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, near.—Close to Village and Station.—High-class GUEST HOUSE : 10 bed, bath, four reception ; main services, garage ; delightful gardens. TWO ACRES. "DURDANES LODGE."—WADHURST. For SALE by AUCTION or privately, with possession.—GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES,
BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.
TO BE LET ON LEASE.

WINCHELSEA, Sussex.—High and healthy position, beautiful views.—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, standing well back ; gravel drive, lawn, tennis ; two reception, hall, &c. ; co.'s water, main drainage, electric light available ; small gardens. Rent unfurnished £75 per annum.—GEERING and COLYER, Rye.

WOKING (highest part).—Very pretty small detached pre-War HOUSE ; large garage, excellent garden ; two or three bed, two reception, &c. ; every convenience. Reduced price, £1,075.—Apply "Owner," "E. P." care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

WORTHING SEA FRONT, but very sheltered position opposite bandstand, tennis lawn ; bees boarding house many years ; FREEHOLD for SALE with possession ; three rooms and 11 bed rooms, 3 bath rooms, bath room (geyser), three w.c.s ; electric light and gas fires ; put in thorough repair and redecorated inside and out ; really exceptional opportunity ; £2,850.—Write Owner, 55, Marine-parade, Worthing.

DORSET.
HUNTING WITH CATTISTOCK HOUNDS.
£3,500 RESIDENCE, in beautiful district, convenient for Dorchester ; South aspect ; 100 yards from road ; three sitting rooms, nine bed rooms, bath room ; two cottages ; garage for three cars ; attractive garden ; tennis lawn and well-timbered grounds ; use of steam launch, yacht, and outboard fishing boat by arrangement.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 90, Prince-street, Edinburgh. (E.4416.)

BARMOUTH ESTUARY, South side ; ten bed rooms ; central heating ; phone ; motor-boat ; bathing ; no traffic ; 5-12gns.—Write Box T.1366, The Times, E.C.4.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
COODEN BEACH.
HOUSE AGENTS.
STEVENS & SON,
1, Sea-road. Tele. 409.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. Phone 349.

CHARMING FURNISHED COTTAGE, EAST PRESTON, ANGMERING-ON-SEA ; to be LET, for four or five months, standing four sitting room, seven bed room, bath ; hot and cold fitted basins ; ideal stove ; telephone ; large garage.—Owner, 56, St. Gabriel's-road, N.W.2.

CORNWALL for Easter or Summer.—St. Kayne Golf Links.—Furnished Flat, Sunny BUNGALOW to be LET, not July-August ; verandah ; sitting room, seven bed ; plate, linen ; garage ; moderate rent.—S. 4, Springfield-road, N.W.8. Maida Vale 4068.

DORKING.—Westward Ho!—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, April-July ; lounge hall, two reception, five bed rooms ; garage ; well-stocked garden ; good tennis court ; lovely views.—Write Box G.760, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET four or five months ; three public, four bed rooms, bath, lavatory ; phone ; garden ; silver.—Ellis Davies, Oddfield, Stevenage, Herts.

HAMPSTEAD.—Charming one storey flat, 20 minutes King's Cross.—Attractive MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE ; lounge hall, two reception rooms, and 3 bed rooms ; electric light, gas fires, telephone ; hot and cold ; garage and tastefully laid-out gardens of 1¼ ACRE. Available FURNISHED six months or longer, £4 6-7gns. per week.—Further details of Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

MARGATE, CLIFTONVILLE.—FURNISHED COTTAGE and FURNISHED HOUSE, with garage. Moderate terms.—Miss Samuels, 54, Strand, London, W.C.2.

MULLION, CORNWALL.—Easter and summer lets ; delightfully situated, overlooking sea.—ENYS HOLLOW ; large rooms ; two reception, three bed rooms, one dressing room with hot and cold water (five beds, with extra camp beds if required), bath room, cloak room, two w.c.s ; electric light, separate hot water supply, "Silverlite" gas ; plate and linen ; garage ; over an acre garden ; golf, tennis, sea fishing ; sandy beaches.—Capt. Tom Thomas, Mullion, Cornwall.

NEAR BEXHILL.—Charming old FARMHOUSE, FURNISHED, mid-May to mid-July ; high, bracing ; bath (hot and cold) ; telephone, wireless ; garage. Write Box G.765, The Times, E.C.4.

SEAVIEW, I.O.W.—Two reception, five bed rooms, bath ; beds if required ; 3½ gns. ; 2 guineas each weekly.—Commander F. D. Morris, Admiralty, S.W.

SEAFORD.—FURNISHED HOUSES for the Spring and Summer. Seaford is the centre for the Southdowns. Two golf links, grass and hard courts ; bracing air ; London 1 hour. Furnished, from 2 to 3 gns. week.—Apply J. PATTINSON MARTIN, The Estate Offices, Seaford.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY FOR 2-6 MONTHS.
SURREY, facing South, high ground, close to three golf courses, 1½ mile Woking Station, half an hour Waterloo.—Charming and well FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with every modern convenience ; about two bath, three reception ; garage ; lovely grounds ; tennis lawn.—Sole Agents, EVERSHED and Co., Estate Offices, Woking. 'Phone 167.

SUNDRIDGE PARK (close to the Golf Links, five minutes Sevenoaks).—Charming FURNISHED RESIDENCE, containing hall, three reception rooms, nursery or billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices ; central heating ; electric light, &c. ; two lock-up garages ; two cottages and exceptional gardens of about TWO ACRES. To be LET, Furnished, from March 24th for six months or longer.—Keen and Co., Estate Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

TO be LET FURNISHED from May 1st for four months, small modernized FARMHOUSE ; seven bed, two reception rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, electric light, telephone ; stands high (500ft.) ; station 4 mile ; Rent 6gns. per week.—Mrs. M. Farquharson, Sedgehill, Shaftesbury.

WARWICK and STRATFORD-ON-AVON (near).—To be LET, attractive COUNTRY HOUSE, standing in ground ; modern conveniences ; tennis lawn, orchard ; garage, stabling. Very moderate Rent.—FAYERMAN and Co., Estate Agents, Leamington Spa.

WEYMOUTH.—Delightful comfortable HOUSE ; three sitting, six bed rooms ; garden opening beach ; furnish two ; some months ; maids stay.—Write Box T.1367, The Times, E.C.4.

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JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK,
44, ST. JAMES'S-PLACE, S.W.1.
Require immediately for a Client :—
GARAGE PREMISES within one mile of Davies-street to garage six cars with accommodation for two chauffeurs. Freehold or Leasehold, of Premises suitable or conversion will be considered.
Also for Applicants :
A LARGE FURNISHED FLAT or House of six to 10 bed rooms in Mayfair for the Season. A good rent will be paid.
AN UNFURNISHED FLAT from June on lease ; six bed rooms, two baths, two-three reception rooms.—send particulars to above.

FURNISHED HOUSE, May-Oct. ; five bed, two reception ; tennis court, golf ; near main station, one hour rail London ; S.W. preferred. No agents.—Write Box 7725, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED
FURNISHED HOUSE, Wilts, Dorset, or Hants ; June 1st, for four months ; six or seven bed rooms ; own grounds, tennis lawn ; garage ; golf ; moderate rent careful tenants.—D. Y., 64, Wildwood-road, London, N.W.

WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' WALK OF SLOANE-SQUARE.
FURNISHED for 6 YEAR.—Required by careful tenant, no children, possession May 1st, five bed rooms ; must be clean, quiet, and reasonable ; about 300 to 350 gns.—Particulars to Messrs. OFFER and OFFER, 81, Elizabeth-street, S.W.1. Sloane 8213-3.

HAMPSTEAD or HIGHGATE.—Secluded MODERN RESIDENCE in about TWO ACRES, containing seven bed rooms, three-four reception rooms ; PRICE up to £10,000. Applicant must buy within next six weeks as is only making inquiries through TAYLOR and WELLFIELD, Stokes-road, New Barnet ('Phone 0077 Barnet). Usual commission required.

HAVING SOLD his COUNTRY RESIDENCE through ELLIS and SONS, a gentleman urgently REQUIRES ANOTHER property with medium-sized house standing in the centre of from 10 to 50 acres ; south of Guildford preferred, but other not much considered ; within 30 miles of Town considered ; about £6,000.—Mr. B., care of ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

HOUSE WANTED to PURCHASE, West End.—Freehold or Leasehold.—Write Principal, address, and full details, 56, Camden Hill-court, W.

HERTFORD and HATFIELD DISTRICT.—Urgently REQUIRED, a good HOUSE, with 15 bed rooms, modern conveniences ; must be high up ; up to 50 acres of land ; three or four cottages essential ; up to £3,000 will be paid for suitable property.—Please send details to CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1. Ores 1247.

LAKE with COUNTRY HOUSE to PURCHASE, in SURREY.—GLADDINGS, 8-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

MODERN DETACHED HOUSE WANTED within half one hour of London ; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, &c. ; ONE ACRE. Close to station. Rent only "M.," 95a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a RESIDENCE in the home counties, not exceeding 25 miles London, and within five miles of main line station, with late theatre train from Town every night. Minimum accommodation : three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms (if possible) ; modern conveniences ; large garage essential. Price not to be more than £3,000 for a really nice place.—Reply to "Miss C.," care of JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

WANTED to RENT or PURCHASE not more than one hour from City or one minute from station, a SMALL OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE with good gardens, containing five bed, bath, two reception, good offices ; balcony, verandah ; garage and garden. For SALE by AUCTION on March 27th, 1930, at Broadstairs.—For particulars apply CHILDS and SMITH, Auctioneers, Broadstair

Telephone: REGENT 7500. Telegrams: "SELANLEY, PICCY LONDON."

HAMPTON & SONS,

Branches: WIMBLEDON 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD 'Phone 2727

20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W. 1.

GOLF AND SEA.

SANDWICH.

NEAR THE ROYAL ST. GEORGE'S, PRINCES AND ROYAL CINQUE PORTS GOLF LINKS.

FOR SALE.

THIS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE IN A FIRST-CLASS STATE OF REPAIR HAVING EVERY CONVENIENCE.
It is situate well out of the Town of Sandwich, a short distance from the Golf Links and the Sea, in a well sheltered and sunny position.

THE RESIDENCE CONTAINS:
VERY FINE LOUNGE, 25ft. by 19ft., panelled in oak, leading to covered-in verandah.
DRAWING ROOM, 34ft. by 16ft., opening on to delightful loggia. DINING ROOM, 22ft. by 16ft.
15 BED and DRESSING ROOMS, FOUR FINE BATH ROOMS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S ROOM, SERVANTS' HALL.
TWO COTTAGES with sitting rooms, bed rooms and bath rooms. MODEL LAUNDRY.
SPACIOUS GARAGE for three or four cars, with three bed rooms and bath room over, used as additional guest rooms.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS

A GREAT FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY, LAID OUT BY A WELL-KNOWN LANDSCAPE GARDENER, wide spreading lawns prettily timbered, rose garden, rose arches, picturesque pool and lily pond, grass tennis court, also hard tennis court with pavilion, flower and kitchen garden, glasshouses, one containing grapes, peaches and nectarines, in all about

2¼ ACRES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT WITH POWER CIRCUIT THROUGHOUT THE RESIDENCE, ENABLING THE USE OF ELECTRIC FIRES.
FURTHER DETAILS OF THIS CHOICE PROPERTY MAY BE HAD FROM
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' square, S.W.1. (K.29412.)

WEST SUSSEX.

On the fringe of an old-world village.
Golf. Racing. Shooting. Hunting. Yachting.
The very charming and compact
FREEHOLD Residential Property,
"WEST ASHLING HOUSE,"
NEAR CHICHESTER.
Picked position, sheltered by the South Downs, commanding an open view.
The old-fashioned GEORGIAN HOUSE contains lounge hall, four reception rooms, two staircases, 11 bed rooms, two dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete domestic offices. *Central heating. Electric light. Constant hot water.* Two large garages. Three cottages. Stabling. Farmery. Glasshouses.
The well-matured gardens and grounds lie on three sides of the house and afford lawns, bulb and sunken gardens, walled kitchen garden, orchard and parkland, in all about
46 ACRES.
With vacant possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, 13th May (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Royds, Rawstorne and Co., 46, Bedford-square, W.C.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

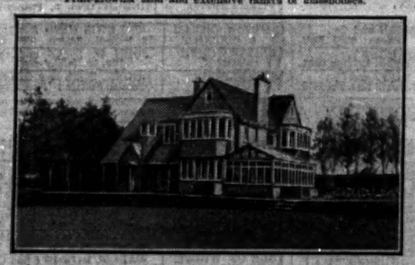
Practically surrounded by
THE NEW FOREST,
AND NOT PREVIOUSLY IN THE MARKET FOR NEARLY 40 YEARS.
For Sale, a residential property of great charm, occupying a perfectly secluded situation, yet very accessible for important rail service, &c.
The delightful old house stands pleasantly on a knoll with a pretty view over the miniature Park to the Forest, and contains about a dozen bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, fine oak panelled and galleried lounge, four reception rooms, and very complete offices.
Electric light; central heating; Co.'s water, &c.
GARAGES, STABLING, MODEL FARMERY, COTTAGE AND TWO LODGES.
Beautifully timbered MATURED GROUNDS with double tennis court, rockery (with pool), walled garden, PADDOCKS and a PRETTY PARK with ornamental water, the whole over
60 ACRES.
Very strongly recommended from personal inspection by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' square, S.W.1. (H.42561.)

REIGATE.
SANDY SOIL. SOUTH ASPECT.
Enjoying a delightful view on all sides.
RENT £250 PER ANNUM,
ON AN EXCEPTIONALLY EASY LEASE.
PICTURESQUE OLD RESIDENCE.
Hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms—four fitted with lavatory basins (hot and cold)—linen room, bath room (hot and cold).
Company's Gas and Water.
Garage for two cars and room for chauffeur.
OLD-WORLD GARDENS, with fine old yews, pergola, tennis lawn, orchard, in all 1½ ACRE.
Inspected and strongly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' square, S.W.1. (S. 31533A.)

FACING CREEK AND SEA.
HANTS BORDERS.
NEAR CHICHESTER.
For SALE, a FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, two baths, verandah.
Company's electric light, gas and water, main drainage.
Garage; lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, conservatory, in all about THREE ACRES.
Sole Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' square, S.W.1. (H. 32238.)

"GREYLANDS," GUERNSEY.

2½ miles from St. Peter Port with fast boat and seaplane services to the mainland.
Open position over 300ft. above sea level.
Well-appointed and valuable FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, with
Fruit-growing land and extensive ranges of glasshouses.



LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE approached by carriage drive, and containing entrance and lounge halls, three receptions, conservatory, compact offices, 18 staircases, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room; electric light, modern drainage.
Garage. Packing and other sheds.
Charming pleasure grounds, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, grassland, and two exceptionally fertile fields, in all about
10 ACRES.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 6th MAY (unless previously sold), in ONE or TWO LOTS.
Solicitors: Messrs. Carey and Son, 6, New-street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.
Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

UNDER A MILE FROM THE FAMOUS
SUNNINGDALE GOLF COURSE.
A quite exceptional and most beautifully appointed
MODERN HOUSE
OF GREAT DISTINCTION AND CHARM.

Lounge, two or three reception rooms, loggia, seven or eight bed rooms, two sumptuously appointed bath rooms, excellent offices.
Company's water, gas and electric light. Central heating.
Splendid garage for two cars. Main drainage.
OAK BEAMS, DOORS, FLOORS, &c.
WELL-LAID-OUT GROUNDS OF ABOUT
3½ ACRES,
with tennis lawn, charming flower garden with lily pool, kitchen garden, &c.
FOR SALE.
Inspected and strongly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' square, S.W.1. (B.39462.)

By Order of Trustees.
AT A TEMPTING RESERVE.
29, LINGFIELD-ROAD, WIMBLEDON COMMON.
A solidly built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, pleasantly situated just off the Common, on gravel soil, nearly 200ft. above sea level.
Carriage approach, vestibule, entrance hall, three reception, bath, nine bed rooms.
Spacious offices with maid's room.

Principal rooms face S.W.	*Constant hot water supply.*	*Electric light and power.*

Charming garden with tennis lawn.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 6th MAY (unless previously sold).
Solicitor: Messrs. Sherrard and Sons, 34-36, Gresham-street, E.C.2; and 2, Richmond-road, Kingston-on-Thames.
Particulars from the Auctioneers:—
HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19; and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ONLY £2,500 FREEHOLD.
Near WOBURN SANDS, BUCKS.
Hunting with Whaddon Chase and Oakley Hounds, 18-hole Golf Course within five minutes.
Picturesque, old-fashioned RESIDENCE, approached by drive; lounge hall, drawing, dining, morning and smoking room, seven bed and two dressing rooms, bath room, &c.; excellent stabling and cowhouse.
Charming grounds of about 5 ACRES; beautiful woodland, paddock, &c. (B.21292.)
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' square, S.W.1.

SURREY & SUSSEX BORDERS.
40 minutes. Main line station 2½ miles.
Charmingly situated overlooking a private park.
COUNTRY RESIDENCE standing back half mile from main road; four reception, music or dance room, seven or nine bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Electric light. Company's water.
STABLING, GARAGE, COTTAGE.
Delightful grounds extending to between
TWO AND THREE ACRES,
but giving the impression of a much larger area owing to situation, double tennis court. A second cottage available.
RENT £160 PER ANNUM, or to be Let Furnished, or would be Sold.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.22681.)

WATFORD.
Adjoining and overlooking Cassiobury Park.
Close to Station.
FAST SERVICE TO TOWN.
An extremely attractive labour-saving MODERN RESIDENCE, with Southern aspect.
Lounge hall, two reception rooms, loggia, five bed rooms, bath room.
ALL ON TWO FLOORS.
Brick and tiled garage with wash space.
Company's gas, water, and electric light.
Well-disposed and matured grounds with lawn, herbaceous borders, rockery, &c.
PRICE FREEHOLD £3,250.
Inspected and recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.1552.)

FAVOURITE CENTRE FOR THE
COTSWOLD HUNT.
Well placed on a Southern Slope, two miles from a good Town.
Delightful Old HOUSE in splendid order for SALE at very moderate price.
It dates from Tudor times, but has been extensively modernized.
Square hall with inglenook, suite of three charming reception rooms (one 25ft. by 18ft.), all facing South. Seven principal bed rooms (one panelled), two baths, three attics.
CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN WATER. HOT AND COLD WATER IN BED ROOMS.
STABLING. GARAGE. LODGE.
Tennis Court. Walled Garden. Good Grassland.
THIRTY ACRES (or less).
Intersected by picturesque brook and beautifully timbered.
Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' square, S.W.1. (W.8078.)

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. Telephone: Gros. 1468. (Private Branch Exchange.)

EWART, WELLS & CO.

COST £40,000! TO-DAY'S PRICE £13,500!

GLORIOUS SITUATION BETWEEN NEWBURY AND WINCHESTER.
ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM THE FORMER, WHENCE LONDON IS REACHED IN AN HOUR.

500 FEET UP IN ONE OF THE BEST SPORTING DISTRICTS.

The particularly choice modern RESIDENCE, built less than 20 years ago, regardless of cost, is erected in stone and occupies an enviable site amidst a grand rolling country. Recently several thousands have been spent by installing every modern convenience and luxury, including tasteful decorations by a well-known London firm. The accommodation includes vestibule, oak-panelled lounge hall with marble floor, three reception, billiard or music room, sun parlour, 12 bed and dressing, three bath rooms, excellent offices.
PRACTICALLY EVERY ROOM IS PANELLED, EITHER IN OAK OR PERIOD STYLE. THE PRINCIPAL BED ROOMS HAVE BUILT-IN FURNITURE AND WASH BASINS WITH HOT AND COLD WATER.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. AMPLE WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE.
Splendid stabling and garage; up-to-date farmery with bailiff's house; three lodges; picturesque but inexpensively maintained gardens and grounds; rich pasture, arable and woodlands; the whole extending to nearly
350 ACRES FREEHOLD.
THE WHOLE PROPERTY IS IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION. THE LAND IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE OWNER HAS BEEN PROFITABLY FARMED AND LENDS ITSELF ADMIRABLY FOR HORSES AND GALLOPS. GOOD SHOOTING, HUNTING AND FIRST-RATE FISHING WITHIN EASY REACH.
CONSIDERING THE UNIQUE SITUATION, THE COMPACTNESS OF THE PROPERTY, AND ITS SPLENDID CONDITION, THIS AFFORDS AN ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY FOR ACQUISITION AT A TEMPTING PRICE.
ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS OF THE AGENTS, Messrs. EWART, WELLS, and Co., 11, BOLTON-STREET, W.1.

NEAR SOUTH DOWNS.
BEST POSITION ON COAST.
EXECUTORS MUST SELL AT ONCE.

MAGNIFICENTLY APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE.
In perfect order throughout. Carriage drive, four reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, splendid ground-floor offices with servants' hall. Oak doors and floors, panelling. Company's electric light, gas and water. Main drainage, central heating. Telephone. Conservatory. CHARMING AND PERFECTLY SECLUDED GARDENS.
FOR SALE AT THOUSANDS BELOW COST.
Illustrated particulars of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1468.)

30 MINUTES FROM PADDINGTON.
NOWHERE NEAR THE RIVER.
AWAY FROM MAIN ROAD AND SUBURBIA.

A CHARMING 17th CENTURY MANOR HOUSE
in a restful atmosphere, set back from an unspoilt old-world village. IN EXCELLENT ORDER and having ALL UP-TO-DATE CONVENIENCES. Large entrance hall, two very fine reception rooms, two bath rooms, eight bed rooms, company's electric light, gas, water, main drainage. Quaint but effective cottage. Two garages. FASCINATING OLD-TIME GARDENS, well-timbered and including tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c. In all nearly TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD. EASILY KEPT UP BY ONE MAN.
REMARKABLE BARGAIN AT £3,300.
Inspected and recommended by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1468.)

Tele. 1490. Telegrams: Estate, c/o Harrods London.

HARRODS' ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

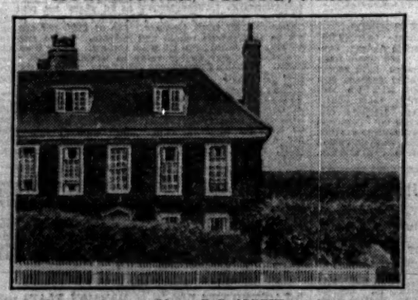
THE ENGLISH RIVIERA.
SUNSHINE AND FLOWERS.
Between Town and Belsize, and only about four miles from the Coast.

STONE-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
delightfully placed in sub-tropical grounds, 500ft. up, enjoying South aspect.
Galleried lounge hall, two reception, billiard room, nine bed rooms, bath room, servants' hall; own lighting plant; excellent water; telephone; constant hot water supply; electric light and power procurable; stabling for three, two garages, good outbuildings, cottage, entrance lodge; lawns, rose garden, sunk garden, herbaceous borders, walled kitchen garden, plantation of specimen trees, and copper, in all
ABOUT 6½ ACRES. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,500.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SNODE HILL HOUSE, BEECH, NEAR ALTON, HANTS.
500ft. up. *Fine views towards Hindhead.*

COMPACT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
occupying a fine position, and containing hall, three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and offices.
Modern drainage. Good water supply.
Garage and outbuildings; beautiful matured gardens and paddock, in all about
FOUR ACRES.
First-rate golf and hunting.
For SALE privately or if unsold Auction April 29th.—
Auctioneers:
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HOLMESDALE, OTFORD, NEAR SEVENOAKS, KENT.



THE CHARMING FREEHOLD QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE
semi-detached, situated facing the village green, containing Entrance hall, three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, and complete domestic offices.
Company's water and gas. Electric light available. Main drainage.
Garage. Outbuildings.
DELIGHTFUL GARDEN,
with lovely views, old lawn, grass paddock with fruit trees, kitchen garden, in all about
ONE ACRE.
For SALE privately, or if unsold, by AUCTION April 8th.
Joint Auctioneers:—Messrs. F. D. IBBETT and Co., High-street, Sevenoaks, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"TORPHINS," WHITE ROSE-LANE, WOKING, SURREY.
A charming Property, close to several first-class Golf Courses, 32 minutes from Waterloo. Open, unspoilt position, overlooking private recreation ground.
ARTISTIC well-appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in excellent order; high ground; lounge hall, two reception, loggia, four bed rooms, bath room; independent hot water, electric light and power; telephone; brick garage; charming rose and flower gardens, large lawn capable of enlargement for tennis, also kitchen garden.
ABOUT ¾ ACRE.
For SALE Privately, or Auction March 18th.
Auctioneers:
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and West Byfleet, Surrey.

ADJOINING
CHIPSTEAD GOLF LINKS.
Private Gate on to the Seventh Tee.
DELIGHTFUL OLD DUTCH-STYLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE,
occupying a beautiful situation 500 feet up, enjoying panoramic views of the Downs.
Quaint entrance and lounge hall, two reception, five or six bed rooms, bath room, maids' sitting room, kitchen, &c.
Many quaint interior features. Co.'s gas and water; electric light available; modern drainage.
Charming pleasure garden with exceptionally good tennis court, pretty courtyard, vegetable garden, rose beds, and delightful spinney; in all about ¾ ACRE.
LOW PRICE 3,000 GUINEAS FREEHOLD.
Inspected and highly recommended by the Sole London Agents:—
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
"SITKA," SOUTH HILL, CHISLEHURST.
Wonderful position enjoying distant views, and under 20 minutes from Town.
ARTISTIC WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, substantially constructed from the designs of the late Ernest Newton.
Electric light, independent hot water system, central heating; telephone; oak floors and panelling.
Lounge hall, four fine reception, conservatory and loggia, oak-panelled music or dance room with minstrel gallery, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, six secondary bed rooms, three bath rooms, domestic offices.
BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS, with tennis and other lawns, terraces, woodland walks, flower, rose, fruit and kitchen gardens, ornamental lake and parkland, in all about

7½ ACRES.
For Sale Privately, or, if unsold, Auction May 6th next.
Joint Auctioneers, Messrs. D. J. Chattell and Sons, 65, Chislehurst-road, Chislehurst, Kent, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

BOURNE HOUSE, PURLEY, SURREY.
Beautiful situation. Fine open views.
Exceptionally well appointed and fitted FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying a high and healthy position, within easy access of the City and West End; hall, three reception, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, compact offices.
Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Lawn sprays.
INEXPENSIVE PLEASURE GARDENS with tennis lawn.

For SALE privately, or if unsold Auction April 8th.—
Auctioneers:
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"GILLIES," WADHURST, SUSSEX.
SUPERB POSITION
commanding
Wonderful Panoramic Views.
Nearly 600ft. above sea level.
ONE HOUR from LONDON.
WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE of exceptional charm, entrance hall, three reception, ten bed rooms, four bath rooms, up-to-date offices; garage for four cars.
Central Heating. Electric Light and Power. Company's Water.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, tastefully displayed, with tennis lawn, rose garden and pergolas, rock gardens, stone-flagged terrace, partly walled kitchen garden, lily pond, in all nearly

FOUR ACRES.
For SALE privately, or, if unsold, by Auction in May.
Joint Auctioneers:—Messrs. BRACKETT and SONS, 27 and 29, High-street, Tunbridge Wells; and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SURREY.
On the fringe of the Surrey Hills, between Oxted and Redhill, amid very pretty scenery and under one hour from Town.
EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
quiet yet convenient position, with delightful outlook; handy for station; approached by drive, facing south; hall and cloak room, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete domestic offices.
Electric light, Co.'s gas and water.
Garage and outhouses; charming matured gardens, with tennis and ornamental lawns, rose, kitchen, flower, and fruit gardens, in all about
1¼ ACRES.
Good golfing and hunting in vicinity.
£3,000 FREEHOLD.
Sole Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CITY MAN & GOLFER'S IDEAL.
30 MINUTES FROM TOWN.
Lovely unspoilt position, 400ft. above sea level, amid the Surrey Hills.
Commanding splendid views; designed on all-electric-saving lines.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Smart station; lounge hall, three reception, five bed rooms; large storage accommodation giving scope for enlargement; bath room, &c., up-to-date domestic offices; telephone; garage; delightful gardens, specimen trees and shrubs, tennis lawn, kitchen, flower, and fruit gardens in all
ABOUT ONE ACRE.
LOW PRICE OF £3,000 FREEHOLD.
Recommended by
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES).
WILSON & CO.
F. R. WILSON, F.S.I.
A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I.
G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT AS A HIGH CLASS BUILDING ESTATE.
AN ISLAND SITE, 42 ACRES IN EXTENT,
ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY EPSOM COMMON.
THE WELLS, EPSOM.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN AND UNDER A MILE FROM THE STATION.
CLOSE TO FAMOUS GOLF LINKS.
DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE in the centre of the estate, approached by 250 yards carriage drive; 14 bed rooms, three bath rooms, fine hall, four charming reception rooms, complete domestic offices. Fine stabling for eight horses; Garages; Cottage and Chauffeur's Room.
Main drains, water, gas and electric lights.
Lovely old-world gardens of great historic interest.
ALL ON A SOUTHERN SLOPE WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.
FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION IN MAY.
Solicitors: Messrs. MEYNELL and PEMBERTON, 30, Old Queen-street, Storey's-gate, S.W.
Sole Agents and Auctioneers: Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL GOLF.
ADJOINING THE FAMOUS ESTATE.
HALF-MILE FROM STATION.
Fast trains to Town in 40 minutes. Secluded position. South aspect. Sand soil.
WITHDEAN, WEYBRIDGE,
AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE.
Eleven bed rooms, two bath rooms, hall, three reception rooms, and billiard room; main electric light, water, gas, and drainage; garage, stabling, chauffeur's rooms; lovely well-timbered gardens, in excellent order throughout.
ABOUT FIVE ACRES.
Could be divided. Frontage to three roads.
FREEHOLD for SALE privately now, or by Auction later.
Solicitors, Messrs. Dod, Longstaffe and Fenwick, 16, Berners-street, W.1.
Auctioneers, Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

DORSET COAST.
Extensive views over the sea, and Dorset Hills.
RADIPOLE HOUSE, WEYMOUTH.
A stone built HOUSE of GEORGIAN CHARACTER.
In splendid order and beautifully appointed; 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, conservatory, lounge hall, four charming reception rooms; electric light, main water and drainage; central heating; stabling for four; chauffeur's flat; garage.
Unusually attractive grounds with tennis and croquet lawns, well-stocked kitchen and fruit gardens; small range of glasshouses. About 2¾ ACRES.
For SALE privately now or by Auction in May.
Solicitors: Messrs. Nicholl, Manisty and Co., 1, Bedford-street, W.C.2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

CORNWALL.
Magnificent scenery. 400ft. up. South aspect, with
SUPERB HILL and VALE VIEWS.
One mile from celebrated County Town. Good rail services.
Close to Two Beautiful Moors.
A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.
Stone-built House containing eight bed, two bath, and three reception.
Company's water. Main electric light available. Garages and stabling. Well-timbered gardens and grounds.
Home Farm with good House and Buildings. Picturesque Old Cottages.
ABOUT 295 ACRES.
Farm and lands let off at £300 per annum.
FREEHOLD FOR IMMEDIATE SALE AT £9,000.
Personally inspected.—Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

CHILTERN HILLS.
SURROUNDED BY COMMONS.
Over 400ft. up. Near Henley and Reading.
CHARMING OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER.
A perfect sun trap that should appeal to those seeking an unique, easily-worked, medium-sized Residence.
Hall, loggia, three reception rooms, with oak beams, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, Company's water, telephone, &c.; two garages, cottage.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, EN-TOUT-CAS tennis court, prolific orchard, paddock; in all about SIX ACRES.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE £6,500.
Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

DIXON & CO.,

TEL. SUTTON 3097. (3 lines).

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY,
and FACING RAILWAY STATION, CHEAM. Tel. Sutton 1252.

SURREY HILLS.
Magnificent secluded position, enjoying wonderful views.
1½ mile from Merstham Station whence London is reached in 35 minutes, and 1½ mile from Bletchingley Village with good shops, Post Office and Church.
Limestone subsoil. 600ft. above sea level. South aspect.
THE DELIGHTFUL COMPLETE and WELL-MAINTAINED FREEHOLD BUNGALOW PROPERTY known as
"MENOTAH,"
WHITE HILL, BLETCHINGLEY.
Eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; two spacious reception rooms, sun room, complete domestic offices, central heating. Detached garage for three cars, gardener's cottage.
THE PLEASURE GARDENS and GROUNDS cover an area of about FIVE ACRES beautifully timbered. Tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens, shrubberies, woodland walks, and paddock.
Electric light. Company's water. Modern sanitation.
By AUCTION 10th April unless previously sold.

SUTTON.
Two minutes of shops. Chalk subsoil.
A DOUBLE-FRONTED DETACHED, well-arranged FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
"HAMPDEN HOUSE,"
SUTTON COURT-ROAD.
Seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, box room, linen and store room, w.c., two reception rooms, entrance hall with lavatory, ample domestic offices.
Large sunny gardens with lawn, kitchen garden, fruit trees, greenhouse, in all nearly ¼ ACRE.
Detached brick-built double garage with wash place.
If unsold as a whole will then be offered in three Lots.
Parish road. Main drainage. Company's gas, water and electric light.
By AUCTION 10th April (unless previously sold).

CHEAM; on rising ground, convenient for station, shops, &c.—A charming modern detached RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; fitted latest improvements; eight bed rooms, tiled bath room, three good reception rooms, complete domestic offices. Fine garden; tennis court; kitchen garden, greenhouse; detached garage; electric light. FREEHOLD £4,250.

EWELL.—Convenient position.—Attractive FREEHOLD HOUSE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, usual offices; large GARAGE. Well-kept garden of ONE ACRE. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,500.

Full particulars of these and other available properties may be obtained from:—
DIXON & CO., as above.

SALES BY AUCTION
(Continued from Page 27)

28, HANS-ROAD, HANS-PLACE, S.W.
Most delightfully situated in this highly favoured position, close to Albert Gate, Hyde Park, and Rotten Row.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
Charming long LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, with six bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, full domestic offices. Held on a lease for a term of 55¾ years unexpired at the moderate rent of £80 per annum.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 19th March, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Messrs. Capron and Co., Solicitors, Savile-place, W.1, and with Orders to View of Messrs.
GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,
Estate Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers, 5, West Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1, or of their other offices.
EARLES HOTEL, 21-22, GROSVENOR-STREET, MAYFAIR.
The whole of the CONTENTS as previously advertised will be offered by AUCTION to-day at 1 p.m. by
J. HERBERT WIGGINTON, F.A.I.
Offices: 230, Earl's Court-road, S.W.5.

STAMP AUCTION

THREE DAYS' SALE. Thurs. and Fri., 2 p.m. Fine Foreign Collection. Sat., 2 p.m. British Colonials for unreserved sale. Catalogues free. Sales weekly. Collections valued for probate.—HARMER ROOKE'S, 188-190, Strand. Thos. Temple Bar 7941-2.

SALES BY TENDER

By Order of the High Court of Justice.
SALE BY TENDER
of the LEASE, FIXTURES, FITTINGS, and GOODWILL of the LADIES' GOWN and COSTUMIER'S BUSINESS known as "BORNEY," of 18, PRINCES-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1; also the STOCK of GOWNS, FURS, MATERIALS comprising various lengths and ends, SHOWROOM, OFFICE, and WORKROOM FURNITURE in FIVE LOTS, which may be viewed on Wednesday, 26th March, and following day between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Particulars, conditions of sale, and forms of tender may be obtained from M. Greenwood, Esq., Solicitor, 22, Eyre-place, E.C.1, Messrs. Ellis and Fairbairn, Solicitors, 22, Bedford-row, W.C.1, or of the SOLE AGENTS.
GOLBIE & GREEN,
9, Bruton-street, London, W.1.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK.

OXFORDSHIRE, FRILFORD HEATH, ABOUT SIX MILES FROM OXFORD.
THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.
OAKLEY HOUSE.
Comprising the substantial MANSION of the ADAM PERIOD.
Containing a suite of finely proportioned reception rooms, 18 bed and dressing rooms, several bath rooms, and complete offices; stabling, garage, and cottages; well-timbered grounds and park; also extensive road frontages adjoining the
Frilford Heath Golf Links.
Area about
100 ACRES.

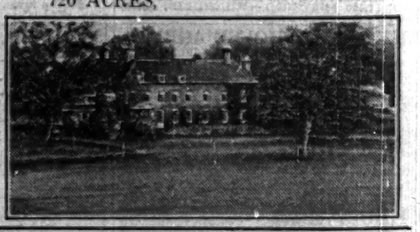
To be offered by AUCTION as a whole or in several lots, at a date to be announced, if not sold privately.
Solicitors, Messrs. Robins, Hay, and Waters, 9, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.
Auctioneers, JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, as above.

AT LOW RESERVE.
BERKS-OXON BORDERS.
2½ miles from Culham Station, 7½ miles from Oxon, five miles from Dorcyt. (One hour by express to Paddington.)
BURCOTE BROOK, CLIFTON HAMPDEN.
Splendid MODERN RESIDENCE, nearly 200 feet up, gravel soil, sunny aspect. Hall and three sitting rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall; electric light. In addition superior dwelling house, farmery, stabling, and garages.
EXCELLENT MEADOWLAND with long frontage to one of the prettiest reaches of the Upper Thames.
TOTAL AREA ABOUT 36¼ ACRES.
For SALE by AUCTION, either as a whole or in convenient Lots, at the Clarendon Hotel, Oxford, at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 25th March, 1930, unless sold privately.
Full particulars from the Solicitors, Messrs. Corner and Wadsworth, Hereford, and from the Auctioneers, Messrs. JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, London, S.W.1.

CENTRE OF WARWICKSHIRE HUNT.
LADBROKE HALL ESTATE.
A delightful and convenient RESIDENCE, seated in well-timbered grounds and park.
Electric light and all conveniences; excellent stabling; farmery; several cottages; four grazing and dairy farms. Fully licensed inn.
Extending in all to about
500 ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, as a whole or in Lots, during April.
Illustrated particulars and plans may shortly be obtained of the Auctioneers and Sole Agents, Messrs. JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Estate Offices, Rugby, and 44, St. James'-place, London, S.W.1.

By Order of the Executors of F. W. P. Matthews, deceased.
OXON & GLOS BORDERS.—FIFIELD, NEAR SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD.
THE FIFIELD MANOR ESTATE,
comprising the Manor Farm, with the comfortable modernized Farmhouse containing two excellent sitting rooms, office, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and having electric light; ample buildings with water laid on almost throughout, and ample cottages. The land has been highly farmed for many years, and includes a large proportion of good pasture. Fifield Manor has for long been the home of a well-known pedigree herd of Scotch Shorthorns. The total area of this section is about 650 Acres, but will be in three blocks.
THE GABLES, FIFIELD.
A most charming Residential Property of moderate size, beautifully situated on high ground with wide open views. It contains entrance hall, three excellent reception rooms, ten bed rooms, two fitted bath rooms, and good offices. There are six modern loose boxes for hunters, double garage, and man's accommodation. There are very pretty gardens with full-sized tennis lawn, ornamental pond and rock garden, orchard, kitchen garden, &c., also pasture land, in all about
20 ACRES.
Also a large proportion of the Village of Fifield, in separate lots.
THE GLEBE FARM, SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD,
together with valuable Accommodation Lands adjoining Shipton, in all about 200 Acres.
TOTAL AREA ABOUT 850 ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, if not sold privately, at a date to be announced.

WARWICKSHIRE.—BETWEEN RUGBY AND LEAMINGTON.
EATHORPE HALL ESTATE.
THIS RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, EXTENDING TO ABOUT
720 ACRES,
Including the GEORGIAN RESIDENCE of medium size; three excellent Farms, accommodation lands, Woodlands, Corn Mill, numerous Cottages and village properties.



To be SOLD by AUCTION, in Lots, at Leamington during April.
Illustrated particulars and plans may shortly be obtained of the Auctioneers and Sole Agents, Messrs. JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, The Estate Offices, Rugby

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CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.
105, VICTORIA-STREET, S.W.1.

LITTLESTONE-ON-SEA, KENT.
WELL-BUILT DETACHED RESIDENCE
with sea views.
Five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Gas, company's water, main drainage.
GARDEN, WITH GATE ON TO THESE WELL-KNOWN AND SPORTING GOLF LINKS.
Brick and tiled garage in keeping with the Residence.
FREEHOLD FOR SAL